PROJECT FICHE
STRENGTHENING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO HARMONISE AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDES (BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS DIRECTIVE) AND WATER (FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION).

PROJECT NUMBER: TR 0402.10

Final Version

COMPONENT 1: HARMONIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVE ON BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS (Twinning TR/2004/IB/EN/03)

COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHENING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO HARMONISE AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF WATER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION (Twinning TR/2004/IB/EN/04)

COMPONENT 3: SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT TO IMPROVE THE LABORATORY CONDITIONS TO SUCH A LEVEL THAT THIS WILL ENABLE GOOD COORDINATION WITH MEMBER STATES INCLUDING HARMONISED ANALYTICAL METHODS

1. Basic Information

1.1 Title
Strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection).

1.2 Sector
(Environmental) Health

1.3 Location
Turkey

1.4 Duration
2 years (for commitment); 3 years (for disbursement)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective
The overall objective is to strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection).

2.2 Project Purpose

2.2.1 Component 1 - twinning: Harmonization and implementation of EC Directives on biocidal products

The specific objective is the strengthening of the institutional and administrative capacity on approximation and implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products.

2.2.2 Component 2 - twinning: Strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of water for public health protection


2.2.3 Component 3 - Supply: Supply of equipment to improve the laboratory conditions to such a level that this will enable good coordination with member states including harmonised analytical methods

Supply of equipment to improve the laboratory conditions to such a level that this will enable good coordination with member states including harmonised analytical methods in relation to the implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products, Directive 98/83/EC on drinking water, Directive 80/777/EEC on mineral waters and the Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The Accession Partnership\(^1\) 2003 sets out the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions decided by the European Council and Turkey.

In the short term 2003/4 those priorities are:-

*Environment*
- Adopt a programme for transposition of the acquis.
- Develop a plan for financing investment, based on the estimations of costs of alignment and realistic sources for public and private finance.
- Begin to transpose and implement the acquis related to the framework legislation, legislation on nature protection, water quality, Integrated Pollution Prevention Control and waste management.
- Implement and enforce the environmental impact assessment directive.

*Consumer protection and Health*
- Further align legislation with the acquis and develop infrastructure for effective implementation, in particular with regard to market surveillance.

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\(^1\) Council Decision of 8 March 2001 on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Turkey (OJ L 85, 24.03.2001, page 13) and Accession Partnership AP 2003
Further develop systems for notification of dangerous products on national level and exploit the possibilities to exchange such notifications - on international level through TRAPEX or other relevant systems.

In the medium term, commencing 2003/4, those priorities are:

Environment
- Complete the transposition of the acquis and strengthen the institutional, administrative and monitoring capacity to ensure environmental protection, including data collection.
- Integrate sustainable development principles into the definition and implementation of all other sectoral policies.

Consumer protection and Health
- Complete legislative alignment with the acquis
- Raise awareness for the new provisions among consumers and producers and reinforce consumer organisations.

As far as the biocides component in this fiche is concerned paragraph 22.8.2 of the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis sets the target date for transposition of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products at 2005.

It should be noted that this fiche’s completion date has been set at May 31, 2007, whereas the legal transposition work is expected to be completed at the end of this twinning component, due to the necessity to have a firm legal and institutional implementation plan which forms the basis for the legal work.

As far as the water component is concerned the main priorities within this NPAA include work on assessment of the needs for legislative amendments to align with the EU Water quality requirements in respect of drinking water, bathing waters and mineral waters.

The supply component in this fiche is to complement the biocides and water component with equipment to refurbish laboratory conditions according to international and EU standards.

To assist the Turkish Government meets these criteria and priorities.

2.4 Contribution to the National Development Plan

As far as the biocides component is concerned, the National Development Plan refers to pesticides only. It does not contain specific references to biocides.

The National Development plan refers to drinking water, mineral waters and bathing waters.

2.5 Cross Border Impact

For component 1 the implementation of the biocides directive will contribute to the free flow of biocides between Turkey and EU countries.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification
3.1.1 Component 1: Biocides-twinning

The aim of the Biocides Directive is:
1. Harmonised procedures for authorisation of biocidal products within the Member States of the European Union.
3. Establishment at Community level of a positive list of active substances, which are allowed to be used in biocidal products.

The scope of the Biocides Directive is very wide, covering 23 different product types like e.g. disinfectants, chemicals used for preservation of products and materials, non-agricultural pesticides and anti-fouling products used on hulls of vessels.

There is a close linkage of the Biocides Directive with the relevant Directives in the field of chemicals, plant protection products (PPP Directive), food additives, drugs and cosmetics.

The relation between the Biocidal Products Directive and the Plant Protection Product Directive (91/414/EEC) is not always straightforward. Even some overlap for active agents occurs (so-called borderline cases). This is still leading to considerable debate and confusion if certain substances fall under Biocides Directive or under Plant Protection Directive.

The Directive is being supplemented by the Commission with Regulations and handbooks. One of the handbooks is dealing only with distinction of biocidal products from other chemicals and notably from plant protection products.

A wide range of biocidal products is being used in Turkey. Some of these biocides may be harmful for public health and/or for the environment. Import, production and inspection procedures of biocides and pesticides are not on the required level, which is causing direct health risks. Besides this the current situation as regards biocides and pesticides is not in accordance with the acquis.

The import, production and inspection procedures of pesticides and other such substances used in the field of Public Heath are currently run by the Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care General Directorate based on the Public Hygiene Law no.1593, the Foodstuffs Regulation and on a notice served upon the basis of each. The principle analyses relating to permits and market surveillances concerned are carried out by the Refik Saydam Hygiene Center. The application form attached to this notice does not address the administrative and technical needs. It is crucial that a new Legislation relating to such substances and products, directly concerned with human and public health, is drawn up and put into force.

In Turkey, all arrangements concerning the manufacture, import, export and sales of all pesticides for agricultural use as defined under the Agricultural Struggle and Animal Health, reside within the competence and responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

It should also be noted that the competent authority for the classification, notification and labelling of dangerous chemicals in accordance with the two key EU Chemicals Directives in Turkey (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EEC Directives) and their two daughter Directives (91/155/EEC and 93/67/EEC) is the Ministry of Environment and Forests (as specified under the Turkish Dangerous Chemicals Regulation). Currently a twinning project related to the approximation of these EU chemicals directives is running in project with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Therefore the activities to be carried out in this twinning component should ensure close cooperation and collaboration with the ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well in order to ensure complementarity and avoid future competency conflicts.
**Justification**
It is crucial that new legislation relating to such substances and products, directly concerned with the protection of public health and the environment, is drawn up and put into force. To this end, the “Draft for Regulation on Pesticides and Pesticide Like Substances Used in the Field of Public Health” has been drawn up and finalized taking into account the views of the concerned parties. However, due to the fact that (1) the Biocidal Products Directive has not yet been fully enforced across the European Union, (2) other directives related to this Directive have not yet been harmonized by the concerned institutions in Turkey, and (3) the Biocidal Directive contains provisions relating to product groups, which are not under the authority and responsibility of the Ministry of Health, the mentioned draft for regulation is not fully consistent with the Biocidal Directive.

The Ministry of Health is facing major problems such as lack of adequate legislation, lack of technical and administrative competence regarding infrastructure and equipment, lack of nation-wide prevailing standard testing procedures, and lack of proper methods and equipment required to provide reliable data and finally lack of training of staff of the Ministry of Health and its laboratories in order to be better prepared for implementation of the Directive.

**Consultation stakeholders**
For the purpose of designing this project file the following organisations have been consulted:
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Environment and Forests
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- Chemical manufacturer’s Association
- General Secretary of the Union of Turkish Municipalities
- Istanbul Technical University

The draft file and an accompanying explanatory note, which summarises the design considerations, has been sent to the above organisations on 16 February 2004. A request was made to all of them to comment on the draft file in writing before 25 February 2004. Only the Ministry of Environment and Forestry reacted by stating that the twinning project under the 2003 programming on the “Approximation of chemicals sector” comprising these directives was approved by the EU. In the contract period, this project was launched as a twinning offer twice and results were unsuccessful. Therefore, this project will be turned in to Service Tender by the suggestion of the Representation of the European commission to Turkey. The working about this subject is going on and it is expected to start in 2004. Furthermore, the MoEF stated that they would like to ensure that at least 4 staff from the MoEF is involved in the training programme as well.

On the basis of the above it was decided that an additional consultation round with the above organisations was not deemed necessary.

**3.1.2 Component 2: Water-twinning**

**Bathing waters**
The Ministry of Health (MoH) currently monitors bathing waters at 450 points throughout Turkey. The blue flag initiative has identified 152 beaches meeting its criteria, including water quality, and the number is likely to be expanded in 2004 and beyond. There is therefore a limited approach in Turkey to providing the assurance that the quality of bathing waters is safe for public health.
The aim of the Directive concerning the quality of bathing water (76/160/EEC) is to ensure the quality of bathing water, both for fresh water and coastal bathing areas, in order to protect the environment and public health. A Proposal (COM (2002) 581 final, 24/10/2002) to update and extend the Directive is under consideration.

Current legislation in Turkey only partly covers the requirements of Directive 76/160/EEC. The institutional and administrative arrangements for bathing waters are fragmented and incomplete.

The MoH, with national competence for ensuring the protection of human health, is responsible through the provincial network for the implementation and enforcement of quality standards of water for bathing and recreational purposes.

**Drinking water**

The report for the project “Analysis of Environmental Legislation for Turkey” 2001 indicates that 2359 of the 3227 municipalities have a drinking water network with 143 having drinking water treatment facilities (2000 estimates). Nonetheless populations in urban areas are supplied with water that conforms to stringent Turkish water quality standards. In rural areas, 75% of settlements have healthy and sufficient drinking water, 11% have healthy but insufficient drinking water and 14% do not have healthy drinking water. 5% of the Turkish population receive bottled water, also meeting high quality standards.

The aim of the Directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption (98/83/EC) is to protect human health from the adverse affects of contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is “wholesome and clean”. It applies to water supplied through public distribution systems and through containers such as bottles.

