

## Standard Summary Project Fiche

### IPA decentralised National programmes

Project number: TR 07 02 03

#### 1. Basic information

##### 1.1 CRIS Number:

1.2 **Title:** Modernisation of Turkish Customs Administration -IV

1.3 **Sector:** Customs Union

1.4 **Location:** Turkey, İstanbul

1.5 **Implementing Agency:** Central Financing and Contracting Unit

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be the Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities. The Director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project. (See **Annex III**).

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PAO, CFCU Director

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##### 1.6 Beneficiary

The Turkish Customs Administration (TCA) is the beneficiary institution of this programme. The responsibility of TCA is the protection of the economy, domestic market and society by controlling the movement of prohibited goods across the border of Turkey. The TCA is also responsible for the production of foreign trade and of customs statistics. Regarding the institutional framework, please (see **Annexes III**)

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<b>Steering Committee (Composed of the above and following Institutions)</b>			
ECD delegate			
EUSG delegate			
CFCU delegate			

## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

**1.7 Overall cost:** 4,950,000 €

**1.8 EU contribution:** 3.775.000 €

**1.9 Final date for contracting:** 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

**1.10 Final date for execution of contracts:** 4 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

**1.11 Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

## 2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

### 2.1 Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the project is to modernize the Turkish Customs Administration (TCA), in order that it is in a position to fulfil the tasks and obligations of an EU Member State.

### 2.2 Project purpose:

To establish effective Classification Systems for goods in order to improve trade facilitation in Turkey thus enhance the capacity of Turkey to better compete on the international market, to reduce time for procedures for legal trade of customs and to support charge free analyses for importers.

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

The Council Decisions of 19th March 2003, covering the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession partnership with the Republic of Turkey, included the following relevant short-term priorities:

– Continue to strengthen the administrative and operational capacity of the customs administration and align internal procedures with the EU standards.

In order to achieve short and medium term priorities included in the Accession Partnership Document, the National Program issued on 24th July 2003, specifies the following commitment:

-25.3 Within the scope of modernization of customs laboratories project aiming at upgrading of regional and central laboratories in Istanbul, Izmir, Mersin and Ankara (that constitute 85% of the workload), with a view to making reliable analysis and classification of goods at international standards, and fully implementing foreign trade measures, providing technical support and training primarily to Istanbul Regional Laboratory.

### **2.4 MIPD (2007-2009)**

The objective of the project is in line with the Multi Annual Indicative Planning Document. The link between MIPD and the project is under the Component I, the institutional building which reads as follows;

“Obligations stemming from the Customs Union agreement; State aid monitoring; Steel sector restructuring; Implementation of the Customs Code, Administrative Capacity of the Customs Administration, ....”

### **2.5 Contribution to National Development Plan (where applicable)**

N/A

### **2.6 National/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)**

As an integral part of modernization, TCA aims at maintaining a balance between the facilitation of international trade and the effective and efficient controls. Accordingly, the Business Change Management Plan-BCMP (Business Strategy of the Turkish Customs & National Action Plan) which is the roadmap for the modernization of TCA includes a section which clearly defines the strategy as well as the timeframes for the modernization of customs laboratories. On the basis of the modernization strategy, the investment plans of TCA have been developed and implemented. Furthermore, TCA launched the Modernized Customs Laboratory Program in 2001 within the context of the harmonization with the EU as well as the international standards. TCA has already initiated the implementation phase. Existing 23 customs laboratories have been merged and reorganized to establish one central customs laboratory in Ankara and 5 regional laboratories in Istanbul, Bursa, Mersin Izmir and Izmit equipped with highly advanced analytical instruments to provide more efficient and effective analyses. In this framework, the investment including the building, equipment and furnishing

for the customs laboratories in Ankara, Bursa, Mersin, İzmir and İzmit and the building and furnishing for İstanbul Customs Laboratory has been financed from national resources while the equipment for İstanbul is planned to be supplied through this project (see the Section 3.6 – Justification). To give an example:

- The procurement process of Central Customs Laboratory in Ankara (1500 square meters) had been completed with the national budget.

