

**Standard Summary Project Fiche**  
**IPA decentralised National programmes**  
**Project number: TR 07 02 12**

**1. Basic information**

**1.1 CRIS Number:**

**1.2 Title:** Support to the Strengthening of the Quality Infrastructure in Turkey

**1.3 Sector:** Internal Market

**1.4 Location:** Turkey

**Implementing arrangements:**

**1.5 Implementing Agency:**

With regards to financial issues such as tendering, the implementing agency is CFCU (See Annex 3 for details).

Administrative issues are directly within the responsibility of the main beneficiaries, UFT and KALDER, together with the Project Office (See Annex 3 for details) .

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**1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):**

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**1.7 Overall cost:** 5,555,000 €

**1.8 EU contribution:** 5,555,000 €

**1.9 Final date for contracting:** 2 years after the conclusion of the Financial Agreement.

**1.10 Final date for execution of contracts:** 4 years after the conclusion of the Financial Agreement.

**1.11 Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after the conclusion of the Financial Agreement.

## **2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose**

### **2.1 Overall Objective:**

The overall objective is to contribute to the removal of technical barriers to trade between Turkey and EU in order to ensure the free movement of goods between two parties.

### **2.2 Project purpose:**

A strengthened institutional and infrastructural framework in Turkey to enable better implementation of the acquis regarding the free movement of goods.

### **2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA**

The objectives presented under the title “Free Movement of Goods” aim at eliminating technical and regulatory barriers to trade between Turkey and EU and the establishment of an adequate administrative capacity.

It is stressed under the Accession Partnership document of 2003; under the headings “Short Term Requirements”; “Ability to Assume the Obligations of the Membership”; “Free Movement of Goods”; that Turkey has to meet the requirements for a functioning national quality infrastructure such as the alignment of Turkish standards with those of EU, implementation of CE marking, setting up of conformity assessment procedures in accordance with New and Old Approach Directives, development of an effective metrology frame and reinforcement of Turkey’s market surveillance capacity.

It is also mentioned under the heading “Medium Term Requirements” that Turkey should complete the strengthening of the existing elements in the Quality Infrastructure.

Main components of the quality infrastructure are listed under the heading “1.10 Horizontal Restructurization” of the chapter “Free Movement of Goods” as a short-term priority according to the 2003 National Programme.

#### **2.4 Link with MIPD**

It is stated in the MIPD that “Turkey should also be able to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union in the medium term, provided that it firmly maintains its stabilisation policy and takes further decisive steps towards structural reforms”. Major areas of intervention and main priorities as stated under “Component 1, 3 and 4”, include obligations stemming from the Customs Union Agreement. It also attaches great importance to the implementation of EU health and food safety related standards in food production and food-processing establishments.

The abovementioned links are of direct relevance to the quality infrastructure, since services rendered by the responsible private or public sector institutions working under the quality infrastructure will not only pave the way for a competitive and fully integrated Turkish market, but also enable a much better and concrete performance with regards to consumer protection.

#### **2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)**

Not applicable

#### **2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(where applicable)**

Not applicable

### **3. Description of project**

#### **3.1 Background and justification:**

A Customs Union between Turkey and EU was established in 1996. The rules and procedures of this Customs Union were laid down in Association Council Decision No. 1/95 of 6 March 1995. The Decision requires Turkey to harmonize the *acquis communautaire* and to ensure free movement of goods. Association Council Decision No. 2/97 further defines the scope and the procedures of the harmonization of EU technical legislation.

In line with Association Council Decisions No 1/95 and 2/97, a Framework Law on the preparation and implementation of technical legislation on products was prepared by the Undersecretariat of the Turkish Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade (UFT). The Law was adopted by the Turkish Great National Assembly on June 29th, 2001, published in the Official Gazette on July 11th, 2001 and entered into force on January 11th, 2002. The Framework Law aiming to transpose the different elements of EU regulations into the Turkish legal order was complemented by four pieces of secondary legislation (by-laws), namely;

- The Regulation on Market Surveillance,
- The Regulation on the Use and Affixing of the CE Marking,
- The Regulation on the Working Principles and Procedures for Conformity Assessment Bodies and Notified Bodies and Their Assignments,
- The Regulation on Notification Procedures Between Turkey and EC Regarding Technical Legislation.

As is known, according to the Customs Union Agreement, Turkey has to remove the existing technical barriers to trade in order to ensure, for its part, free movement of goods between the two parties. To this end, both the alignment of the Turkish legislation and the approximation of Turkey's quality infrastructure to that of EU's in areas of direct relevance to the Customs Union Decision, needs to be materialized.

EU legislation in the area of "Free Movement of Goods" is vast and based on different approaches, as this implies that the institutional infrastructure is also very diverse. Therefore, support is needed also to align the implementation framework, beside the alignment of the legislation itself.