Current legislation in Turkey only partly covers the requirements of the Directive.

Corresponding institutional and administrative infrastructure to ensure the full implementation of the Directive is also lacking. A good basis exists in the Ministry of Health, which is the official authority in Turkey for ensuring the protection of human health from any adverse effects of water quality.

The MoH will be the national competent authority for the implementation and enforcement of the Directive in Turkey. The EU Co-ordination Department of the MoH is an active unit responsible to varying degrees for EU environmental legislation in the water sector. It is solely responsible for the co-ordination of the EU Drinking Water Directive.

**Mineral waters**

The aim of the Directive on the approximation of the laws relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (80/777/EEC) is to define the quality standards and other conditions that apply to allow such waters to be placed on the market as “natural mineral waters”. The standards and conditions ensure that public health is protected even though natural mineral waters as defined are not covered by Directive 98/83/EC.

The principal legislation in Turkey is the Regulation on Mineral Waters (O.J. 19016, 1988) and the MoH is the competent authority for setting standards and regulatory control over all water supplied in bottles. Legislative and institutional changes will be needed to implement the Directive in full.
**Justification**

Detailed and thorough strategies for the implementation and enforcement of the Directives, with relevant institutional strengthening and methodological support, are necessary to make the regulatory infrastructure in Turkey compatible and efficient in providing and assuring the protection of public health. The project addresses this need.

**Consultation stakeholders**

For the purpose of designing this project fiche the following organisations have been consulted:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Environment and Forests
- State Hydraulic Works
- General Secretary of the Union of Turkish Municipalities
- Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Medicine
- Hacettepe University

The draft fiche and an accompanying explanatory note, which summarises the design considerations, has been sent to the above organisations on 16 February 2004. A request was made to all of them to comment on the draft fiche in writing before 25 February 2004. No comments were received.

On the basis of the above it was decided that an additional consultation round with the above organisations was not deemed necessary.

**3.1.3 Component 3: Laboratory - Supply**

Analytical services in support of the MoH’s responsibilities for water quality are provided by its Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre (RSHC). This is the national reference laboratory established by Law No. 1267 in 1928 to carry out activities aimed at protecting public health. The central institute in Ankara is supported by 7 regional institutes. Main responsibilities include providing research and laboratory services for food safety and nutrition, poison control, drinking water analysis, mineral and bottled water licensing, bathing and recreational water control and to prevent environmental pollution; providing reference laboratory services; organizing and conducting in-service training programmes for health staff in co-operation with related institutions.

Functions specifically relevant to water include:

- Controlling water and packaging materials sent by private and official organizations
- Analysing pesticide residues, PAH and phenols in water
- Registration and market control analysis of pesticides that are used for domestic purposes
- Conducting studies and risk assessments on the effects of chemicals on human health
- Carrying out microbiological and chemical tests of drinking water for licensing purposes
- Analysing recreational waters

In addition, the MoH has 78 Provincial Public Health Laboratories, one of their functions being to carry out monitoring and analysis of coastal bathing water quality.

In order to avoid duplication this component will target at the supply of equipment which will be used to support both the Biocidal products twinning component as well as the water twinning component.
It should be noted that topographical location of the laboratory facilities at the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre are far from ideal being surrounded by major traffic routes. There is no evidence, however, that vibration is giving rise to problems in those Laboratories on the site which have been recently refurbished. The Poisons Laboratory, however, is in a very poor state and urgently needs complete refurbishment before any further equipment is delivered to it.

It has therefore been considered essential that a proper business plan to justify the additional equipment should be prepared for the three beneficiary laboratories on the site.

**Justification**

The Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre, Ankara, urgently needs adequate equipment for efficient analysis in accordance with EU Directives on Biocidal Products and Water for human consumption, mineral waters and bathing water quality by June 2006. Training in use of equipment, test methods and accreditation is to be provided as well. Furthermore the MoH Provincial Public Health Laboratories also need sufficient equipment and training for monitoring and analysis of biocidal products and designated bathing waters by end of 2006.

### 3.2 Results

#### 3.2.1 Component 1: Twinning-biocides

##### 3.2.1.1 Purpose

Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity on approximation and implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products.

##### 3.2.1.2 Results

1. Inventory report of the biocidal products on the Turkish market including a description of present authorisation procedures 8 months after start of project).

2. Competent authorities agreed and designated including institutional, procedural and financial arrangements for the implementation of the BPD and a handbook outlining the above. (8 months after start of project)

3. Approved Action Plan for the introduction of the BPD identifying clear tasks and milestones (16 months after start of project)

4. Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC transposed into Turkish national legislation (at completion date of project).

5. Trained staff and improved capacities to implement the Action Plan on national and regional level and administrative capacity in place for handling authorisation procedures of biocidal products to be placed on the Turkish market (at completion date of project).

6. An approved business plan for the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre. This business plan will form the basis for future investments (9 months after start of project).

7. Adequate laboratory facilities in place (and in the process of accreditation) to support implementation of the BPD in accordance with GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) (at the end of project)
3.2.1.3 Associated indicators of achievement (with above results)

1. The inventory is expected to be 75% complete and accurate after 8 months after start of the project. The inventory will be installed at beneficiary and include biocidal products where the active substances therein contained are listed in Appendix I or IA of the Biocidal Products Directive. The inventory forms the basis for the determination of the future administrative capacity needed for the authorisation and placing on the market of biocidal products for use in Turkey.

2. The handbook forms the basis for improved co-ordination between the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests on who is doing what in relation to the Biocidal Products Directive, including all arrangements concerning the manufacture, import, export and sales of all pesticides for agricultural use and in relation to the classification, notification and labelling of dangerous chemicals in accordance with the two key EU Chemicals Directives in Turkey (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EEC Directives). The handbook outlines procedures and tasks of the different competent authorities and is agreed and used within by the above competent authorities 8 months after start of the project by the above authorities.

3. MoH designates tasks and job descriptions within MoH according to Action Plan within 2 months after approval of Action Plan (18 months after start of the project)

4. BPD transposed into Turkish legislation at the end of the project

5. Minimum 30 policy staff of MoH trained on aspects related to transposition of Directives, Change Management, Administrative management and policy design and preparation at the end of the project. Minimum 20 Staff of RS lab and 5 regional health lab(s) trained on GLP and BPD. All trainees certified by the trainers at the end of the project.

6. The business plans are ready 9 months after start of the project and will be used by the Ministry of Health for further identification of investment needs.

7. RS lab and 5 regional health labs are in the process of accreditation at the end of the project.

3.2.2 Component 2: Twinning-Water

3.2.2.1 Purpose

Strengthening the Institutional and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Health to adopt and implement the EU Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC), Drinking Water (98/83/EC) Mineral Waters (80/777/EEC).

3.2.2.2 Results:

The expected results in the framework of this twinning component are:

1. Institutional and procedural arrangements for the full implementation of the EU Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC), Drinking Water (98/83/EC) and Mineral Waters (80/777/EEC) assessed, clarified and further needs identified (4th Quarter after start of the project) and trained staff (at the end of the project).
2. Quality of bottled water up to EU standards by end of 2006 with particular reference to both the water and the packaging

3. More comprehensive systems of data and information management and reporting arranged for implementation of the Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and Drinking Water (98/83/EC) (9 Quarters after start of the project) and trained staff as regards data and information management at central and provincial level.

4. Protocols (standard operating procedures) developed or updated for monitoring, sampling and analysis in accordance with the Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and Drinking Water (98/83/EC) and trained staff as regards monitoring, sampling and analysis at central and provincial level (4th Quarter after start of the project).

5. National Guidelines agreed and adopted to deal with incidents posing unacceptable risks to Public Health as regards the Directive on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and the Directive on Drinking Water (98/83/EC) at the end of the project.

6. Updated procedures and test methods for the approval of substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption as regards the Directive on Drinking Water (98/83/EC) at the end of the project.

3.2.2.3 Associated indicators of achievement (with above results)


2. Measures in place to assure that the quality of bottled water is up to EU standards by the end of 2006.

3. Agreed detailed strategies for information collection, collation and dissemination approved by the MoH by the first quarter of 2007 for implementation of the Bathing Water Directive and the Water for human consumption Directive, including database establishment, guidance on reporting and at least 40 MoH (central and provincial) staff trained.

4. National Protocols (standard operating procedures) approved and in place by the first quarter of 2006 for monitoring, sampling and analyses in accordance with the Bathing Water Directive and the Water for human consumption Directive, supported by a training programme for at least 40 (national and regional) MoH staff.

5. Quick response procedure available by end of 2007 with agreed management of water incidents.

6. Procedures and test methods in place for the approval of substances and materials in contact with drinking water at the end of the project.

3.2.3 Component 3: Supply – Laboratories

3.2.3.1 Purpose

Supply of equipment to improve the laboratory conditions to such a level that this will enable good coordination with member states including harmonised analytical methods in relation to the implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products, Directive 98/83/EC on

3.2.3.2 Results


3.2.3.3 Associated indicators of achievement (with above results)

1. Equipment used for analyses will be purchased at this stage 10 months after start of the project.
2. All equipment has been provisionally and finally accepted by (as per tender dossier)
3. Training programme on sampling and analyses implemented at the end of the project.

3.3 Activities (including Means)

3.3.1 Component 1: Twinning – Biocides

Activities

1. Prepare an inventory of biocidal products on the Turkish market, which forms the basis for a data base of biocidal products, which are in use in Turkey. The inventory is expected to be complete for 75%. The inventory will also include:
   - a proposal to align the current registration system for the manufacturing, import and export of chemicals with the current system in use within the EU, especially related to the use of CAS and EC number and EINECS numbers of chemicals, which will allow future expansion of the biocidal products database to all biocidal products present on the Turkish market.
   - A description of the present authorisation procedures and a gaps analysis in relation to the requirements of the Biocidal Products Directive

2. To assist in designation in establishment of the Competent Authorities based on the above assessment of the present procedures and taking into account EU and Turkish administrative procedures in the field of chemicals, plant protection products, food additives, drugs, cosmetics. A handbook will be prepared outlining precisely the procedures and tasks of the different competent authorities. This activity should therefore be carried out in close consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

3. Preparation of a detailed Action Plan targeting at legal transposition and possible institutional adjustments and incorporating the results of the above activities for the
introduction of the BPD identifying clear tasks and milestones and a financial plan. The action plan will also determine the needed technical, administrative, financial capacity of the Competent Authority for implementation of the BPD. The preparation of the action plan will be constructed according the following subsequent steps:

- Definition scope and goals
- Forecast future amounts biocidal products on the Turkish market
- Analysis existing situation
- Define strategic objectives
- Options analysis and cost assessment
- Option selection
- Strategy formulation and implementation plan
- Provision periodic review.