- TCA established Ankara Central Laboratory as an arbiter laboratory with high advanced analytical instruments which allow characterizing any kind of goods. The Laboratory Guide of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the best practices of the EU in the laboratory field have largely contributed to the feasibility and designing works for the laboratory structuring in Ankara. Ankara Central Laboratory has started to give service on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2005. The laboratory consists of five scientific sections (Polymer and Basic Chemistry Laboratory, Petroleum Laboratory, Paper and Textile Laboratory, Food Laboratory and Metal Laboratory) and service is given by 18 scientific personnel (14 of them are chemists, most of them have PhD degree). Purchasing program of analytical instruments still continue for the each section according to main working field to improve organizational efficiency for analysis of goods, timely and accurate tariff information for the Turkish Customs Services.

-Besides, the building of Bursa and Mersin Regional Customs Laboratories were completed in 2005 and 2006, and equipped with advanced analytical instruments.

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-The modernization project also covers to establishment of Izmir and Izmit Regional Customs Laboratories. These laboratories are under construction.

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### 3. Description of project

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#### 3.1

##### Background

The Customs Union between Turkey and the EU was established as of 1st January 1996 in accordance with Decision No.1/95 of the EU-Turkey Association Council. Decision No. As a consequence of the Customs Union, the Turkish Customs Legislation was revised and modernized accordingly and the Turkish Customs Tariff System was harmonized with the EU Combined Nomenclature.

The Customs Law No. 4458, with Customs Regulations, Notifications and Circulars, has been in force since February 2000. A new Customs Regulation was issued in May 2002 and came into force on 1st July 2002. Furthermore, the Revised Customs Law, which is compatible with the EU's revised Custom Code, has been submitted to the Parliament for ratification and Customs Regulation will be amended accordingly.

The Turkish Customs Administration has initiated a modernization project with a view to enhancing its operational capacities, within the framework of which, it has introduced a set of measures to create a modern customs structure. It has commenced some operational

restructuring to meet the needs of new workflow patterns, at both HQ and regional levels, including the use of computers in customs transactions.

The customs laboratories in Turkey provide the expertise needed for correct customs tariff classification. The main task of Turkish Customs laboratories are to carry out analysis, verification, examination of samples of raw materials, products and all kinds of goods on the basis of orders of the Undersecretariat of Customs.

### **Justification**

At the beginning, there were 23 Customs laboratories in Turkey in accordance with the Article 194 of Customs Regulation used to determine the classification of goods in accordance with the customs tariff and to calculate the agricultural component in processed agricultural goods. 23 Customs laboratories supplied service without having adequate modern technical equipment, either by using simple chemical analysis methods or taking technical support about analyses of goods from other public institutions for classification of goods. But this laboratory operation system occasionally creates some problems about correct tariff classification. It is clear that the simple chemical analyses methods are not sufficient to characterize most of the import and export commodities and the numbers of analyzed commodities are very restricted with the basic chemical analysis method.

Turkish Customs Administration has responsibility to carry out analysis of much type of import and export commodities according to Harmonized System (HS), Combined Nomenclature (CN) and Turkish Customs Tariff Statistical Position for classification of goods as with other Customs Administrations in the world. These commodities have to be analyzed and classified by the Customs Laboratories in accordance with tariff classification. Customs Laboratories carry out analyses of goods relating to their Combined Nomenclature Classification in Turkey. **There are no other institutes or laboratories carrying out analyses for customs purposes in Turkey. In other words, available external public testing laboratories at national level are specialized in dealing with particular type of goods with regard to their quality and safety characteristics and the analyses are mainly related with pollutants, toxins, minerals and water quality analysis etc., but not with their identification and tariff classification of goods. To do so, the other laboratories would need significant investments for development of new working methods and equipment required for customs analyses.**

**Since the customs laboratories in Istanbul have insufficient technical equipment for analysis, the authorities need to request specific analysis of some goods from other public institutions. Oftentimes, those analyses for the same sample taken from different public institutions produce different results in variable qualities. This situation leads to disputes about correct tariff classification of goods. Thus, second or third chemical tests or analyses need to be carried out in order to solve tariff classification problems. As a result, it takes longer time to complete customs procedures in laboratory and the importer firms have to pay high fees to other public institutions, instead of paying nothing to the customs laboratories.**