For this purpose, The Support to the Quality Infrastructure in Turkey- SUPQUIT project was designed to provide short and long term technical assistance to Turkish private and public sector actors, operating as quality agents with an aim to enhance the implementation of EU's technical legislation in Turkey. With a budget of 13 million Euros allocated for an implementation period of 5 years, SUPQUIT has enabled a significant step forward to better implementation of the *acquis communautaire* regarding free movement of goods. For example, the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE) became almost ready for full CEN/CENELEC membership, the Turkish Accreditation Institution (TURKAK) signed 4 out of 7 Multi-Lateral Agreements (MLAs) with the European Cooperation for Accreditation (EA), 3 Notified Bodies received IDs from the Commission...

However, there are still some gaps and shortcomings in the area of quality infrastructure, which stem from;

- some recent developments in accreditation, standardization, conformity assessment, metrology and calibration and the room for improvement in these areas,
- the need for technical assistance to Notified Bodies which have only recently been assigned, and also to those that stand for potential notified bodies.
- the current situation and needs in the market surveillance area.

The gaps can be pointed out as follows:

For new approach;

- The transposition of 20 out of 28 New Approach Directives (NADs) has been recognized and confirmed by the European Commission. The remaining NADs are "Measuring Instruments Directive", "Marine Equipment Directive", "Transportable Pressure Equipment Directive", "New Hot-Water Boilers Directives", "Recreational Craft Directive", "Civil Explosives Directive", "Interoperability of Trans-European High-Speed Rail System Directive" and "Interoperability of Trans-European Conventional Rail System Directive". The authorized bodies responsible for harmonizing these NADs should be encouraged to keep up the work.

- An adequate understanding of the importance of European standards for the implementation of NADs or the place of CE marking is limited only to the regulatory central public authorities and those companies who share a long background of exporting New Approach goods to Europe. On the other hand, SMEs that function in the domestic market have yet to learn and comprehend the benefits and consequences of the *acquis communautaire*. Awareness on CE Marking and what it stands for has increased, but is still not satisfactory.
- Consumer organisations have not yet integrated to the new European rules and consumers need to recognize the role they ought to play in market surveillance. In fact, these rules are either nearly or completely unknown. There is, for example, much confusion between the CE marking and the existing Turkish quality-marks delivered by TSE. These organisations have yet to understand the role they can play in the technical mechanism constituted by the “standardisation/regulation” pair.

For standardisation;

- Concerning the participation of economic actors in standardisation work, a new dynamic movement has been taking place for 2 years. Until 2004, the standardisation experts were few and not representative of all interested parties. Since then a new generation of experts, both public and private, representing all interested parties has been created by the establishment of new mirror committees at the Turkish Standards Institute (TSE). This is only a first stage, as the number of appointed experts still fail to cover all the sectors concerned and neither SMEs nor consumer organisations are represented at full capacity.
- The situation was unsatisfactory for both direct participation (very limited number of experts, hardly representative) and indirect participation (consultation at random and no feedback in case of comments). The Turkish standardisation system was consequently not open or transparent enough and the members of CEN and CENELEC could not accept TSE’s full membership under such conditions. Finally, the Turkish operators who were very critical of TSE on that point generally wished to be more closely associated with, and more deeply involved in the standardisation work, whether directly or indirectly. Therefore, a working network mechanism needs to be established so that standardisation experts can be rallied to participate in standardization work.

For conformity assessment;

- Conformity assessment facilities have substantially increased in number and are organised mainly under the Association for Conformity Assessment (UDDer) and the Turkish Association for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (TURKLAB). However, TURKLAB has only around 60 members whereas UDDer enjoys participation from merely 30. These two associations need to emphasize their role and position in the Turkish conformity assessment society. TURKLAB represents the Turkish private sector laboratories both in Turkey and Europe (via EUROLAB). It also encourages its members to engage in interlaboratory comparisons and proficiency testing activities, which contribute to the overall reliability of test results of those participating laboratories. Expanding TURKLAB’s network of members and enhancing its contribution to EUROLAB is a must, if a stronger link among European and Turkish labs is to be formed. UDDer, on the other hand, is an umbrella association that aims to gather both private and public sector institutions, related with conformity

assessment, under a single platform. UDDer enables public institutions responsible for harmonising the acquis to establish a cooperational link with private sector laboratories and other institutions that are binded by the acquis, with regards to conformity assessment and product safety. Neither the public nor the private sector are capable of securing the correct implementation of EU regulations solely by themselves and cooperation is much needed. It is important to note that TURKLAB and UDDer do not compete, as TURKLAB is an active member of UDDer, and UDDer constitutes the top umbrella organisation and covers all actors of the Turkish conformity assessment sector (individuals, CABs, consumer organisations, public institutions and so on...)

- The overall quality of conformity assessment bodies (CABs) is questionable and needs to be enhanced. The number of accredited ones is significantly low, particularly when speaking about public CABs for which accreditation is deemed as rather an extraordinary situation.
- The assessment and notification process of Notified Bodies is clearly understood and the most problematic times for Turkey with regards to the notification process is left behind. The number of Notified Bodies appointed by Turkish authorized bodies is expected to increase, and this will enable them to provide Turkish manufacturers with the service infrastructure they need. However, bearing in mind the capacity and size of the Turkish economy, existing NBs and potential NBs are far from covering this need, both in number and scope of NADs which they are/will be assigned for.
- The SUPQUIT sub-project on proficiency testing and inter-laboratory comparisons (PT & ILC) has succeeded in increasing awareness on this matter, but laboratories from nearly all sectors of the Turkish economy express the need for continuation of these activities.