4. On the basis of the above Action plan and Implementation Strategy to assist the Ministry of Health in legal work to transpose the above mentioned Biocidal Products Directive.

5. To carry out a training programme of Laboratory staff, Ministry staff and regional staff on the basis of a 4 module training programme.
   - Module 1: General training on all aspects related to the implementation of the biocidal products directive
   - Module 2: Training designed on Change Management, Administrative management and policy design and preparation
   - Module 3: Training on future tasks for Ministry and Laboratory staff in accordance with the Action Plan and Implementation Strategy. This module should include a study tour for the target group as well
   - Module 4: Training of future Turkish trainers in the field of chemicals management with special emphasis on the Biocidal Products Directive (under the scope of the Ministry of Health) and the related Chemicals Directives, which fall under the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This training programme will focus on: administrative capacity of the staff at the Ministry of Health and on improved capacity of laboratory staff.

6. Preparation of a business plan covering the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre laboratory, which will be instrumental for implementation of the BPD and providing assistance to the first steps for implementation.

7. Providing training and assistance for the accreditation process of the Laboratory.

**Means**

**Project Leader**
The PL should be a high ranking official with broad knowledge of all processes in the area of the acquis that the project deals with, who will continue to work at his/her Member State (MS) administration but devote some of his/her time to conceive, supervise and co-ordinate the overall thrust of the Twinning project.

The PL will allocate a minimum of 3 days per month including one visit every 3 months (more for complex projects) to Turkey as long the project lasts.

**Long-term resident Twinning Advisor: senior adviser to the Ministry of Health (RTA)**

24m/m
- Sufficient written, verbal and inter-personal communication skills in English and experience in developing, co-ordinating and conducting training programmes;
- Independence from all Turkish stakeholders as mentioned in the Component fiche;
- An advanced university degree in environmental science, chemistry, environmental engineering economics, entomology or another relevant subject;
- Experience in all aspects of the sectors as required in the twinning components by the RTA (Resident Twinning Advisor) is not a prerequisite, but this should be sufficiently covered by the other experts proposed in the twinning contractor’s team;
- Minimum five years experience working on the implementation of the relevant EU Directives;
- An international background relating to institutional capacity building, institutional change and regulatory issues and a track record of proven management skills of complex projects;
- At least 1 year of working experience on the implementation of the relevant EU Directives on executive level;
- Good knowledge of the European institutional environment related to the implementation and enforcement of EU legislation on biocides and pesticides management;
- Good knowledge of the institutional environment in at least two member states related to the implementation and enforcement of legislation on biocides and pesticides;
- An extensive network of functional contacts with related EU and Member State institutions (proven functional contacts at the EU level are considered an asset);
- Proven understanding of the main issues regarding EU accession;
- Senior experience in carrying out strategic and organisational analyses;
- International advisory experience;
- Experience in managing a large team of experts;
- Experience in working in a different cultural environment will be considered as an advantage.

**Short term experts (international 40 m/m)**

All EU institutional and technical experts will be in principle deployed on a short-term basis. The short-term experts should have substantial experience in the relevant subject matter fields. It is envisaged that all of the project’s experts should possess at least 3 years of past experience and knowledge on the waste management in the EU Member States. In particular the short term experts should have an appropriate mix of the following expertise:

- Key EU Directives on chemicals and biocides as mentioned in the component and related Directives;
- Experience with operational management within organisations dealing with biocides management;
- Extensive experience in institution building and open planning processes;
- Experience in preparing action plans in the field of pesticides management or other relevant subject;
- Experience with economic instruments and financial analyses;
- Legal expertise in the field of pesticides and/or biocides management;
- Relevant experience of work in the international field and in Central and Eastern Europe and/or Turkey in particular will be considered an advantage during the evaluation;
- Experience in conducting training programmes, in particular group processes and training of trainers.
- Experience in laboratory Accreditation
3.3.2 Component 2: Twinning – water

Activities

**Water Component implementation of the Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)**

1 Development of an agreed framework *strategy for the full and effective implementation of the Directive*, to include;
   a. written guidance on principles and procedures for applying the Directive in Turkey, such as on criteria and procedures for the designation of bathing waters
   b. assessment of the current institutional and administrative arrangements and any changes needed
   c. clarification of the role and responsibilities of all Ministries and other affected parties
   d. review of capacity at Provincial laboratories, identifying where and what additional equipment is needed, including an assessment of the currently available and additional manpower and other resources needed with an indication of capital and operating costs
   e. survey and upgrade of Provincial MoH laboratories to ensure their suitability for new equipment
   f. an action plan for the implementation of the strategy, including a defined time path
   g. preliminary assessment of the changes to the institutional and management infrastructure and to operational practice likely to arise from amendment at EU level to the Directive.
   h. training of all staff engaged in application of Directive

2 Development of a detailed *strategy for information* collection, collation and dissemination, to include;
   a. Guidance on the management of technical data
   b. establishing a central database
   c. mechanisms for providing information to the public
   d. guidance on reporting in accordance with EU requirements
   e. procedures for the quality assurance of data/information
   f. training of relevant personnel at central and provincial level

3 Elaboration of a national *Protocol (standard operating procedures) for monitoring, sampling and analysis* in accordance with the Directive, to include
   a. criteria and procedures for establishing monitoring points and sampling frequency/methods for bathing waters
   b. criteria and procedures for the handling and transport of samples for analysis
   c. description and bibliography of suitable analytical methods
   d. consequential revision of notification on sample taking and analytical methods (Methods of taking samples and analyses concerning WPC regulations 7/1/1991 No. 20748)
e. training for all staff involved at central and provincial level

The Protocol (standard operating procedure)s shall be supported by a training programme for those MoH staff directly affected at central and provincial levels, including providing information on practices of EU member states. Specific training may be required for RSHC and MoH Provincial laboratory staff on the analysis of enteroviruses, depending on the Directive’s revision.

4 Elaboration of national guidelines for enforcement of non-compliance of bathing water quality standards, to include
b. Clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the main actors
c. Measures to be taken, including public communications, when non-compliance is sufficiently severe to pose unacceptable risks to public health
d. Penalties and liabilities

Water Component implementation of the Directive on Water for Human Consumption (98/83/EC)

1. Development of an agreed framework strategy for the full and effective implementation of the Directive, to include:
a. assessment of the current institutional and administrative arrangements and any changes needed
b. clarification of role and responsibilities of all Ministries and other affected parties
c. consideration of the role of source protection
d. guidance on the application of the Directive in Turkey
e. assessment of the available and needed manpower and other resources, including laboratory capacity an indication of capital and operating costs
f. an action plan including a defined time path
g. guidance on enforcement principles and practice
h. training for central staff involved in implementation

2. Assessment of the measures needed to assure the quality and market potential of water for human consumption that is supplied in bottles but which is not defined as mineral waters under Directive 80/777/EEC.

3. Development of a detailed strategy for information collection, collation and dissemination, to include-
a. guidance on the management of technical data,
b. establishing a database supported by a Geographic Information System
c. mechanisms for providing information to the public
d. guidance on reporting in accordance with EU requirements
e. procedures for the quality assurance of data/information
f. training of the relevant personnel

3. Elaboration of a national Protocol (standard operating procedures) for sampling and analysis in accordance with the Directive and the drafting of any necessary legislation, to include
a. management system for monitoring, including criteria and procedures to be followed and organizational arrangements for check and audit monitoring
b. criteria and procedures for the handling and transport of samples
c. definition and bibliography of suitable analytical methods
d. consequential updating of existing national guidance
e. training for those directly affected
5. Elaboration of draft national guidelines for local strategies for managing water quality incidents.

6. Assessment and update of procedures and test methods for the approval of substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption.

**Water Component for the implementation of the Mineral Waters Directive (80/777/EEC)**

1. Elaboration of an agreed strategy for implementing the Directive to include:
   
   a. Assessment of the production in Turkey of natural mineral waters, as defined
   
   b. Definitions to ensure a clear distinction between waters covered by this Directive and those covered by Directive 98/83/EC
   
   c. Assessment and definition of roles and responsibilities of all affected parties
   
   d. Guidance on water source monitoring, sampling and analytical methods
   
   e. Guidance on packaging and labelling requirements
   
   f. Training of the relevant personnel

**Means**

**Project Leader**

The PL should be a high ranking official with broad knowledge of all processes in the area of the acquis that the project deals with, who will continue to work at his/her Member State (MS) administration but devote some of his/her time to conceive, supervise and co-ordinate the overall thrust of the Twinning project.

The PL will allocate a minimum of 3 days per month including one visit every 3 months (more for complex projects) to Turkey as long the project lasts.

**Long-term resident Twinning Advisor: senior adviser to the Ministry of Health (RTA)**

24m/m

- Sufficient written, verbal and inter-personal communication skills in English and experience in developing, co-ordinating and conducting training programmes;
- Minimum five years experience working on the implementation of the relevant EU Directives;
- Independence from all Turkish stakeholders as mentioned in the Component fiche;
- An advanced university degree in environmental science, chemistry, environmental engineering, economics, water management or another relevant subject;
- Experience in all aspects of the sectors as required in the twinning components by the RTA (Resident Twinning Advisor) is not a prerequisite, but this should be sufficiently covered by the other experts proposed in the twinning contractor’s team;
- A solid international background relating to institutional capacity building, institutional change and regulatory issues and a strong track record of proven management skills of complex projects;
- At least 1 year of working experience on the implementation of the relevant EU Directives on executive level;
- Good knowledge of the European institutional environment related to the implementation and enforcement of EU legislation on bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters management;
- Good knowledge of the institutional environment in at least two member states related to the implementation and enforcement of legislation on bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters;
- Extensive network of functional contacts with related EU and Member State institutions (proven functional contacts at the EU level are considered an asset);
- Proven understanding of the main issues regarding EU accession;
- Senior experience in carrying out strategic and organisational analyses;
- International advisory experience;
- Experience in managing a large team of experts;
- Experience in working in a different cultural environment will be considered as an advantage.