**Besides, the status of goods go out of the customs control when they are sent to outside public institutions for chemical analysis purposes. This is a very delicate situation because the goods subject to analyses might easily be changed or distorted thus negatively affecting the results.**

Customs laboratories differ from other laboratories principally in the fact that they are called upon to analyse many different kinds of goods for Customs tariff, trade statistical, drug enforcement and other purposes. Customs laboratories must therefore be able to establish an

efficient system whereby samples of goods for analysis are channelled to the laboratory, prompt and accurate analyses of such samples are performed, and the results of the analyses are expeditiously conveyed to the Customs officer concerned for appropriate action.

Increasing the number of issues for which customs has become responsible depend on technological developments in the world. However, the technical equipment and procedures were considered insufficient and inefficient, and this inhibits reliable analysis of the goods in the Turkish Customs Laboratories.

After the decision taken for Customs Union between Turkey and European Union in 1996, the modernization of customs laboratories has become a current issue to provide chemical laboratories which are a large scientific service within Turkish customs authorities.

At present, the procedures of laboratories in operation in Turkey subject to following provisions;

- a) Determination of the description, kind and quality of goods by laboratory analysis from a tariff classification point of view so as to enable the application of Turkish customs tariff or exemptions.
- b) Determination of the composition of goods so as to enable the application of prohibitions and restrictions in compliance with the reservations specified within the context of the foreign trade regime.
- c) Carrying out certain analysis and technical procedures as required by the administration.

Istanbul Regional Customs Laboratory is an important laboratory for TCA. Because, Istanbul regional customs laboratory has currently about 49 % workload of the whole TCA laboratory system and it is estimated that laboratory will analyses about 49 % of the whole TCA laboratory system. The Regional Customs Laboratory in Istanbul will therefore provide a good momentum for the improvement of trade facilitation in Turkey and enhance its capacity to better compete in the international market. The equipping and modernization of the customs laboratory in Istanbul must be provided an efficient facility to classify goods at import/export as well as providing support for the prevention of illegal traffic of goods.

Due to reasons mentioned above, Turkish Customs Administration aims to establish an advanced Customs laboratory which is characterized by its competency to carry out a diversity of quantitative and qualitative analyses (especially the successful characterization of diverse commodities) in Istanbul. An Advanced Customs Laboratory requires most, if not all, of the advanced instrumental technologies (GC, IRS, MS, HPLC, <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>1</sup>H NMR, ICP, SEM, XRD, etc.) and a staff experienced in the interpretation of data relative to a wide range of industrial commodities. **(For the use of the instruments and the need analysis, see Annexes VI and VII)**

This project aims to establish a regional specialized laboratory only in Istanbul where import and export procedures is mostly concentrated on Plastics, Chemicals, Petroleum Products, Papers, Textiles, Foodstuffs (included agricultural products) and Metals. The building facility in which regional customs laboratory proposed to be constructed by means of national budget funding has been allocated by the Government. TCA has already begun a new modern laboratory building construction in İstanbul. It is planned to be completed at the first quarter of 2007. The Laboratory Guide of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the best practices of the EU in the laboratory field will largely contribute to the designing works for

the laboratory structuring in Istanbul. TCA applied to State Planning Organization in order to supply some laboratory equipments for Istanbul RCL. But State Planning Organization refused TCA's request due to state budget restrict. Under this condition, it became more important to establish Istanbul RCL with EU assistance.

The Project for the Regional Laboratory in Istanbul will include equipping at this stage and this part will be conducted under the supply contract. The furnishing will be provided from the budget of the TCA. The technical assistance for classification and analyzing methods which are compatible with the EU application will be required after the equipping phase completed. It is the intention of TCA to have the technical support under the training phase to meet the specific needs of the laboratory staff in terms of the tariff classification and efficient use of the furnished and equipped laboratory.

