1. Basic Information

1.1. CRIS Number : 

1.2. Title : Support Activities to Strengthen the European Integration Process

1.3. Sector : General IB

1.4. Location : Turkey, Ankara (other locations as appropriate)

1.5. Duration : 3 Years (Contracting period expires on 30 November 2008, implementation period expires on 30 November 2009)

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall Objective

The objectives to which the Project will contribute are:

- Satisfactory progress of the accession process,
- Increased effectiveness and impact of projects financed through EC pre-accession financial assistance,
- Improved absorption of programmed EU funds combined with an increased efficiency during implementation,
- Strengthened technical and administrative capacity of the Turkish administration and other relevant institutions in order to harmonize the acquis and implement acquis related legislation.

This contribution can only materialize if the Regular Reports, the Accession Partnership (AP), the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA), the Coherent Strategic Framework (CSF) under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) continue to provide strategic guidance to the programming exercise, and related national sector strategies are developed and/or continuously updated. It is also assumed that both the Turkish and EU authorities continue to abide to the principles of the Decentralised Implementation System (DIS) and, even more, commit themselves to advancing this system towards extended decentralization. In addition, the improved absorption of programmed funds combined with an increased efficiency during implementation significantly depend on the further streamlining of present EU implementation procedures to be carried out by the Commission Services concerned.

The monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of the overall objectives can be objectively verified against the regular assessments of the Commission Services on Turkey’s progress, as well as the assessments of the Interim Evaluation Team (IET) and the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) on the efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact of EC financial assistance projects.
2.2 Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capacities of the DIS institutions (office of the NAO, NAC, EUSG, CFCU), Undersecretariat for State Planning Organization (DPT), managing authorities to be appointed within the framework of IPA as well as other relevant Turkish institutions in fulfilling their respective pre-accession roles and functions.

The assessment of the JMC and the IET on the pre-accession roles and functions played by the involved institutions during project implementation as well as the self assessments of the involved institutions in the context of regular SMSC activities are important tools to monitor the progress in achieving this project purpose.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) priority

This project proposal is linked to the priority areas for Turkey's membership preparation, as underlined in the AP and the NPAA. Both documents recognize the importance of improving the administrative capacity including programming in different subject areas.

Accession Partnership

Chapter 5 of the AP clearly indicates that in the field of programming substantial financial assistance through different pre-accession financial assistance instruments will be provided. This Chapter also indicates that with a view to facilitating the co-financing activities, a systematic co-operation with other international financing institutions is aimed. In addition to this, in the same Chapter, apart from acquis related investments, taking into account the importance of regional disparities among the Turkish regions as well as the gap between Turkey’s and EU’s national incomes, investments in ESC are appreciated.

In addition to these, “Begin to transpose and implement acquis related to ..., water quality, integrated pollution prevention control and waste management” is stated as a short term priority in the Accession Partnership. In this respect, development of a number of investment packages ready for funding will help the smooth implementation of the projects pipeline and contribute to the above mentioned priority.

National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis

In Chapter 5 of the NPAA, the capacity strengthening of the Turkish administration is stated as a priority in order to be able to effectively and correctly implement the acquis.

Strengthening adequate programming will be focused on those areas that have been identified as priorities in both the Accession Partnership and the NPAA.

As long as the NPAA is concerned, under the Regional Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments Chapter, establishment of multi-annual budgeting procedures setting out priority criteria for public investment in the regions is seen necessary.

The scope of the project serves as a contribution for the implementation of the priorities 22.1 “Improvement of Water Quality”, 22.2 “Increase Effectiveness of Waste Management” and 22.3 “Improving Air Quality” of the NPAA. In all of these priorities, NPAA states that, “as
the implementation of the legislation under this priority requires heavy investment for both the public and private sector, it is deemed necessary to make infrastructural investment and to strengthen technical capacity”.

Preparation of a National Rural Development Strategy and Programme is stated as a priority in the Chapter 7.4 of the NPAA.