**Short term experts (international 40 m/m)**

All EU institutional and technical experts will be in principle deployed on a short-term basis. The short-term experts should have substantial experience in the relevant subject matter fields. It is envisaged that all of the project’s experts should possess at least three years of past experience and knowledge on the bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters management in the EU Member States. In particular the short term experts should have an appropriate mix of the following expertise:

- Key EU Directives on bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters as mentioned in the component and related Directives;
- Experience with operational management within organisations dealing with biocides management;
- Extensive experience in institution building and open planning processes;
- Experience in preparing action plans in the field of bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters management or other relevant subject;
- Experience with economic instruments and financial analyses;
- Legal expertise in the field of bathing water, water for human consumption and mineral waters management;
- Relevant experience of work in the international field and in Central and Eastern Europe and/or Turkey in particular will be considered an advantage during the evaluation;
- Experience in conducting training programmes, in particular group processes and training of trainers.

### 3.3.3 Component 3: Supply– laboratories

**Activities**

1. Procurement of required equipment for the qualitative and quantitative assay of chemical substances and the identification and measurement of microbiological organisms present in water intended for human consumption, mineral water and bathing water for the relevant laboratories of the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre in Ankara and selected MoH Provincial laboratories by mid 2005.

2. Training in analysis with new instruments by end of 2005

**Means**

Supply of equipment to the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre in Ankara and selected MoH Provincial laboratories.

### 3.4 Linked Activities

#### 3.4.1 Component 1: twinning – Biocides
Under the bilateral cooperation between Turkey and The Netherlands a project is being implemented related to certain elements which will be required for the transposition of the 97/1001/EC and 96/62/EC Directives. The Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre is the direct beneficiary for this project.

Under Result 2 of this bilateral project a management plan will be produced for the Centre in order to improve its performance in air quality monitoring. This management plan touches upon the business plan to be produced under the present fiche.

There is a close linkage between the Biocidal Directive with the relevant Directives in the field of chemicals, plant protection products, food additives, drugs and cosmetics.


Therefore there is a clear linkage between the two directives and some overlap for active agents may occur (borderline cases).

The Ministry of Agriculture is in an advanced stage with the implementation of the Plant Protection Product Directive under a 2002 twinning project Support to Turkey’s alignment to the EU acquis in the Phytosanitary Sector.

The project objective is to:

- Upgrade the technical infrastructure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and its services in order to undertake the priorities for EU alignment and implement the reforms identified in the current Accession Partnership and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis with regard to the phytosanitary sector.
- To strengthen the legal and institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and its services to transpose the rules and practices of the EU phytosanitary sector.

The project focuses on the following components:

- Plant quarantine including border inspection posts;
- Plant health including potato diseases;
- Pesticide registration and residue analysis component.

It includes a twinning and a supply component at the total value of 5,313 M€.

A Working Group has been formed to co-ordinate the transposition of the 91/414/EEC Directive. Twinning partners were identified and the actual activities of the Twinning team are scheduled to start in March 2004, which is about one year behind schedule.

Also a Technical Assistance project is expected to start in October 2004 with the Chemicals Department in the Ministry of Environment and Forests which will target at the establishment the necessary system, institutional structure, the institutional capacity and the legal framework and to strengthen the regulatory cycle for implementation of the two key EU Chemicals Directives in Turkey (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EEC Directives) and their two daughter Directives (91/155/EEC and 93/67/EEC).

**Component 2: twinning – Water**

This component builds upon the results of the project “Analysis of Environmental Legislation for Turkey” 2001, which gave a preliminary estimate of the cost of implementation of the environmental acquis at some 30 billion Euros. The project noted that despite EU and Turkish legislation aiming at the same objectives, there remained substantial differences. The report
pointed out that implementation and enforcement remain the main problems to be addressed in Turkey. Specifically, it concluded that Turkish legislation would not be considered to be adequate for the transposition of the Bathing Water Directive, for example because key requirements such as that to designate waters as bathing waters were missing. Similarly, many of the requirements of the EU Drinking Water Directive are not or only partially covered by Turkish legislation – for example, the standards and parametric values laid down in the Directive would need to be adopted in Turkish legislation as legally binding, not left as now to Turkish Standards (TS266).

The 2002 Regular Report from the Commission on Turkey’s progress towards accession concluded that Turkey should focus further efforts on the transposition and implementation of the environmental **acquis**.

In January 2003 the project “Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy for the Turkish Republic” (0.15 Euros) started. Within this project short term technical assistance is provided for the Turkish authorities to support them in the development of an approximation strategy and action programme, which will be integrated in the National plan for the Adoption of the Acquis in nine different sectors. This project has also a focus on water.

In addition, the Dutch bilateral aid programme MATRA started in 2003, aimed, amongst other things, at capacity building and implementation of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) in Turkey. The objective of the project is to assist Turkey with the implementation of that Directive on the national and regional level. It is designed to improve collaboration and co-ordination between the different institutions having a responsibility on water management and to provide a participatory and integrated approach to water management planning in Turkey. The catchment and water resources management and control systems provided for in the Water Framework Directive are relevant to the achievement of quality standards for drinking and bathing purposes.

Under the EC Commission’s Life Third Countries programme for 2000, there is a project on strengthening environmental control in Turkey. This contributes to the creation of a comprehensive national air and water quality control programme by identifying pollution sources and developing pollution prevention and control actions. Specifically, it aims to reinforce the Ministry of Environment’s national reference laboratory at Golbasi and to develop its capacity.

The Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) is coordinating an international project to award blue flags to beaches. The FEE in Turkey puts forward candidate beaches and marinas to a national jury, on which the MoH, MoE and Ministry of Tourism are represented. The candidate beaches are assessed against 27 criteria, including a group on sea water quality compatible with EU standards. 152 beaches currently have blue flag status. Further beaches are being assessed.

### 3.4.3 Component 3: Supply – laboratories

On 28th August 2003 a Protocol was signed between the Minister of Health and the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs which if implemented would transfer all of the Food Safety activities of the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. At the present time this legislation has been being drafted but is still under discussion. It is not clear as yet whether just the functions will be transferred or whether the supporting infrastructure such as laboratories will also be transferred. It is also not clear whether Mineral or Bottled water may be classified as a food under the new arrangements.
The above aspects should however not hinder implementation of the activities and its subsequent results under this component.

3.5 Lessons learned

3.5.1. Component 1: Biocides

Experience from Member States demonstrates that the determination of clear borderlines between the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC and the Plant Protection Products Directive 91/414/EEC (PPPD) as well as some other chemicals directives, is identified as a crucial issue for a proper implementation of the Biocidal Products Directive (as well as of the Plant Protection Products Directive). Many borderline cases of BPs and PPPs have been identified so far and there is a need to give practical guidance and examples. It is also essential to ensure transparency of the legislation, legal security for industry and other stakeholders and an effective internal market for the products. Since 2001 discussions have been held in expert groups including experts from Member States’ competent authorities for Biocidal Products, the European Commission, as well as industry trade associations to discuss these borderline issues.

While within the EU continuous discussions take place to minimise confusion as regards the scope of the Biocidal Products Directive, within Turkey there are 3 identified competent authorities as regards chemicals, including biocidal products and plant protection products (Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Health). Both projects as mentioned in the section Linked Activities (for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests) have acknowledged the need to agree on clear procedures and to demarcate competencies between competent authorities as regards the different Directives concerning chemicals.

Furthermore it is now acknowledged in Turkey that effective transposition requires (1) an understanding of implementation and enforcement practices and capabilities, and (2) that the actual legal text must properly take into account the obligations of all key players, which are relevant for effective implementation and provide for real and effective enforcement.

Taking the above into account, this component will:
- Focus on the designation of the competent authorities including their roles and responsibilities from the onset of the project.
- Include the preparation of a clear strategy with a well planned and well-thought out legal programme for transposition and implementation of the Biocidal Directive.

Close cooperation with all stakeholders is mandatory for a proper and effective transposition of the Biocidal Directive.

3.5.2. Component 2: Water

The linked activities carried out in Turkey (see previous section) revealed the following relevant issues which need to be urgently addressed through this twinning component:

- The regulatory system for the quality of drinking water, whether supplied through taps or in bottles, is based on Turkish Standards. These are not legally binding nor cover the whole range of requirements contained in Directive 98/83/EEC. In addition, the
arrangements for water supply differ according to the size of population served, making comparisons of the effectiveness of implementation difficult to judge.

There is no specific law in Turkey relating to bathing waters, although the Blue Flag scheme has been operated and there are general standards for the quality of marine waters. To implement Directive 76/160/EEC on bathing waters Turkey therefore needs a new law and a strategy to designate bathing waters and to meet other EU requirements.

The arrangements in Turkey for dealing with natural mineral waters are unclear and need to be reviewed to enable them to be brought in line with the mineral waters Directive 80/777/EEC.

In the case of all three water Directives, sampling protocols are somewhat out-of-date. Laboratory equipment for the analysis of water quality is of inconsistent quality across Turkey and needs to be extended and upgraded to enable the Directives to be met, compatible with measurements made throughout the EU.

There is lack of a detailed and coherent set of water quality data on which provision of data to the public and the effective reporting of the Directives to the EU Commission can be made.

This twinning component has been designed in such a way to address the above in a systematic way.

3.5.3. Component 3: Supply

A renovation of the laboratory building and acquiring more space for the instruments is urgently required. A renovation plan has been prepared but its implementation is still pending. No contract has been let for the renovation and the required additional space is not yet available. Nevertheless both the expansion and renovation as well as a proper and approved business plan are a pre-condition for expansion and upgrading of the laboratory activities.