### **Competence of the laboratory staff**

The analytical staff of a standard customs laboratory should consist of highly qualified chemists, preferably university graduates, and trained technicians. The chemists should have extensive experience and training in the analysis of goods for purposes of tariff classification and drug enforcement, and a fairly good knowledge of Customs procedures. This includes a thorough knowledge of the Harmonized System which is necessary to ascertain which analyses should be undertaken. For chemists working as customs chemists, all-round knowledge in analytical chemistry and the technology and processes used in the chemical industries is of the utmost importance.

### **Current Personnel in Istanbul Regional Customs Laboratory**

The analytical staffs of Istanbul Regional Customs Laboratory are highly experienced chemists. They have extensive experience in tariff classification of goods, Harmonized System and the analysis of goods for purposes of tariff classification.

40 employees consisting of:  
40 chemists (most of them have got an academic degree (PhD, MSc))  
2 laboratory technicians  
10 supporting staff (administrative, storage, etc)

The second component of the project is to train the personnel. In other words, the firms which provide the equipment will provide training on the use, operation and maintenance of the equipment following the installation. Recruitment of new personnel will be considered in the course of time.

After establishing with adequate analytical instruments, analysis capacity of Istanbul Regional Customs Laboratory will be increased including alignment within international standards and **Intra Laboratory Inventory for Analytical Determinations (ILIADe)** database used in EU members' customs laboratories. ILIADe database contains analysis methods applied to the determination of commodity groups and certain tariff numbers and sub-headings of the Combined Nomenclature, also methods advised as well as references to community legislation as the basis for these analyses.

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

### **3.2.1 Catalytic effect**

**It is expected that the project will contribute significantly to improve trade facilitation in Turkey, at the same time these equipments will support fast transactions with as less delay as possible and thus enhance the trade capacity of Turkey to better compete on the international market.**

The restructuring and modernization of the customs laboratories will provide an efficient facility to classify goods at import / export as well as providing support for the prevention of illegal traffic of goods. The Customs Laboratories will therefore provide a good momentum for the improvement of trade facilitation in Turkey and enhance its capacity to better compete in the international market.

As it is stated in paragraph 3.5, a feasibility study will be conducted to ensure that the project is designed to meet certain needs and requirements in the sector. In addition, human resources capacity will be made available to run the new laboratory.

### **3.2.2 Sustainability**

Future maintenance and operating costs for all equipment included in Customs laboratories shall be met by TCA.

The Undersecretariat for Customs aims to modernize the Customs Laboratories to make it more efficient and effective. The modernization project aims at establishing effective, scientific, chemical laboratories within Turkish customs authorities and to provide analytical, research and scientific advisory services to customs laboratories in Turkey. As part of the process of modernization, Turkish Customs Administration (TCA) has initiated a 'Customs Laboratory Modernization Program'. The scope of the 'Customs Laboratory Modernization Project' covers the design, construction and furnishing of the regional and central laboratories, thereafter equipping the laboratories with the necessary advanced analytical instruments and equipments according to their main working fields, and providing technical training for staff on how to use the equipment etc. Based on the Customs pre-accession blueprint for Laboratories, TCA has developed a strategy to restructure 23 customs laboratories by establishing 5 functional customs laboratories (Istanbul, Izmir, Izmit, Bursa, Mersin and Ankara).

This project is the part of a comprehensive modernization programme of customs laboratories all over Turkey. The other customs laboratories are being equipped and re-organised through the national sources. Maintenance costs of the laboratory will be covered by the Turkish Customs Administration.

### **3.2.3 Cross border impact**

N/A

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

1. Examination capacity of customs laboratories in Istanbul strengthened by purchased new analytical instruments and equipments in order to examine exported/imported goods.



2. Trained Laboratory staff using modern instruments to determine accurate tariff positions and controlling goods more effectively to fight against smuggling and drug trafficking
3. Increased analysis capacity including alignment with the databases used by EU member's customs laboratories and co-operation with EU customs laboratories and/or with other analytical institution inside and outside the country improved.