For metrology;

- The National Metrology Institute (UME) has maintained its international status and has gone through a substantial capacity enlargement that has lead to a tripling of its laboratory capacity. With a newly formulated strategy, UME is now ready to reap the benefits of these sound investments. UME should prepare itself to get more involved with the sector and to create a network among its customers. In addition, awareness needs be created among universities and UME should also prepare itself to cooperate with them, perhaps even to support the establishment of designated laboratories so they can share the workload and provide firms with high quality measurement service.
- Industrial metrology has developed gradually and the current state is assessed as slightly satisfactory. With assistance granted by the accreditation scheme set up by TÜRKAK, there are now a number of competent laboratories that perform third party calibrations for testing laboratories and industries. General knowledge on metrology at industrial level has also improved through various courses and workshops as well as through the formation of TURKLAB. However, a link between UME - or perhaps between designated laboratories that may be established in the future – and the

industry has to be formulated to reflect Turkey's competence in scientific metrology to the field of industrial metrology.

- Legal metrology is in a less developed state in comparison to scientific and industrial metrology. However, a comprehensive legislative system is now in place under the auspices of the Ministry for Industry and Trade (MIT) and includes a plan for upgrading the capacity of the Ministry's public laboratories that spread throughout Turkey, together with a twinning project that aims to strengthen MIT in performing satisfactory market surveillance in the near future.

For accreditation;

- TURKAK is now an internationally recognized actor of the Turkish quality infrastructure and the fact that it has signed 4 out of 7 EA MLAs and the ILAC MRA will further increase its credibility and respect both in the national and international arena. Nevertheless, the number of qualified personnel and experts charged in accreditation is low, and further support to accreditation is needed. There is some criticism, especially with connection to the assignment of potential NBs by Turkish authorities, that the assessors employed or hired by TURKAK do not possess the necessary information on certain NADs and this problem should be addressed if Turkish NBs are to be recognized without doubt.
- TURKAK still needs to sign the 3 remaining EA MLAs to achieve full recognition. This is also important for the assignment of Turkish NBs, since TURKAK conducts an assessment for potential NBs but this assessment is not recognized by EU if they fall under the remaining 3 fields of accreditation.

### **3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)**

The overall objective of the programme is the removal of technical barriers to trade between Turkey and EU by strengthening the quality infrastructure in Turkey. This is planned to be realized through support to the effort shown by Turkish private and public sectors in the process of technical harmonisation and alignment of their quality infrastructure with that of EU's, in areas of direct relevance to the Customs Union Decision, more particularly the parts concerned with technical barriers to trade. The programme is also expected to take into consideration the accession criteria in the light of Turkey's candidate status for EU membership. The project is designed to take account both the Customs Union and the accession criteria and as such, will be a stepping-stone towards the alignment with the *acquis communautaire*.

In this process, the project is expected to assist in the further development of Turkey's institutional framework of the quality infrastructure and improvement of its functioning, to provide quality improvement instruments and to catalyse the progress regarding conformity assessment procedures.

The project is expected to develop and implement strategies and set up mechanisms that ensure success in alignment of the national technical regulations with the relevant EU legislation, as well as the proper enforcement of the legislation. In this manner, the volume of technical legislation transposed successfully into the Turkish legal order is expected to increase and this legislation will be implemented via fully operational

quality infrastructure instruments; quite a beneficiary situation for all free market firms operating in Turkey.

The beneficiaries of the programme, in the first place, are officials and employees from the Turkish private and public sector involved in the harmonization process. The Turkish private sector is the ultimate group of beneficiaries of the programme, as they will be able to profit from the enhanced quality infrastructure and the removal of technical barriers to trade.

### **3.3 Results and measurable indicators:**

#### **Contract 1. Technical Advice on the Regulatory Aspects of the Quality Infrastructure**

**Result 1:** Further transfer of technical know-how with regards to accreditation, standardization, conformity assessment and metrology/calibration.

##### **Associated Indicators for Result 1:**

- Number of public personnel that received training on the current and to-be-transposed NADS will increase by 100% by 2010.
- Remaining 8 NADs successfully transposed to the Turkish legal system by 2010.
- At least 5 university laboratories will engage interlaboratory comparisons.
- CABs notified by the authorized bodies to the European Commission for Notified Body status will not face errors due to missing or irrelevant documentation.
- All EU directives on motor vehicles will successfully be transposed into the Turkish system by 2010.
- TURKAK will sign the remaining 3 MLAs by 2010.
- Number of CABS accredited by TURKAK increased from 188 to 300.

#### **Contract 2. Increasing the Capacity of the Quality Infrastructure Actors**

**Result 2:** Increase in the capacity of TURKAK, TSE, UME, CABs, universities, SMEs and consumer associations in general as to their roles and duties for correct implementation of the quality infrastructure and market surveillance.