2.4 Contribution to IPA

As from 2007, pre-accession assistance to Turkey will be provided under the new financial instrument IPA. This new instrument will replace all current pre-accession assistance instruments and CARDS. IPA will have 5 components:

(a) Transition Assistance and Institution Building
(b) Regional and Cross-Border Co-operation
(c) Regional Development (SME, transport, environment, health, education, energy)
(d) Human Resources Development
(e) Rural Development (agriculture, rural infrastructure, land management, non-agricultural economic activities).

IPA demands a strategic approach to programming on a multi-annual basis the result of which is the Coherence Strategic Framework (CSF) which will identify the key objectives, for the overall programme. Subsequently, the Operational Programmes (OP) will define the measures, projects and activities that would be eligible to receive EU pre-accession assistance under IPA. In this respect, the project will facilitate the preparation of various types of projects (e.g. ISPA and Sapard etc) and investment projects measures and actions to be financed under the IPA components which will ultimately contribute to the achievement of key objectives under the CSF.

2.5 Cross Border Impact

This project fiche may also be used for the purposes of preparation activities related to investment component of cross border cooperation projects.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background and justification

3.1.1 Project Preparation Facility (PPF)

The Secretariat General for the European Union Affairs (EUSG), affiliated to the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is at the central level responsible for the overall internal coordination of the accession process. This is particularly the case for the pre-accession financial assistance, where since the adoption of the new Turkey regulation aligning Turkey’s assistance with that of the other candidate countries, the EUSG performs the role of the secretariat for National Aid Coordinator. The EUSG, on behalf of the Government of Turkey, operates as the key co-coordinator of the DIS-Turkey, carrying out the necessary programming and monitoring tasks to ensure a close link between the accession process and the use of EU funds. In this role, the EUSG shares the responsibility for the qualitative level
of various project proposals yearly submitted to the EC, together with beneficiaries of these projects.

This facility focuses on providing assistance to line ministries, governmental organizations and NGOs (hereafter all referred to as ‘potential beneficiaries’ unless mentioned otherwise) for the identification, detailed design (including the finalization of the documents required for their financing, such as technical specifications) and where necessary, implementation of projects regarding some specific tasks, e.g. assessment of applications under grant schemes.

The availability of PPF will be an important tool that will support the potential beneficiaries in developing mature and accession oriented projects to be submitted for EC financing. An upgraded project design would also contribute to accelerate the contracting and disbursement periods of the programmes adopted. PPF will also contribute in supporting the capacity of the beneficiary institutions with short-term technical assistance in order to evaluate the activities and outcomes of their projects, especially when grant schemes are carried out.

The activities and tasks listed under this facility serves for the purpose of supporting acquis chapters, excluding economic and social cohesion whereas a separate component of this project fiche is reserved for such purposes. The support will be provided in cases where an initial proposal is considered to correspond to a priority for pre-accession financial assistance, (justified in terms of AP short or medium term priorities; needs identified through the Regular Reports; activities defined in the NPAA), but where further efforts are needed to design and appraise mature projects, ready for implementation under the upcoming pre-accession financial assistance programme. In exceptional cases, funds may be used to prepare projects for funding by other IFIs where such projects contribute to the accession process.

If relevant, pre-accession financial assistance projects must also meet EU legal requirements related to the assessment of their environmental impact. The “acquis” includes a directive concerning environmental impact assessment (EIA) and public participation. For certain large projects, full EIA and public participation is required. However, pre-accession financial assistance is likely to have many smaller projects that fall under the general provision of the EU law in this area, requiring that National Governments ensure through a screening of such projects that there is no adverse environmental impact. Therefore, a series of EIA studies may be needed during the project design and implementation phases.

3.1.2 Technical Assistance for ESC

The DPT, which operates under the auspices of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, is responsible for managing national and regional development policies in Turkey. The DPT prepares development plans at national and regional level, manages the national investment budget and also acts as an advisor to the government about economic, social and cultural issues.