4. Institutional Framework

4.1 Component 1: Biocidal products

As indicated earlier an overlap exists in the EU lists of pesticides and biocidal products, which stresses even more the importance of co-ordination and co-operation between especially the Ministries of Health, Environment and Forests and Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Although the main beneficiary will be the Ministry of Health, close co-operation, communication and co-ordination will be required with especially:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Environment and Forests
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- Chemical manufacturer’s Association
- General Secretary of the Union of Turkish Municipalities
- Istanbul Technical University

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2 Which essentially serve the purpose of plant protection.

3 Including disinfectants and agents for conservation of goods against pests.
The figure below describes the project organisation and the lines of command:

**Beneficiary:**
The Turkish beneficiary will be the Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Department. The beneficiary provide for:
- Office space for the RTA/RTAs his/her assistant and the experts;
- Telephone and fax;
- Access to information;
- Co-ordination of input of the local government staff in the pilot areas;
- Nomination of the project leader on behalf of the beneficiary;
- Co-ordination ad chairing the Steering Committee meetings.

**Steering Committee**
For the purpose of this twinning component a Steering Committee will be chaired by the Ministry of Health, consisting of representatives from the above organisations.
At quarterly intervals or whenever deemed necessary by its members, the Project Leaders, the RTA and RTA counterpart and where applicable, representatives of the administrative office (CFCU) and/or the EC Delegation will meet to discuss the progress of the project, verify the achievement of the outputs and mandatory results and discuss actions to be undertaken in the following quarter. The Project Steering Committee will also discuss the draft of the quarterly report submitted to it beforehand, recommend corrections.
The responsibility for the organisation of the Project Steering Committee meeting lies with both Project Leaders.

**Project Leader**
The PL’s tasks will be:
- Overall project co-ordination;
• Co-chairing, with the Turkish PL, the regular project implementation steering committee meetings;
• Mobilising short- and medium term experts;
• Executing administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters etc.).

Resident Twinning Advisor – RTA (24 man months)
The RTA must be highly qualified in public affairs and the field of the technical issues covered by the twinning covenant, and must possess good management skills. Experience with the operation of pre-accession programmes [including e.g. participation in the preparation of tender dossiers] is a comparative advantage. His specific qualifications are listed in paragraph 3.3.2.

His tasks related to the listed activities and accompanying results will be:

• To design a work plan for the implementation of the programme and to assist the process of drawing up a covenant;
• Assist in the preparation of all strategic project documents [inception study, sector strategy/policy/plan, quarterly monitoring reports, final project report, training manuals etc.];
• To ensure continuity of implementation through: the execution of the day to day management; working on a daily basis with the CC staff to implement the project;
• To plan and coordinate outputs;
• Together with the Project Leader: to nominate and mobilize the short- and medium term experts;
• To supervise the short- and medium term experts
• To coordinate and organise study visits, training activities, workshops and public awareness activities;
• To ensure proper quality of outputs;
• To provide detailed reports on the impact of the programme.

Short term international experts (40 man months)
The specific qualifications of the short term experts are listed in paragraph 3.3.1. It is expected that

Their tasks will be:
• To work on specific project activities as specified in paragraph 3.2 (results) and 3.3 (activities)
• To contribute to the project with specialist knowledge in the area of strategic noise mapping
• To provide specialist support services [e.g. providing Turkey with access to databases];
• To prepare training course modules;
• Delivery of selected training modules
• Advice and backstopping from a national EU administration.

4.2 Component 2: Water

The project is run by the Ministry of Health, as the competent authority for ensuring the human health protection from any adverse effects of the quality of water for human consumption and bathing purposes.

Close co-operation, communication and co-ordination will be required with:
For the purpose of this twinning component a Steering Committee will be formed by the Ministry of Health, consisting of representatives from the above organisations. The role of the Steering Committee will be to:

- Give advise and assist the PPA and its twinning team in networking
- Be intensively involved during all steps of preparation of the management plan (Result 5)
- Co-ordinate required activities by local authorities/public during implementation of the project
- Meet on a regular basis to give comments on the outputs
- Ensure consensus on results achieved during project implementation
- Stimulate a pro-active approach by the Turkish counterparts in participating in the project.

The figure below describes the project organisation and the lines of command:
The RTA and its short term experts pool will be placed at an office at the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Beneficiary:**
The Turkish beneficiary will be the Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Department. The beneficiary provide for:
- Office space for the RTA/RTAs his/her assistant and the experts;
- Telephone and fax;
- Access to information;
- Co-ordination of input of the local government staff in the pilot areas;
- Nomination of the project leader on behalf of the beneficiary;
- Co-ordination ad chairing the Steering Committee meetings.

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The responsibility for the organisation of the Project Steering Committee meeting lies with both Project Leaders.

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The PL’s tasks will be:
- Overall project co-ordination;
- Co-chairing, with the Turkish PL, the regular project implementation steering committee meetings;
- Mobilising short- and medium term experts;
- Executing administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters etc.).

**Resident Twinning Advisor– RTA (24 man months)**
The RTA must be highly qualified in public affairs and the field of the technical issues covered by the twinning covenant, and must possess good management skills. Experience with the operation of pre-accession programmes [including e.g. participation in the preparation of tender dossiers] is a comparative advantage. His specific qualifications are listed in paragraph 3.3.2.

His tasks related to the listed activities and accompanying results will be:
- To design a work plan for the implementation of the programme and to assist the process of drawing up a covenant;
- Assist in the preparation of all strategic project documents [inception study, sector strategy/policy/plan, quarterly monitoring reports, final project report, training manuals etc.];
- To ensure continuity of implementation through: the execution of the day to day management; working on a daily basis with the CC staff to implement the project;
- To plan and coordinate outputs;
- Together with the Project Leader: to nominate and mobilize the short- and medium term experts;
• To supervise the short- and medium term experts
• To coordinate and organise study visits, training activities, workshops and public awareness activities;
• To ensure proper quality of outputs;
• To provide detailed reports on the impact of the programme.

Short term international experts (40 man months)

The specific qualifications of the short term experts are listed in paragraph 3.3.1. It is expected that

Their tasks will be:
• To work on specific project activities as specified in paragraph 3.2 (results) and 3.3 (activities)
• To contribute to the project with specialist knowledge in the area of strategic noise mapping
• To provide specialist support services [e.g. providing Turkey with access to databases];
• To prepare training course modules;
• Delivery of selected training modules
• Advice and backstopping from a national EU administration.

4.3 Component 3: Supply – Laboratories

The provision of equipment is for the benefit of the MoH Provincial laboratories (İstanbul, İzmir, Trabzon, Muğla, Antalya) and the Reyfik Saydam Hygiene Centre. These will bear the operating costs of the proposed equipment.

5. Detailed Budget (M €)

The table below represents the commitments. For detailed overview of commitments and disbursement reference is made to annex 3.

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<th>Year 1</th>
<th>EU Support</th>
<th>Total EU (I+I+B)</th>
<th>National Co-financing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
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<td>Component 2:</td>
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6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agencies

The Beneficiary of this Project will be the Ministry of Health (MoH) (for all Components 1 and 2 and 3). MoH will therefore assume complete responsibility for administration related to the preparation, technical control and implementation of both Components.

The Implementing Agency for this Project will be the Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU), who will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the process of the covenant processes, contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities.

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6.1.1 Component 1: Biocidal products

The contact persons on behalf of the Ministry of Health will be:

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6.1.2 Component 2: Water

The contact persons on behalf of the Ministry of Health will be:

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Fax: +90 312 434 44 49

6.1.3 Component 3: Supply – Laboratories

The contact persons on behalf of the Ministry of Health will be:
6.2 Twinning

Components 1 and 2 will be implemented in the form of two Twinning Covenants between Turkey and EU Member States. Each Twinning Partner will manage all aspects of execution in close cooperation with the Beneficiary.

Each Twinning Partner will secure a pool of short term experts for the purpose of advisory services and training according to the work plan that will be prepared for the corresponding Covenant. Member States may and are encouraged to form a consortium which will result in a wide range of qualified senior experts gathered from governmental bodies or mandated institutes from more than one Member State.

Member States shall submit one proposal, covering single component / one proposal for each component (e.g. one proposal for Water and other one for Biocides)

6.3 Non standard aspects

There are no Non Standard aspects. The PRAG will be strictly followed.
6.4 Contracts and Covenants

6.4.1. Component 1: Biocidal Products

Technical assistance through Twinning: One contract: 1.5 MEuro

6.4.2. Component 2: Water

Technical assistance through Twinning: One contract: 1.5 MEuro

6.4.3. Component 3: Supply – Laboratories

Component 3 will be implemented through a supply contract, awarded after international open tender procedure, worth 2.0 MEuro.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Twinning Components 1 and 2

1. Call for proposal
   July, 2004
2. Selections
   Sept/Oct, 2004
3. Start of Component activity
   July 1, 2005 (including 3 months mobilisation period)
4. Component completion
   September 30, 2007

7.2 Component 3 -Supply

1. Completion tender documents
   30 April 2004
2. Publishing tender opportunity
   18 July, 2004
3. Tendering
   18 September, 2004
4. Evaluation of supply bids
   December 2004
5. Contracting
   February, 2005
6. Supply, installation and training of lab staff
   March – September 2005

8. Equal Opportunity

The promotion of equality between women and men and the application of a gender mainstreaming approach exists in all Community policies. In Turkey the picture is not pessimistic when compared to this policy route of the European Union. In Turkey there are legal exams for selecting personnel for public institutions. The ministries are employing the people by considering their exam grades not their genders. Also for monitoring purposes, the participants can be asked to fill out questionnaires and evaluation forms during the project period, and their genders can be asked on the forms for statistical studies. By this way, equal participation in the project by women and men will be assured and measured. As a conclusion, this component will comply with the European Commission’s equal opportunity policy.

9. Environment
The Project itself is focused on the achievement of long-term environmental improvements in Turkey. The Project itself will probably not have any adverse environmental impacts, other than those due to normal activities (e.g. transport). Nevertheless, as an example to others and as a matter of principle, the environmental impact of activities must be minimised as far as possible, e.g. by conserving paper.