##### **Associated indicators for result 2:**

- Number of UDDer members increased to 100 by 2010.
- Number of TURKLAB members will increase to 100 by 2010.



- A general strategy document on metrology will be signed and published by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, UDDer, TURKLAB and UME by 2010.
- Lessons with regards to metrology will be included to the Curriculum of at least 6 major universities.
- A strategy document with regards to metrology will be adopted by UME, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, UDDer and TURKLAB.
- 12 quarterly, 6 semi-annual and 3 annual country reports will be published and distributed to the relevant parties.
- Number of consumers that search for certain marks of standardisation (keymark, TSE mark and etc.) will increase by 50% by 2010.
- Number of consumer denunciations to authorized bodies through official web-sites will increase by 100%.

### **3.4 Activities:**

#### **Service Contract 1**

#### **Activities List Associated With Result 1: Further transfer of technical know-how with regards to accreditation, standardization, conformity assessment and metrology/calibration.**

Activity Scheme 1.1: Establishment of a Management Structure to organize the implementation of activities. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.2: Establishment of a pool of experts to organize technical advice and training activities. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 1.3: Training for public and private sectors on transposed and to-be-transposed NADS. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 1.4: Training for private CABs and university laboratories on proficiency testing and interlaboratory comparisons. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.5: Technical advice to authorized bodies on the assessment of notified bodies. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.6: Technical advice and training for the relevant public institutions and the private sector on current and future (draft) EU regulations with regards to Motor Vehicles. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.7: Technical advice to notified and potential notified bodies on subcontracting their activities to EU based laboratories. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.8: Training of TURKAK on general and sector-specific accreditation procedures. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.9: Technical advice to TURKAK on 3 MLAs yet to be signed. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 1.10: Training of CABs on accreditation. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

## **Service Contract 2**

**Activities List Associated With Result 2: Increase in the capacity of TURKAK, TSE, UME, CABs, universities, SMEs and consumer associations in general as to their roles and duties for correct implementation of the quality infrastructure and market surveillance.**

Activity scheme 2.1: Support to the networking of conformity assessment bodies through UDDer. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 2.2: Support to TURKLAB as the representative of the Turkish Private Sector in EUROLAB. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 2.3: 10 interlaboratory comparison and proficiency testing activities for private CABs and university laboratories. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 2.4: SWOT analysis on the Turkish metrology system with an aim to identify a general policy and strategy. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity scheme 2.5: Networking of metrology/calibration laboratories. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 2.6: Gathering of metrology experts (from EU, UME, TSE, Ministry of Industry and Trade) and universities to discuss inclusion of further classes on metrology to the current curriculum. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 2.7: Networking of standardisation experts. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme: 2.8: Publication of Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual country reports with regards to the developments in the Quality Infrastructure. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 2.9: Awareness raising campaign on standardisation. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

Activity Scheme 2.10: Awareness raising campaign on market surveillance. Details presented in logframe and Annex 5.

### **3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:**

No conditionality or sequencing.

### **3.6 Linked activities**

The SUPQUIT project was designed to provide technical short and long term assistance to Turkish private and public sector actors, operating within the range of quality infrastructure with an aim to enhance the implementation of EU's technical legislation in Turkey. With a budget of 13 million Euros allocated for an implementation period of 5 years, to be ended on July 2007, SUPQUIT has enabled a significant step forward to better implementation of the *acquis communautaire* regarding free movement of goods between Turkey and EU. These steps can be summarized as:

With regards to accreditation, TURKAK has signed 4 out of 7 MLAs and become recognized by EA, which also means recognition of TURKAK's activities all over the world.

In the field of standardisation, the procedure is much more transparent and most people have learned the difference between technical requirements and standards. Also, the number of mandatory standards has decreased from 1,250 in 2002 to 174 in 2007.

As for conformity assessment, more and more CABs recognize the importance of accreditation. In the field of New Approach, Turkey has managed to assign three notified bodies.

### **3.7 Lessons Learned**

Under the previous SUPQUIT Project, much experience and many lessons were learned, especially through training courses and awareness raising activities. This is the reason why similar activities are proposed under this new Project.

It is obvious that training courses designed and provided under two main sub-projects in SUPQUIT have provided remarkable opportunities for Turkish government and sectoral associations in training much-needed necessary personnel who can carry out certain duties and responsibilities with regards to the alignment of *acquis communautaire* in the field of quality infrastructure. In this context, almost 1400 persons were trained. Currently Turkey has an opportunity to use these trained personnel not only for better understanding and implementation of the *acquis communautaire* but also in training others.

It was observed that awareness raising activities for “CE Marking” and “Accreditation” have proved useful in expanding knowledge to consumers on basic terms and definitions which effect their daily lives.

Moreover, it can be said that a lobbying activity has been also created by SUPQUIT. Many European experts that visited Turkey under SUPQUIT sub-projects increased their knowledge on Turkey and its real development stage in this particular field. This has given a Turkey a chance to better present itself within EU.