**Indicator for Result 1.** Fully operational and EU compatible regional Customs Laboratories in Istanbul by the end of 2009 with fully installed and operational 40 newly purchased instruments

**Indicator for Result 2.** 40 technical staff fully trained on using the equipment by the end of 2010.

**Indicator for Result 3.** Tariff classification of goods done according to EU rules by the end of 2010..

### **3.4 Activities:**

#### **Activity Scheme Result 1 (Supply)**

**Activity 1.1** Installation of the newly purchased analytical equipment at the customs laboratory in Istanbul

**Activity 1.2** Training of the customs chemist and technical staff by the supplier

#### **Activity Scheme Result 2 (Twinning Light-6 days)**

**Activity 2.1** Developing and conducting training programmes to meet the classification and analysis needs of laboratory personnel

**Activity 2.2** Developing and conducting training programmes on such as GLP-Good Laboratory Practice and ISO 17025

#### **Activity Scheme Result 3 (Twinning Light-6 months)**

**Activity 3.1** Conducting workshops on the use of databases of EU customs laboratories such as ILIADe and ECICS with 25 participants at least

**Activity 3.2** Development of management policies and working methods of customs laboratory in line with the best EU practice and assistance in increasing administrative capacity

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

EU financing to this project is conditional upon national co-financing being ensured. Turkish Government will provide 25 % of co-financing of the investment support.

The building will be completely ready for the installation of the equipments.

The building has elevator, ramp and WC for disable people.

A feasibility study will be conducted to indicate that the project purpose will be achieved and the catalytic effect and sustainability will be confirmed.

Others conditions for success of the overall project are the smooth evolution from study to the next phases of the project (e.g. system development, construction, procurement, delivery etc.) and good close liaison maintained by the relevant Secretariats throughout the Project.

The tender of this project can be launched on the condition that, by submitting a formal Declaration of Assurance, showing that the TCA has sufficient staff in a list for technical implementation and monitoring of the contract(s)

The stages of the project in sequence:

- 
- Detailed technical specifications for the equipment and related technology completed: October 2007
- Launch of the tendering for the supply of the equipment: January 2008
- Supply of the equipment: June 2008
- Terms of Reference for TWL completed: January 2009
- Launch of the tendering for the TWL: March 2009
- Training completed: January 2010
- End of project: November 2010

First contract to be signed is the supply.

Second contract to be signed is the service.

### **3.6 Linked activities**

#### **Linked activity 1**

The TR03/FI/05 Twining Project of TCA has been launched by the German partners in September 2005. It contains activities on customs laboratory related field such as the administration and organization structure of customs laboratory, Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), necessarily of accreditation, the improvement of administration capacity and others.

The first training project (TR03/FI/05) was held on 19-30 September 2005 in Ankara. This training program mainly covers the following subjects:

- The organization of German Customs Laboratory,
- Requirement of accreditation for the customs laboratory,
- Quality Management System and preparing Quality Hand Book
- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS),
- Classification and annihilation of residues,
- Security of laboratory,
- Examination and Binding Tariff Information,
- Planning of laboratory's budget
- Archiving,
- Storage of chemicals.

#### **Linked activity 2**

The second training project was (TR03/FI/05) held on 27 March-07 April 2006 in Ankara. This training program mainly covers the following subjects:

- The organization of German Customs Laboratory,
- Laboratory process of receive, analysis and result of goods,
- IT system (LIMS, ZEUS, EPTI)
- Quality Management System
- Preparing of Quality Hand Book
- Internal control and checking,
- Control of instruments, important situations during the analysis with instruments,
- Important situations during the analysis of goods,
- Safety and quality of analysis results (ring and comparison experiments),
- Requirement of Control Cards,
- Uncertainty of results and calculations,
- Importance of quality. Deviation of quality and prevention of these situations.
- Training of laboratory staff for the instrumental analysis,
- Accreditation and validation of methods,
- Revision of analytical methods,
- Classification and annihilation of residues,
- Archiving.

**Linked Activity 3:**

**National and international meetings**

- “Seminar on Customs Analytical Methods” was held by German Customs Chemists in Lieastal, Switzerland on 5-8 September 2006. The subject on “Modernization of Customs Laboratory of Turkey” was presented.