10. Rates of return
N/A

11. Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect
The Component will provide a fresh impetus for the implementation of the environmental acquis in Turkey.

11.2 Co-financing

Turkey's contribution to the project to fulfil the Twinning (Component 1 and 2) co-financing requirements will cover provision of adequate office space and equipment for the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA), organisational costs of trainings, seminars and workshops (rental fees for training and seminar venues, interpretation equipment, catering as well as international travel of trainees in the framework of study visits and traineeships) and other costs non-eligible for pre-accession funding, as specified in the "Reference Manual on Twinning Projects"

The Turkish Government will provide 25% of co-financing of the investment support (Component 3).

11.3 Additionality

The EU grant will not displace other sources of funding from the private sector or IFIs. The twinning components will build upon the results achieved in the linked projects (see paragraph 3.5) and are therefore fully complementary.

11.4 Project readiness and size

The projects are ready for contracting and will build upon the results achieved in the linked projects (see paragraph 3.4) and are therefore fully complementary. Reference is made to paragraph 12.

11.5 Sustainability

Sustainability will be in the form of improved capacity, including the infrastructure, of the Turkish Government for implementation of the environmental acquis. In addition, the training-of-trainers activities as defined in this fiche will contribute to the sustainability of the project results, once the twinning component has been phased out, taking into account the fact that government officials will be involved as future trainers.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

N/A
12. Conditionality and sequencing

The following Conditionalities are considered essential for the success of this project:

- That laboratory space on the 5th floor of the Food Safety Laboratory building will be reserved for the sensitive instruments to be supplied for the Poison Research laboratories as a temporary measure until such time as the present Poisons Laboratory is either refurbished or replaced.
- That the Ministry of Health takes the necessary steps to sign an irrevocable contract with a building contractor for either a) the complete refurbishment of the present Poisons Laboratory or b) for the construction of a new purpose built facility.
- That the Ministry of Health shall prepare a business plan with assistance of the Twinning Partner for justification of all of the future equipment investment.

It should also be noted that the introduction of GLP and the accreditation of the laboratory is a pre-condition for an effective transposition of the Biocides Directive.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Provisional outline equipment list to be used in the preparation of the Tender Dossier for equipment purchase
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant past and ongoing studies and strategic plans
### ANNEX 1 TO PROJECT FICHE

**LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR STRENGTHENING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO HARMONISE AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDES (BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS DIRECTIVE) AND WATER (FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION)**

**Component Number 1: Twinning: Harmonization and implementation of EC Directives on biocidal products**

**Overall Objective**

The overall objective is to strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection).

**Objectively verifiable Indicators**

Turkey will meet with the relevant requirements under the environmental acquis by 2007

**Sources of verification**

- Turkish national statistics
- Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces

**Project purpose**

Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity on approximation and implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products (BPD).

1. Minimum 30 staff of the MoH and relevant Laboratories (RS and 5 regional labs and minimum 20 regional local authorities staff are trained and prepared to implement the mentioned BPD; BPD Directive fully transposed into Turkish legislation at the end of the project, taking into account the approved implementation plan;
2. Implementation structure and responsibilities related to the

**Objectively verifiable Indicators**

- Laws and other Turkish legal documents
- EC Regular Reports
- National Environment Action Plans
- Turkish national statistics
- Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces
- Budget and staffing allocations within the MoH and other ministries
- Twinning project reports

**Assumptions**

- That the Turkish government makes available sufficient financial resources to allow for the sustainability of the project purpose
- Willingness of staff at MoH and other ministries to work in collaboration and co-ordination with each other and with project team

**Programme name:**

**Contracting period expires:**

**Disbursement period expires:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name: and number:</th>
<th>Contracting period expires:</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 2006</td>
<td>November 2007</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
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</table>
| The overall objective is to strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection). | Turkey will meet with the relevant requirements under the environmental acquis by 2007 | • EC Regular Reports for 2005, 2006 and 2007
• Turkish national statistics
• Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity on approximation and implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products (BPD). | 1. Minimum 30 staff of the MoH and relevant Laboratories (RS and 5 regional labs and minimum 20 regional local authorities staff are trained and prepared to implement the mentioned BPD; BPD Directive fully transposed into Turkish legislation at the end of the project, taking into account the approved implementation plan; 2. Implementation structure and responsibilities related to the | • Laws and other Turkish legal documents
• EC Regular Reports
• National Environment Action Plans
• Turkish national statistics
• Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces
• Budget and staffing allocations within the MoH and other ministries
• Twinning project reports | • That the Turkish government makes available sufficient financial resources to allow for the sustainability of the project purpose
• Willingness of staff at MoH and other ministries to work in collaboration and co-ordination with each other and with project team |
BPD on the basis of implementation plan are agreed and in place by the end of the twinning project;
4. Three RSHC Laboratories are in the process of accreditation, have approved business plans and are ready to receive and install equipment by mid 2005.
5. It is acknowledged in the Regular Progress Reports from the Commission that Turkey has made considerable advances in the field of the BPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Inventory report of the biocidal products on the Turkish market including a description of present authorisation procedures 8 months after start of project.</td>
<td>1. The inventory is expected to be 75% complete and accurate after 8 months after start of the project. The inventory will be installed at beneficiary and include biocidal products where the active substances therein contained are listed in Appendix I or IA of the Biocidal Products Directive. The inventory will form the basis for the determination of the future administrative capacity needed for the authorisation and placing on the market of biocidal products for use in Turkey.</td>
<td>Signed of inventory report on national situation as regards chemicals management, with a focus on biocidal products</td>
<td>Maintenance of close collaboration and consensus between relevant ministries and institutions in Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Competent authorities agreed and designated including institutional, procedural and financial arrangements for the implementation procedures and a handbook outlining the above. (8 months after start of project)</td>
<td>2. Handbook forms the basis for improved coordination between the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and...</td>
<td>Signed off reports submitted to EC as output from project</td>
<td>Maintenance of close collaboration between Twinning experts and relevant ministries and institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Approved Action Plan for the introduction of the BPD identifying clear tasks and milestones (16 months after start of project)</td>
<td>3. Handbooks forms the basis for improved coordination between the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and...</td>
<td>Signed of Action Plan on Biocidal Products implementation</td>
<td>Support (technical and time) is made available</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC transposed into Turkish national legislation (at completion</td>
<td>4. Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC transposed into Turkish regulation</td>
<td>Reports on training sessions and reports on study tours/exchanges</td>
<td>That ministerial, provincial and municipal staff are released for training and that they are capable of developing new skills</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</td>
<td>Sufficient stability of ministerial staff at all levels</td>
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<td>Staff training and study tour evaluation reports</td>
<td>That serious discussion and subsequent support can be generated on interministerial and sufficient high level on the Action Plan</td>
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<td>Interviews with key stakeholders (Responsible Department in the MoH, Stakeholders in the Steering Committee)</td>
<td>Refurbishing and renovation of the recipient lab(s) have taken place sufficiently and approved business plan indicating equipment needs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Directive 1998/8/EC transposed into Turkish regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Project</td>
<td>Action Planned</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Trained staff and improved capacities to implement the Action Plan on national and regional level and administrative capacity in place for handling authorisation procedures of biocidal products to be placed on the Turkish market (at completion date of project).</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>An approved business plan for the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre. This business plan will form the basis for future investments (9 months after start of project).</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Adequate laboratory facilities in place (and in the process of accreditation) to support implementation of the BPD in accordance with GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) (at the end of project).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forests on who is doing what in relation to the Biocidal Products Directive, including all arrangements concerning the manufacture, import, export and sales of all pesticides for agricultural use and in relation to the classification, notification and labelling of dangerous chemicals in accordance with the two key EU Chemicals Directives in Turkey (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EEC Directives). A handbook outlining procedures and tasks of the different competent authorities will be agreed within 8 months after start of the project by the above authorities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MoH designates tasks and job descriptions within MoH according to Action Plan within 2 months after approval of Action Plan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BPD transposed into Turkish legislation at the end of the project.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum 30 policy staff of MoH trained on aspects related to transposition of Directives, Change Management, Administrative management and policy design and preparation at the end of the project.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum 20 Staff of RS lab and 5 regional labs trained on GLP and BPD. All trainees certified by the trainers at the end of the project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Prepare an inventory of biocidal products on the Turkish market, which forms the basis for a data base of biocidal products, which are in use in Turkey. The inventory is expected to be complete for 75%. The inventory will also include:</td>
<td>Twinning Covenant (One RTA for 24 manmonths; International short term experts for 40 manmonths)</td>
<td>• That there will be interest from counterparts to cooperate with Twinning partners • That twinning partners align activities with twinning partners working on chemicals at MoEF • That twinning partners align activities with twinning partners working on pesticides at MoA • That MoH and other ministries and institutions will have manageable levels of staff turnover and be able to sustain effective working groups • That staff will be released for training and study tours etc • That training will be regarded as a key learning opportunity by the participants • That staff will be able to absorb the training • That there is a willingness to cooperate at provincial and local level • That there is interest and willingness of governmental, local authorities and NGOs to participate in the identification, design, implementation and dissemination of the Action plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- a proposal to align the current registration system for the manufacturing, import and export of chemicals with the current system in use within the EU, especially related to the use of CAS and EC number and EINECS numbers of chemicals, which will allow future expansion of the biocidal products database to all biocidal products present on the Turkish market.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- A description of the present authorisation procedures and a gaps analysis in relation to the requirements of the</td>
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</table>

6. Business plan for the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre are ready and approved 9 months after start of project and will be used by MoH for further identification of investment needs

7. RS lab and 5 regional labs are in the process of accreditation at the end of the project
Biocidal Products Directive

2. To assist in designation in establishment of the Competent Authorities based on the above assessment of the present procedures and taking into account EU and Turkish administrative procedures in the field of chemicals, plant protection products, food additives, drugs, cosmetics. A handbook will be prepared outlining precisely the procedures and tasks of the different competent authorities. This activity should therefore be carried out in close consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

3. Preparation of a detailed Action Plan targeting at legal transposition and possible institutional adjustments and incorporating the results of the above activities for the introduction of the BPD identifying clear tasks and milestones and a financial plan. The action plan will also determine the needed technical, administrative, financial capacity of the Competent Authority for implementation of the BPD. The preparation of the action plan will
be constructed according the following subsequent steps:
- Definition scope and goals
- Forecast future amounts and composition waste
- Analysis existing situation
- Define strategic objectives
- Options analysis and cost assessment
- Option selection
- Strategy formulation and implementation plan
- Provision periodic review.