On the other hand, despite SUPQUIT is deemed as a successful project by all stakeholders and the Commission, it is a fact that private sector contribution to the project was much lower than anticipated. The reasons behind this could be the fact that TURKLAB and UDDer, as instruments for private sector participation, were established in 2004 and 2006, which mark the third and last year of the project period respectively. This project will enjoy the benefit of utilizing UDDer and TURKLAB as two of the main private sector ingredients. The involvement rate of private sector bodies to activities in general will also be one of the discussion points at the steering committee.

#### 4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)\*

	TOTAL PUBLIC COST	SOURCES OF FUNDING									
		EU CONTRIBUTION				NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION				PRIVATE	
		Total	% ***	IB	INV	Total	Type of cofinancing (J/P) **	% ***	Central		Regional
Activities											
Activity 1											
Service contract 1	3.235.000	3.235.000	100	3.235.000							
Activity 2											
Service contract 2	2.320.000	2.320.000	100	2.320.000							
.....											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.555.000</b>	<b>5.555.000</b>		<b>5.555.000</b>							

\* This project was designed as a technical assistance project rather than twinning, since twinning projects are usually not suitable for various activities such as networking, awareness raising and workshop activities. A twinning project would be suitable if Turkey was just “beginning” to transpose the *acquis communautaire*, but at this stage in which Turkey has transposed most of the *acquis* and the main problems stem from the implementation of the *acquis* itself, only a technical assistance program which enables a variety of activities as laid down in Annex 5 would fit this purpose.

\*\* Compulsory for INV (minimum of 25 % of total EU + national public contribution) : Joint cofinancing (J) as the rule, parallel co financing (P) per exception

\*\*\* Expressed in % of the Total Public Cost

## 5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Contract Completion
Service Contract 1 (Technical advice on the Regulatory Aspects of the Quality Infrastructure)	November 2007	July 2008	November 2010
Service Contract 2 (Increasing the capacity of Quality Infrastructure Actors)	November 2007	July 2008	November 2010

\* The contract forecast may be published prior to the signature of the financing memorandum.

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1<sup>ST</sup> Quarter following the signature of the FA.

## 6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

### 6.1 Equal Opportunity

Balanced participation of men and women will be ensured.

### 6.2 Environment

As this is a technical assistance project, no negative impact on environment is expected.

### 6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This project has no negative impact on minorities or vulnerable groups. Handicapped people will be protected, the necessary instruments will be used to enable their participation (wheelchairs, park spaces, lifts and restrooms designed specially for handicapped individuals will be taken under consideration for all activities) and activities will be organized in handicapped-friendly premises as much as possible.

## ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Reference to institutional framework
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
  - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
  - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
  - Reference to MIPD
  - Reference to National Development Plan

Reference to national / sector investment plans

5- Details per EU funded contract (\*) where applicable:

For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor

For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts

For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes

For *investment contracts*: reference list of feasibility study as well as technical specifications and cost price schedule + section to be filled in on investment criteria (\*\*)

For *works contracts*: reference list of feasibility study for the *constructing works* part of the contract as well as a section on investment criteria (\*\*); account of services to be carried out for the *service part* of the contract

(\*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified

(\*\*) section on investment criteria (applicable to all infrastructure contracts and constructing works):

- Rate of return
- Co financing
- compliance with state aids provisions
- Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

## ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number Support to the Strengthening of Quality Infrastructure of Turkey	
	Contracting period expires : 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
	Total budget : 5,555,0000 €	IPA budget: 5,555,0000 €

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
The overall objective is to contribute to contribute to the removal of regulatory barriers to trade between Turkey and EU in order to ensure the free movement of goods between the two parties.	Turkey has fully transposed the whole acquis related to free movement of goods between EU Member States by 2015	- Commission Annual Progress Reports on Turkey. - Progress Report On Turkey's Application For Membership Of The European Union - Official Publications Of Turkey	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
A strengthened institutional and infrastructural framework in Turkey to enable better implementation of the acquis regarding the free movement of goods.	All the NADs are successfully transposed and under implementation by 2010.	- Commission Annual Progress Reports on Turkey. - Progress Report On Turkey's Application For Membership Of The European Union - Official Publications Of Turkey.	-The Turkish government is dedicated to preparing Turkey for accession.  - Gaps in the quality infrastructure is felt throughout Turkey by both public and private institutions.  - UFT and KalDer are experienced beneficiaries from SUPQUIT, and have acquired the skills to lead the project.  - Both Turkey and EU recognize the importance of a fully operational quality infrastructure in protecting consumer interests and rights.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Result 1:</b> Further transfer of technical	- Number of public personnel that	- Staff Departments of the relevant ministries.	-The Turkish government is dedicated to preparing Turkey for accession.