**Linked Activity 4:**

TCA has already initiated the implementation phase of the Modernized Customs Laboratory Program as a first step; the procurement process of Customs Laboratory in Ankara has been conducted under the national budget.

**3.7 Lessons learned**

The ongoing Customs Modernization Projects have given the Customs the opportunity to gain experience in the field of development and management of EU funded projects. The numbers of staff involved in project the TCA have been increased and trained to professionally handle future projects.

The administrative capacity to have a customs structure with practices in line with EU requirements have continuously improved with the other projects. The Twinning Project, for instance has improved the administrative structure especially in the field of the legislative alignment and re-structuring of the TCA. In addition, harmonized legislation can not be valuable without dispersing the knowledge and new rules to across the regional customs offices. Thus, the improvement of the training structure will highly contribute to the harmonized and smooth application of the EU legislation throughout the country.

During the tendering stage of the Customs Modernisation Project II in 2004, the sub-component related to the customs laboratories has been failed. The post evaluation of the failed tender has shown that restrictiveness of technical specifications and poor market research are major factors in failure. These are considered the lessons learned and they will be avoided in the course of the implementation phase of this project.

There will be no overlap between this Twinning Light and the previous twinning because this twinning light will address different aspects of the operation of the customs laboratory.

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

	TOTAL PUBLIC COST	SOURCES OF FUNDING									
		EU CONTRIBUTION				NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVAT E
		Total	%75	IB	INV	Total	Type of co financing (J / P) **	% 25	Centra l	Reg iona l	IFIs
Activities											
Activity 1											
Supply contract 1.1	4.700.000	3.525.000	%75		3.525.000	J	%25	1.175.000			
Activity 2											
Twinning Light 1.2	250.000	250.000	%100		250.000						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 4,950,000</b>	<b>€ 3,775,000</b>									

\*\* compulsory for INV (minimum of 25 % of total EU + national public contribution) : Joint co financing (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 <sup>1</sup>
Contract 1.1 Supply contract: equipment	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2008	4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2008	4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2009
Contract 1.2 Twinning Light	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2009	3rd Q 2009	3rd Q 2010

#### Project Duration:

<sup>1</sup> Contract completion is understood to be the final date of disbursement. Project activities will be completed in July 2009. Project completion for the twinning light will be July 2010

### **Project duration for supply 12 months**

### **Project duration for twinning light 6 months**

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering immediately after signature of the FA.

Beneficiaries are advised that it is possible to launch a tender in advance of the signature of the FA using a suspension clause.

For each contract listed in the table in Section 4 there should be a corresponding contract in the above table.

## **6. Cross cutting issues**

### **6.1 Equal Opportunity**

All participating Turkish Customs Laboratories are equal opportunity employer. No discrimination of whatever nature will be applied.

### **6.2 Environment**

The project has no detrimental effect on the environment.

### **6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups**

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompass only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. The project will apply the policy of equal opportunities for all groups including vulnerable groups. The project will not hamper the involvement of the vulnerable groups such as disabled people in laboratory works.

## **ANNEXES**

- I.** Logical Framework Matrix
- II.** Amounts (in €) Contracted and Disbursed by Quarter for the Project (IPA contribution only)
- III.** Institutional Framework
- IV.** The List of Related Legislation
- V.** Indicative List of Laboratory Instruments
- VI.** Instruments and Equipment Required for Classification
- VII.** Needs Analysis in Respect of Laboratory Devices and Instruments