4. On the basis of the above Action plan and Implementation Strategy to assist the Ministry of Health in legal work to transpose the above mentioned Biocidal Products Directive.

5. To carry out a training programme of Laboratory staff, Ministry staff and regional staff on the basis of a 4 module training programme.
   - Module 1: General training on all aspects related to the implementation of the biocidal products directive
   - Module 2: Training designed on Change Management, Administrative management and policy design and preparation
   - Module 3: Training on future tasks for Ministry and Laboratory staff in
accordance with the Action Plan and Implementation Strategy. This module should include a study tour for the target group as well

| Module 4: Training of future Turkish trainers in the field of chemicals management with special emphasis on the Biocidal Products Directive (under the scope of the Ministry of Health) and the related Chemicals Directives, which fall under the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture ad Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This training programme will focus on: administrative capacity of the staff at the Ministry of Health and on improved capacity of laboratory staff |
| 6. Preparation of a business plan covering the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre laboratory, which will be instrumental for implementation of the BPD and providing assistance to the first steps for implementation. |
| 7. Providing assistance for the accreditation process of the Laboratory. |
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR STRENGTHENING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO HARMONISE AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDES (BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS DIRECTIVE) AND WATER (FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION)

#### 2.5.1 Component Number 2: Water- **Twinning: Strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of water for public health protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The overall objective is to strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection). | Turkey will meet with the relevant requirements under the environmental acquis by 2007 | • EC Regular Reports for 2005, 2006 and 2007  
• Turkish national statistics  
• Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Health to adopt and implement the EC Directives on Drinking Water (98/83/EC), Mineral Water (80/777/EEC) and Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) | Institutional and administrative capacity for implementation of the EU Water Directives considerably improved by the end of 2006, including more qualified staff and a fully functioning Monitoring within MoH. | EC Regular Reports  
Annual reports of MoH, RSHC MoE and others  
Budget and staffing allocations within the MoH  
State of Environment reports  
Turkish National Statistics |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Full legal transposition of Directives.  
Turkish government makes available sufficient financial, technical and human resources.  
Willingness of staff at MoH and other ministries to work in collaboration and co-ordination with each other and with project team |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Institutional and procedural arrangements for the full implementation of the EU Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC), Drinking Water | 1. Agreed framework implementation strategies approved by the MoH in the first quarter of 2006 for implementation of the Bathing Directive | 40 training certificates issued  
Turkish law and guidelines published.  
Published reports  
Databases of technical information in use.  
Information leaflets |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Adequate budget allocations made  
Resources made available to improve and maintain better communications.  
Resources made available to maintain and update database and for new training. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(98/83/EC) and Mineral Waters (80/777/EEC) assessed, clarified and further needs identified (4th Quarter after start of the project) and trained staff (at the end of the project).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Quality of bottled water up to EU standards by end of 2006 with particular reference to both the water and the packaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>More comprehensive systems of data and information management and reporting arranged for implementation of the Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and Drinking Water (98/83/EC) (9 Quarters after start of the project) and trained staff as regards data and information management at central and provincial level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Protocols (<em>standard operating procedures</em>) developed or updated for monitoring, sampling and analysis in accordance with the Directives on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and Drinking Water (98/83/EC) and trained staff as regards monitoring, sampling and analysis at central and provincial level (4th Quarter after start of the project).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>National Guidelines agreed and adopted to deal with incidents posing unacceptable risks to Public Health as regards the Water Directive, Water for human consumption Directive and the Mineral Waters Directive, including approved detailed action plans and at least 40 MoH (central and provincial) staff trained. Framework strategies include all elements as described under activities below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Measures in place to assure that the quality of bottled water is up to EU standards by the end of 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Agreed detailed strategies for information collection, collation and dissemination approved by the MoH by the first quarter of 2007 for implementation of the Bathing Water Directive and the Water for human consumption Directive, including database establishment, guidance on reporting and at least 40 MoH (central and provincial) staff trained. Strategies include all elements as described under activities below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>National Protocols (<em>standard operating procedures</em>) approved and in place by the first quarter of 2006 for monitoring, sampling and analyses in accordance with the Bathing Water Directive and the Water for human consumption Directive, including approved detailed action plans and at least 40 MoH (central and provincial) staff trained. Framework strategies include all elements as described under activities below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Published reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Published protocol (standard operating procedures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Database of analytical methods</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Emergency procedures set out and tested</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Strategies accompanied with: Guidance manuals with organisation chart and operational procedures; Survey reports with recommendations; Programmes of Action; Workshop reports; Public communication tools; Guidance on sampling and analytical methods published; Assessment reports; Other guidance documents as indicated below under activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Central Reference Point for methods of analysis available and in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Human resources provided by MoH</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Human resources provided by MoH
Directive on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC) and the Directive on Drinking Water (98/83/EC) at the end of the project.

6. Updated procedures and test methods for the approval of substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption as regards the Directive on Drinking Water (98/83/EC) at the end of the project.

5. Quick response procedure available by end of 2007 with agreed management of water incidents.

6. Procedures and test methods in place for the approval of substances and materials in contact with drinking water at the end of the project.

**Activities**

**Means**

**Assumptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Component implementation of the Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)</th>
<th>Twinning Covenant (One RTA for 24 man months; International short term experts for 40 man months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Development of an agreed framework strategy for the full and effective implementation of the Directive, to include;  
   a. written guidance on principles and procedures for applying the Directive in Turkey, such as on criteria and procedures for the designation of bathing waters  
   b. assessment of the current institutional and administrative arrangements and any changes needed  
   c. clarification of the role and responsibilities of all Ministries and other affected parties  
   d. review of capacity at Provincial laboratories, identifying needed resources | |
| Resources need to be allocated to assess bathing waters and to make and review designations and for subsequent monitoring.  
Achievement of bathing water standards depends on adequate control over sources of potential pollution likely to affect those waters. Action is therefore needed to implement in Turkey EU Directives on discharges, notably the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. This Directive will require major investments.  
Resources available to maintain information systems  
Resources need to be allocated to maintain and update database  
Training provided for future recruits and for refresher courses  
Most efficient achievement of water quality standards can be secured by protecting source waters. Commitment by |
where and what additional equipment is needed, including an assessment of the currently available and additional manpower and other resources needed with an indication of capital and operating costs e. survey and upgrade of Provincial MoH laboratories to ensure their suitability for new equipment f. an action plan for the implementation of the strategy, including a defined time path g. preliminary assessment of the changes to the institutional and management infrastructure and to operational practice likely to arise from amendment at EU level to the Directive h. training of all staff engaged in application of Directive

2. Development of a detailed strategy for information collection, collation and dissemination, to include;
   a. Guidance on the management of technical data
   b. establishing a central database
   c. mechanisms for providing information to the public
   d. guidance on reporting in accordance with EU requirements
   e. procedures for the quality

| the Turkish government to the full implementation of EU directives that aim to provide such protection, for example the nitrates Directive, is important. | Laboratory staff to keep up to date with monitoring and analytical methods. |
assurance of data/information
f. training of relevant personnel at central and provincial level

3. Elaboration of a national **Protocol (standard operating procedures) for monitoring, sampling and analysis** in accordance with the Directive, to include;
   a. criteria and procedures for establishing monitoring points and sampling frequency/methods for bathing waters
   b. criteria and procedures for the handling and transport of samples for analysis
   c. description and bibliography of suitable analytical methods
   d. consequential revision of notification on sample taking and analytical methods (Methods of taking samples and analyses concerning WPC regulations 7/1/1991 No. 20748)
   e. training for all staff involved at central and provincial level

4. Elaboration of national guidelines for enforcement of **non-compliance** of bathing water quality standards, to include
   a. Clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the main actors
   b. Measures to be taken, including public communications, when non-
compliance is sufficiently severe to pose unacceptable risks to public health
c. Penalties and liabilities

Water Component implementation of the Directive on Water for Human Consumption (98/83/EC)

1. Development of an agreed framework **strategy for the full and effective implementation of the Directive**, to include:
   a. assessment of the current institutional and administrative arrangements and any changes needed
   b. clarification of role and responsibilities of all Ministries and other affected parties
   c. consideration of the role of source protection
   d. guidance on the application of the Directive in Turkey
   e. assessment of the available and needed manpower and other resources, including laboratory capacity an indication of capital and operating costs
   f. an action plan including a defined time path
   g. guidance on enforcement principles and practice
   h. training for central staff involved in implementation
2. Assessment of the measures needed to assure the quality and market potential of water for human consumption that is supplied in bottles but which is not defined as mineral waters under Directive 80/777/EEC.

3. Development of a detailed strategy for information collection, collation and dissemination, to include:
   a. guidance on the management of technical data,
   b. establishing a database supported by a Geographic Information System
   c. mechanisms for providing information to the public
   d. guidance on reporting in accordance with EU requirements
   e. procedures for the quality assurance of data/information
   f. training of the relevant personnel

4. Elaboration of a national Protocol (standard operating procedures) for sampling and analysis in accordance with the Directive and the drafting of any necessary legislation, to include
   a. management system for monitoring, including criteria and procedures to be followed and organizational arrangements for
check and audit monitoring
b. criteria and procedures for the handling and transport of samples
c. definition and bibliography of suitable analytical methods
d. consequential updating of existing national guidance
e. training for those directly affected

5. Elaboration of draft national guidelines for local strategies for managing water quality incidents.

6. Assessment and update of procedures and test methods for the approval of substances and materials in contact with water intended for human consumption.