<p>know-how with regards to accreditation, standardization, conformity assessment and metrology/calibration.</p> <p><b>Result 2:</b> Increase in the capacity of TURKAK, TSE, UME, CABS, universities, SMEs and consumer associations in general as to their roles and duties for correct implementation of the quality infrastructure and market surveillance.</p>	<p>received training on the current and to-be-transposed NADS will increase by 100% by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remaining 8 NADs successfully transposed to the Turkish legal system by 2010.</li> <li>- At least 5 university laboratories will engage interlaboratory comparisons by 2010.</li> <li>- CABS notified by the authorized bodies to the European Commission for Notified Body status will not face errors due to missing or irrelevant documentation.</li> <li>- All EU directives on motor vehicles will successfully be transposed into the Turkish system by 2010.</li> <li>- TURKAK will sign the remaining 3 MLAs by 2010.</li> <li>- Number of CABS accredited by TURKAK increased from 188 to 300.</li> <li>- Number of UDDer members increased to 100 by 2010.</li> <li>- Number of TURKLAB members will increase to 100 by 2010.</li> <li>- A general strategy document on metrology will be signed and published by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, UDDer, TURKLAB and UME by 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official gazete</li> <li>- Activity reports.</li> <li>- UFT (main beneficiary)</li> <li>- EU Commission</li> <li>- Web Sites of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Industry and Trade</li> <li>• UFT</li> <li>• TURKAK</li> <li>• UDDer</li> <li>• TURKLAB</li> <li>• TSE</li> <li>• Universities</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual Country Reports</li> <li>- Polls</li> <li>- Market Surveillance Reports</li> <li>- Strategy Document prepared for Metrology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gaps in the quality infrastructure is felt throughout Turkey by both public and private institutions.</li> <li>- UFT and KalDer are experienced beneficiaries from SUPQUIT, and have acquired the skills to lead a project.</li> <li>- Both Turkey and EU recognize the importance of a fully operational quality infrastructure in protecting consumer interests and rights.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lessons with regards to metrology will be included to the Curriculum of at least 6 major universities.</li> <li>- 12 quarterly, 6 semi-annual and 3 annual country reports will be published and distributed to the relevant parties.</li> <li>- Number of consumers that search for certain marks of standardisation (keymark, TSE mark and etc.) will increase by 50% by 2010.</li> <li>- Number of consumer denunciations to authorized bodies through official web-sites will increase by 100%.</li> </ul>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>ANNEX 5</b>  <b>Activity Scheme 1.1: Establishment of a management structure to organize the implementation of activities. The management structure of the Project will consist of a Project Board and a Project Office. The Project Board will undertake the overall responsibility for the strategy and supervision of the project. The Project Office will consist of one key project leader, five experts, one secretary, one accountant and one translator. The project leader will be held responsible for the management of short-term technical assistances and general coordination of the project. Each of the EU experts will be responsible for one or more components of the project. A web</b>	<u>Service Contracts</u>  Contract 1. Technical Advice on the Regulatory Aspects of Quality Infrastructure  Contract 2. Increasing the Capacities of Quality Infrastructure Actors	<b>Contract 1. 3 235 000 €</b>  <b>Contract 2. 2 320 000 €</b>	-The Turkish government is dedicated to preparing Turkey to accession.  - Gaps in the quality infrastructure is felt throughout Turkey by both public and private institutions.  - UFT and KalDer are experienced beneficiaries from SUPQUIT, and have acquired the skills to lead the project.  - Both Turkey and EU recognize the importance of a fully operational quality infrastructure in protecting consumer interests and rights.