**Annex I- Logical Framework Matrix**

		<b>Programme name and no.:</b>	
<b>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</b> “MODERNISATION OF TURKISH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION”		Contracting period expires : 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
<b>Project Number</b>		<b>Total Budget: 4,950,000 €</b>	<b>EU support: €3.775.000</b>
<b>Overall Objective:</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	
<b>To modernize the Turkish Customs Administration in order that it is in a position to fulfil the tasks and obligations of an EU Member State</b>	Fully operational and EU compatible regional Customs Laboratories in Istanbul by the end of 2009 with fully installed and operational 40 newly purchased instruments	EC progress report. EC strategy paper. TCA annual report Field studies Official statistics of TCA	
<b>Project Purposes:</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
To establish effective Classification Systems for goods in order to improve trade facilitation in Turkey thus enhance the capacity of Turkey to better compete on the international market, to reduce time for procedures for legal trade of customs and to support charge free analyses for importers.	The regional laboratory in Istanbul equipped with the instruments and equipment by the end of 2009.  Increased operational capacity of Customs laboratory in terms of increased number of analyses at least 20% more as compared to 2007  Increased efficiency of Customs	Official Gazette TCA website and reports TCA annual report EC progress report Official statistics from TCA Interim and final evaluation reports	Turkey remains on schedule to meet its target date for EU membership.  Adequate financial resources available.

	laboratory in trade facilitation by the end of 2010.  40 technical staff fully trained on using the equipment by the end of 2010.		
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p>-Examination capacity of customs laboratories in Istanbul strengthened by purchased new analytical instruments and equipments in order to examine exported/imported goods.</p> <p>-Trained Laboratory staff using modern instruments to determine accurate tariff positions and controlling goods more effectively to fight against smuggling and drug trafficking</p> <p>-Increased analysis capacity including alignment with the databases used by EU member's customs laboratories and co-operation with EU customs laboratories and/or with other analytical institution inside and outside the country improved.</p>	<p>The regional laboratory in Istanbul designed and equipped with 40 instruments by the end of 2009.</p> <p>Tariff classification of goods (Plastics, Chemicals, Petroleum Products, Papers, Textiles, Foodstuffs and Metals) is done according to EU rules by 2010.</p> <p>At least 20% faster and more effective examination of goods as compared to 2007</p>	Internal statistics of the Istanbul Customs Laboratory	Additional resources from the national budget are provided to support instruments, further trainings of new staff and operational costs of the laboratory
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Activity Scheme Result 1 (Supply)</b> Installation of the newly purchased analytical equipment at the customs laboratory in Istanbul	Supply –equipping the Customs regional laboratory.	<b>4,700,000 €</b>	Adequately qualified staff available for the operation of the supplied equipment



<p>- Training of the customs chemist and technical staff by the supplier</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme Result 2 (Twinning Light-6 months)</b></p> <p>- Developing and conducting training programmes to meet the classification and analysis needs of laboratory personnel</p> <p>- Developing and conducting training programmes on such as GLP-Good Laboratory Practice and ISO 17025</p> <p><b>Activity Scheme Result 3 (Twinning Light-6 months)</b></p> <p>- Conducting workshops on the use of databases of EU customs laboratories such as ILIADe and ECICS with 25 participants at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of management policies and working methods of customs laboratory in line with the best EU practice and assistance in increasing administrative capacity</li> </ul>	<p>Twinning Light-6 months</p>	<p><b>250,000 €</b></p>	<p><b>Reorganization of the Customs Laboratories</b></p>
<p><b><u>Pre-conditions</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-EU financing to this project is conditional upon national co-financing being ensured. Turkish Government will provide 25 % of co-financing of the investment support.</li> <li>-Others conditions for success of the overall project are the smooth evolution from study to the next phases of the project (e.g. system development, construction, procurement, delivery etc.) and good close liaison maintained by the relevant Secretariats throughout the Project.</li> <li>-Continued support of the EU for the accession of Turkey.</li> <li>-The building will be completely ready for the installation of the equipments.</li> <li>-The building has elevator, ramp and WC for disable people.</li> </ul>			

-A feasibility study including a market research for the supply component will be conducted to indicate that the project purpose will be achieved and the catalytic effect and sustainability will be confirmed. The feasibility study will have a particular focus on the supply component and assess the indicative equipment list and its technical specifications according to the needs of the beneficiary. The study will be financed through the Support to European Integration (SEI) funds. The supply tender can not be launched before the completion of the feasibility study and market research.

Deleted:

-The tender of this project can be launched on the condition that, by submitting a formal Declaration of Assurance, showing that the TCA has sufficient staff in a list for technical implementation and monitoring of the contract(s)