**Water Component for the implementation of the Mineral Waters Directive (80/777/EEC)**

1. Elaboration of an agreed strategy for implementing the Directive to include:
   a. Assessment of the production in Turkey of natural mineral waters, as defined
   b. Definitions to ensure a clear distinction between waters covered by this Directive and those covered by Directive 98/83/EC
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<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong> Assessment and definition of roles and responsibilities of all affected parties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>d.</strong> Guidance on water source monitoring, sampling and analytical methods</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>e.</strong> Guidance on packaging and labelling requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>f.</strong> Training of the relevant personnel</td>
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</table>
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR STRENGTHENING THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO HARMONISE AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDES (BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS DIRECTIVE) AND WATER (FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION)

**Component Number 3: Supply of equipment to improve the laboratory conditions to such a level that this will enable good coordination with member states including harmonised analytical methods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The overall objective is to strengthening the Ministry of Health to harmonise and implement legislation in the field of biocides (Biocidal Products Directive) and Water (for public health protection). | Turkey will meet with the relevant requirements under the environmental acquis by 2007 | • EC Regular Reports for 2005, 2006 and 2007  
• Turkish national statistics  
• Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Supply of equipment to improve the laboratory conditions to such a level that this will enable good coordination with member states including harmonised analytical methods in relation to the implementation of the Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products, Directive 98/83/EC on drinking water, Directive 80/777/EEC on mineral waters and the Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water. | 1. Recipient Laboratories (RS and 5 regional labs have been refurbished and renovated up to acceptable level and operational in implementing BPD and bathing water, drinking water and mineral waters directives 10 months after start of the project. | • Laws and other Turkish legal documents  
• EC Regular Reports  
• National Environment Action Plans  
• Turkish national statistics  
• Annual reports of MoH, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces  
• Budget and staffing allocations within the MoH and other ministries  
• Twinning project reports | • Laboratories at RSHC are in the process of accreditation, have approved business plans and are ready to receive and install equipment by mid 2005. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Refik Saydam Hygiene</td>
<td>1. Equipment used for analyses</td>
<td>• Provisional and final acceptance documents</td>
<td>• Laboratories at RSHC are in the process of...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Centre, Ankara, adequately equipped for efficient analysis in accordance with EU Directives on Biocidal Products and Water for human consumption, mineral waters and bathing water quality by June 2005. Training in use of equipment provided.

2. The recipient MoH Provincial laboratories sufficiently equipped and trained for monitoring and analysis of biocidal products and designated bathing waters by end of 2005.


The equipment will be purchased at this stage 10 months after start of the project.

2. All equipment has been provisionally and finally accepted by (as per tender dossier)

3. Training programme on sampling and analyses implemented at the end of the project.

### Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Procurement of required equipment for the analysis of biocidal products and qualitative and quantitative assay of chemical substances and the identification and measurement of microbiological organisms present in water intended for human consumption, mineral water and bathing water for the relevant laboratories of the Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre in Ankara and selected MoH Provincial laboratories by mid 2005.</td>
<td>One supply tender (2 MEURO)</td>
<td>• That laboratory space on the 5th floor of the Food Safety Laboratory building will be reserved for the sensitive instruments to be supplied for the Poison Research laboratories as a temporary measure until such time as the present Poisons Laboratory is either refurbished or replaced. • That the Ministry of Health takes the necessary steps to sign an irrevocable contract with a building contractor for either a) the complete refurbishment of the present Poisons Laboratory or b) for the construction of a new purpose built facility. • That the Ministry of Health shall prepare a business plan with assistance of the Twinning Partner for justification of all of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruments by end of 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex II Implementation Chart


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity in each Component</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1: Biocidal Products Twinning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fielding twinning experts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competent authorities and designated to implement BPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed Action Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal transposition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved business plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accreditation of lab(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2: Water Twinning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fielding twinning experts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy to set institutional and procedural arrangements (Directives 76/160EEC; 98/83/EEC; 80/777/EEC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality bottled water up to EU standards (bottled water marketing and control)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data and information management and reporting (Directives 76/160EEC; 98/83/EEC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard operating procedures for monitoring, sampling &amp; analysis (Directives 76/160EEC; 98/83/EEC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Guidelines on incidents posing unacceptable health risks (Directives 76/160EEC; 98/83/EEC)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Procedures and test methods for approval substances in contact with drinking water (Directive 98/83/EEC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Training programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 3: Supply for labs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS Lab and XY Lab adequately equipped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Lab Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**BiocidesWater final**
### Annex III

Contracting and disbursement schedules for Components 1 and 2 and 3

#### Cumulative Contracting Schedule (MEuro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1 – Biocidal products Twinning</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2 – Water Twinning</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3 – Lab equipment</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Disbursement Schedule (Meuro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1 – Biocidal products Twinning</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2 – Water – Twinning</td>
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<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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<td>Component 3 – Lab equipment</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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</table>
## Annex IV: Provisional equipment list

### Indicative equipment list for Water and Biocides at Refik Saydam Central Hygiene Institute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item no</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>RSH Total</th>
<th>Unit Price (Euro)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph with FID and ECD Detectors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70.000</td>
<td>70.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph with FID and ECD Detectors and Headspace</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>80.000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph with ECD and FPD Detectors and Purge and Trap</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GC with Headspace and FID</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>70.000</td>
<td>70.000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph with FID Detector</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph Mass/Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS/MS)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (FLD) with POST column for derivation system</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (DAD and FLD)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>80.000</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>140.000</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (RI, DAD and MS)</td>
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<td>70.000</td>
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<td>Ion Chromatograph</td>
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<td><strong>Lot B</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spectrophotometer UV-VIS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.000</td>
<td>20.000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with Graphite Furnace, Flame Atomiser and Hydride Generation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fourrier Transform IR</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lot C</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Analytical Balances</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>12.000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Autoclaves</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>6.000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Blenders</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>3.000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Centrifuges</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>6.000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spectrophotometer UV-VIS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>DO Meters</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Laminar Flow Cabinets</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Membrane Filters</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secchi Disks</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Turbidity Meters</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ultra Pure Water</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Water baths</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PL Poisons Laboratory
E Environmental Health Laboratory
F Food Safety Laboratory
W Water
B Biocides
AA Alanya and Antalya
Ist Istanbul
Izm Izmir
Mug Mugla
Tra Trabzon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOT A</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT B</td>
<td>280,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT C</td>
<td>384,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT D</td>
<td>255,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 1,939,500, say € 2,000,000
Annex V: reference list of relevant laws and regulations

CURRENT RELEVANT TURKISH LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS

- **LAW NO 181 MoH Organization and Functions**: article 43
- **Regulations**: Public Hygiene Law No: 1593, articles 84,181,199
- **Communiqués**: Regulation on the specialities of the foodstuff and goods related to human health.
- **Circulars**: 08.07.1983/5677 and 26.12.1983/5719
RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS

- Directive 67/548/EEC (as amended) on Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances;
- Council Directive 76/769/EEC (as amended) relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations;
- Directive 96/82/EC on the Control of Major-Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances;
- Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market;
- Directive 98/8/EC concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market;
- Directive 86/609/EEC on the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes;
- Directive 87/18/EEC on principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances;
- Directive 87/18/EEC on Good Laboratory Practice (GLP);
CURRENT RELEVANT TURKISH LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BATHING WATERS, MINERAL WATERS, DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATERS AND MINERAL WATERS
- Public Hygiene Law No: 1593, articles 200-210, 235, 242
- (O.J. 23144, 1997: Regulation On The Exploitation, Packaging, Marketing And Inspection Of Drinking Waters
- LAW NO 560: Food Production, Consumption And Inspection. Article 17.
- LAW NO 181 MoH Organization and Functions: article 43

BATHING WATERS:
- Water Pollution Control Regulation - MoEF
RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF BATHING WATERS, MINERAL WATERS, DRINKING WATER

- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), as amended by Decision 2455/2001 establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy
- Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC). This Directive applies to all water intended for human consumption, as well as water used in the production and marketing of food, subject to certain exceptions including natural mineral waters which are regulated pursuant to Council Directive 80/777/EEC (Art. 2(1)).
## Annex VI: List of relevant past and ongoing studies and strategies

### Biocidal Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Studies</th>
<th>Ongoing Studies</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Circulars* 08.07.1983/5677   | Draft for Regulation on Pesticides and Pesticide Like Substances used in field of Public Health | • Harmonization and Implementation  
• Strengthening of present management board  
• Market surveillance and Inspection |

### Drinking Water, Bathing Waters, Mineral Waters

#### Drinking Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Studies</th>
<th>Ongoing Studies</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Regulation on production, packaging, purchasing, of natural spring, mineral, drinking and curative waters* (O.J. 23144, 1997) (REGULATION ON THE EXPLOITATION, PACKAGING, MARKETING AND INSPECTION OF DRINKING WATERS) | Draft for regulation on Drinking Waters                                           | • Harmonization and Implementation  
• Strengthening of Laboratories of Hygiene Institute  
• Market surveillance and control  
• To improve the structure of the administration |

#### Bathing Waters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Studies</th>
<th>Ongoing Studies</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Water Pollution Control Regulation    | The Ministry of Health (MoH) currently monitors bathing water at 450 points throughout Turkey. | 1-Development of an agreed framework strategy for the full and effective implementation of the Directive  
2-Development of a detailed strategy for information collection, collation and dissemination  
3-Elaboration of a national Protocol (standart operating procedures) for monitoring, sampling and analysis in accordance with the Directive  
4-Elaboration of national guidelines for enforcement of non-compliance of bathing water quality standarts  
5- Strengthening of Laboratories of both the Institute and selected Provinsional Public Health Lab |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral Waters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Studies</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *Regulation on production, packaging, purchasing, of natural spring, mineral, drinking and curative waters (O.J. 23144, 1997)* (REGULATION ON THE EXPLOITATION, PACKAGING, MARKETING AND INSPECTION OF DRINKING WATERS) | Draft for regulation on Mineral Waters | • Harmonization and Implementation  
• Strengthening of Laboratories of Hygiene Institute  
• Market surveillance and control  
• To improve the structure of the administration |