<p><b>based management system will be established to assist the Project Office in administrative matters, and budget will be allocated for travel facility for maximum 15-20 study visits per year to be used in encouraging participation of public authorities and professional and industrial associations to activities held in EU with regards to the quality infrastructure.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.1.1:</b> A Project office will be rented for three years.</p> <p><b>Task 1.1.3:</b> Determination of a Project leader, five experts, one secretary, one accountant, one translator and two service personnel.</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.2: Establishment of a pool of experts to organize technical advice and training activities:</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.2.1:</b> An inventory of all experts, their contact information and fields of expertise with regards to the activities mentioned within the project will be determined.</p> <p><b>Task 1.2.2:</b> Availability of these experts will be determined via contact and updated every month, to provide good</p>			
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<p>planning for trainings.</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.3: Training for public and private sectors on the 20 transposed and those public sector actors responsible for the harmonisation of 8 to-be-transposed NADs shall continue.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.3.1 :</b> 2 training sessions for every transposed NAD for participants from both public and private sectors. One of these sessions will be 2 days long (1 day for general information, 1 day for market surveillance) and open only to public institutions, especially those that are directly responsible with the transposition and market surveillance of these directives. The other session will be 1 day long (covering only the general information on the implementation of these directives) and will address only private institutions (CABs and SMEs together) operating under the set under the applicable NADs. (2 sessions X 20 NADs, sums up to a total of 60 days)</p> <p><b>Task 1.3.2 :</b> 3 sessions for every non-transposed NAD. The first two sessions will be 2 days long (1 day for general information, 1 day for market surveillance) and open only to public institutions. The third and last session (1 day long, covering only the general</p>			
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<p>information on the implementation of these directives) will address only private actors (CABs and SMEs). (3 sessions X 8 NADs, sums up to a total of 40 days)</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.4: Training for CABs and University laboratories on proficiency testing and interlaboratory comparisons.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.4.1 :</b> Three workshops will be performed with the attendance of relevant CABs and University laboratories. These seminars will be 1 day long and will inform the participants on the advantages of proficiency testing, how they can attend these activities, secrecy of information, the role of interlaboratory comparisons in the accreditation process. (3 X 1 days)</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.5: Technical advice to authorized bodies on the assessment of notified bodies.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.5.1 :</b> 1 training will be given to authorized bodies for every transposed NAD. This training will be directed only to the relevant authorized body (e.g.,</p>			
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<p>Ministry of Health for Medical Devices and Toys, Ministry of Industry and Trade for Machinery and so on...), and contain subjects such as the evaluation of potential notified bodies, examples from authorized bodies in EU member states, specifics of the NANDO system etc. (1 day X 20 transposed NADs sums up to a total of 20 days)</p> <p><b>Task 1.5.2:</b> 1 training will be given to authorized bodies for every to-be-transposed NAD. This training will be directed only to the relevant authorized body and contain subjects such as the evaluation of potential notified bodies, examples from authorized bodies in EU member states, specifics of the NANDO system etc. (1 day X 8 to-be-transposed NADs sums up to a total of 8 days)</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.6: Technical advice and training for the relevant public institutions and the private sector on current and future (draft) EU regulations with regards to Motor Vehicles.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.6.1:</b> 2 training sessions will be carried out for the relevant public institutions and private sector on the current EU directives with regards to the Motor Vehicles sector. These trainings</p>			
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<p>will be 10 days long, since this sector is the most heavily regulated area in EU.(2 sessions X 10 days, sums up to a total of 20 days.)</p> <p><b>Task 1.6.2:</b> 3 training sessions, once every year from 2008 to 2010, will be carried out for relevant public institutions and private sector on the draft EU directives with regards to the Motor Vehicles sector. (3 sessions X 2 days, sums up to a total of 6 days)</p> <p><b>Task 1.6.3:</b> 1 training session for the public and private sector will be carried out with regards to the UN/ECE regulations that will replace the some of the current EU directives. (1 session X 5 days, sums up to a total of 5 days)</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 1.7: Technical advice to notified and potential notified bodies on subcontracting their activities to EU based laboratories.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:</i></p> <p><b>Task 1.7.1:</b> 3 training sessions for operational and potential notified bodies to inform them on subcontracting their activities to EU based laboratories. (3 sessions X 1 day, sums up to a total of 3 days).</p>			
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**Activity Scheme 1.8: Training of TURKAK assessors on general accreditation practices as well as sector-specific accreditation procedures with regards to NADs and potential Notified Bodies.**

*This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:*

**Task 1.8.1:** 5 training sessions on general accreditation issues (5 sessions X 2 days, sums up to a total of 10 days).

**Task 1.8.2:** 28 training sessions on the accreditation of notified bodies for specific NADs (28 sessions X 1 day, sums up to a total of 28 days).

**Activity Scheme 1.9: Technical advice to TURKAK on 3 MLAs yet to be signed.**

*This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks:*

**Task 1.9.1:** 3 training sessions for each MLA (3 sessions X 3 days, sums up to a total of 10 days)

**Activity Scheme 1.10: Training of**

**CABs on accreditation. More CABs will learn about the importance and benefits of accreditation.**

*This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks*

**Task 1.10.1:** 10 regional (3 for Istanbul, 2 for Ankara and İzmir, 1 in the most industrialized city in each of the remaining 5 regions) seminars (across Turkey) for private and public sector CABs on accreditation will be carried out. (10 seminars X 1 day, sums up to a total of 10 days)

**Activity Scheme 2.1: Support to the networking of conformity assessment bodies through UDDer – UDDer will be transformed into a comprehensive and attractive platform for all institutions in the field of conformity assessment, whether public or private. Continuous trainings on accreditation, sectoral conformity assessment procedures and quality management will be performed, free of charge for all UDDer members. Non-members will have to pay a fee, as this will serve yet as another reason to become a member of UDDer. The fee collected from non-member participants can be added to UDDer’s budget. If not, these fees can be used by the project management to fund future project activities. It is important here to note that TURKLAB and UDDer are not in**



<p>any case rivals; TURKLAB is a member of UDDer and UDDer addresses a broader field, including all those interested in conformity assessment such as public institutions, individuals and certification bodies.</p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.1.1:</b> An internet web site will be established and the design, server and other costs will be covered for 2 years.</p> <p><b>Task 2.1.2:</b> 10 training sessions with regards to general issues such as accreditation, quality systems management etc. (10 sessions X 2 days, sums up to a total of 20 days)</p> <p><b>Task 2.1.3:</b> 10 sector-specific training sessions aiming at developing the competencies of CABs operating within the textiles, cement, chemicals, iron and steel and automotive industries. (10 sessions X 2 days, sums up to a total of 20 days)</p> <p><b>Task 2.1.4:</b> 1 national symposium to be held in Ankara.</p> <p><b>Task 2.1.5:</b> 1 international symposium to be held in İstanbul.</p> <p><b>Activity scheme 2.2: Support to TURKLAB as the representative of the</b></p>			
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<p><b>Turkish Private Sector in EUROLAB.</b>  <b>It is important here to note that TURKLAB and UDDer are not in any case rivals; TURKLAB is a member of UDDer and UDDer addresses a broader field, including all those interested in conformity assessment such as public institutions, individuals and certification bodies.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.2.1:</b> 2 national conferences on international laboratory practices, general economics of the laboratory sector, accreditation, conformity assessment and market surveillance.</p> <p><b>Activity scheme 2.3: 10 interlaboratory comparison and proficiency testing activities for private CABs and university laboratories.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.3.1:</b> 10 interlaboratory comparisons will be held for private CABs and university laboratories.</p> <p><b>Activity scheme 2.4: SWOT analysis on the Turkish metrology system with</b></p>			
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<p><b>an aim to identify a general policy and strategy.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.4.1:</b> 2 workshops with experts from EU, EUROMET, UME, Ministry for Industry and Trade and some major calibration laboratories including TSE will be gathered for a two-staged analysis. The main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats will be identified in the first workshop. These will be formulated into a draft text. The second workshop will serve to bring together the final thoughts of the participants and conclude a strategy paper, signed by all participants. (2 workshops X 3 days, sums up to a total of 6 days).</p> <p><b>Activity scheme 2.5: Networking of metrology/calibration laboratories.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.5.1:</b> 7 training seminars will be conducted in 7 regions for metrology/calibration laboratories. This will provide a short list of metrology/calibration laboratories operating in Turkey (7 seminars X 1 days, sums up to a total of 7 days).</p>			
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**Task 2.5.2:** 1 international symposium on metrology/calibration will be held in Istanbul.

**Activity Scheme 2.6:** A workshop of metrology experts (from EU, UME, TSE, Ministry of Industry and Trade) and universities to discuss inclusion of further classes on metrology to the current curriculum.

*This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks*

**Task 2.6.1:** 1 workshop will be held to discuss the current curriculum of universities and the classes involved with the science of metrology. (1 workshop X 2 days, sums up to a total of 2 days).

**Activity Scheme 2.7:** Networking of standardisation experts. Experts from all sectors will be encouraged to participate in the standardisation process, and a network will be established to inform all experts on recent developments regarding their fields of expertise. Target groups include government officials, enterprises in general but with a special emphasis to SMEs and representatives from consumer organizations. This will enable the

<p><b>Turkish standardization process to reflect the interests and needs of the whole society. A web-based network will be established to provide participation from all stakeholders. This network will enable TSE to consult all stakeholders while drafting or adopting standards relevant to their fields of interest.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.7.1:</b> Establishment of a web based network.</p> <p><b>Task 2.7.2:</b> Promotion of the network and determination of experts to be linked to it via personal or office e-mail addresses.</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme: 2.8: Publication of Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual country reports with regards to the developments in the Quality Infrastructure.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.8.1:</b> Determination of which experts will be responsible for which areas of the Quality Infrastructure.</p>			
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<p><b>Task 2.8.2:</b> Publication of Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual country reports with regards to the developments in the Quality Infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 2.9: Awareness raising campaign on standardisation. The Turkish media will be utilized to raise the awareness of SMEs and consumers on the importance of European standards and how these standards effect their daily lives.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.9.1:</b> A series of interesting commercials will be designed to be broadcasted during primetime at weekends ( 1 min. X 52 X 3 years, sums up to a total of 156 mins.)</p> <p><b>Task 2.9.2:</b> Continous advertisements will be published in 4 popular national newspapers at weekends (4 newspapers X 1 advertisement X 104 days X 3 years, sums up to a total of 416 advertisements.)</p> <p><b>Task 2.9.3:</b> Advertisements on journals published by chambers of industry and commerce.</p> <p><b>Task 2.9.4:</b> Two polls will be conducted among consumers throughout Turkey in</p>			
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<p>2008 and 2010 respectively. The polls will aim to find out the rate of awareness among consumers on standards in general, and the increase in the percentage of consumers that look for certain Standard markings (such as TSE Mark, EU Keymark and etc.)while buying goods.</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme 2.9: Awareness raising campaign on market surveillance to ensure consumers to comprehend the role they play as end users, on market surveillance.</b></p> <p><i>This activity scheme will include at least the following tasks</i></p> <p><b>Task 2.9.4:</b> A series of interesting commercials will be designed to be broadcasted during primetime at weekends ( 1 min. X 52 X 3 years, sums up to a total of 156 mins.)</p> <p><b>Task 2.9.2:</b> Continous advertisements will be published in 4 popular national newspapers at weekends, promoting the product safety and denunciation websites of authorized bodies (4 newspapers X 1 advertisement X 104 days X 3 years, sums up to a total of 416 advertisements.)</p> <p><b>Task 2.9.3:</b> A “Product Safety Week” will be organized with full cooperation of the media.</p>			
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