In this framework, the DPT is responsible for the preparation, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, and management of the national and regional development policies. At present, the DPT is also responsible for the management of several regional development programmes including TA components, co-financed by the EU within the context of ESC.

Within the context of IPA, the DPT has been identified as the coordinator for Components:-
III - Regional Development (SME, transport, environment, health, education, energy); and IV Human Resources Development.

Components (III), (IV) and (V) are directly related to economic and social cohesion. The Coherence Strategic Framework (CSF) will be prepared for the components of Regional and Human Resources Development. Besides, four Operational Programs (OP) will be prepared for the sub-sectors; environment, transport and competitiveness (including SME support, innovation, education, health and energy infrastructure) OPs being under Regional Development component and another OP for the Human Resources Development component.

It is also envisaged that, in addition to the change in content, the volume of funds provided by EU to Turkey may increase with IPA. With a view to increasing the absorption capacity, it is necessary to prepare a mature project pipeline ready to be submitted to the EC. In order to ensure this, the sectors should be separately undertaken with enough financial sources for the preparation of in-depth feasibility studies, systems design, EIA and other project preparatory activities critical for a successful implementation of projects financed both through pre-accession assistance of the EU and other IFIs. Background studies provide, apart from the project identification, also an analysis of the current status of the relevant sector/area, an identification of possible alternative solutions including a testing of their financial, technical and administrative feasibility and recommendations for the economically most advantageous solutions.

3.1.3 Unallocated Institution Building Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Accession Negotiations (UNIBE)

Following the recognition of Turkey as a candidate country at the Helsinki European Council of December 1999, important progress has been achieved within the framework of the AP and the NPAA. The Brussels European Council of 16-17 December 2004 decided that Turkey sufficiently fulfils the Copenhagen political criteria to open accession negotiations. Finally, the Council of approved a framework on 3 October 2005 for negotiations with Turkey on its accession to the EU, as mandated by the European Council last December, thus enabling the negotiations to begin immediately after the meeting. The pre-accession period and especially accession negotiations require an increasing number of qualified experts, competent civil servants and necessitate expertise and EU knowledge in the judicial, economic and political matters and establishment or strengthening of concrete administrative structures and management systems in place which satisfy the requirements of the acquis communautaire in a number of areas.

The implementation of the NPAA, approximation of Turkish legislation to that of EU and its implementation require developing the current institutional and legal structures besides some investment. Implementing bodies may lack the necessary expertise, knowledge and experience to carry out these tasks.

The negotiations determine the conditions under which each applicant country will join the European Union. On joining the Union, Turkey is expected to accept the acquis communautaire, i.e. the detailed laws and rules adopted on the basis of the EU’s founding treaties. The negotiations will focus on the terms under, which Turkey will adopt, implement and enforce the acquis communautaire, and notably, the granting of possible transitional arrangements, which must be limited in scope and duration. After the negotiations are launched, the pace of each negotiation will depend on the degree of preparation by Turkey.
and the complexity of the issues to be resolved. For this reason, in order to adapt itself to the negotiation procedures adopted by European Council and to prepare for this tough process, Turkey needs technical support in administrative, legal and practical terms.

The Turkish government has set up EU Coordination Departments in its Ministries and public institutions in order to coordinate and manage the accession period. These departments became responsible for coordination of EU affairs in their Ministries. Further to this the technical departments of the Ministries are responsible to carry out the harmonisation work in terms of its content. Both EU Coordination departments and technical units of the Ministries, however, may still lack expertise to follow the harmonisation of the acquis related to the process of accession and may have limited access to the available information sources of the EU. Additionally, Decentralized Implementation System (DIS) has been established in Turkey and accredited by European Commission Services in 2003 for the management of EU funds in line with the principles of EU rules. This system needs to be further developed.

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Moreover, with the IPA requirement to appoint the various managing authorities for the 5 IPA components, support to these managing authorities is foreseen to strengthen their capacity to manage EU funds under Decentralised Implementation System, but with the objective to move in the medium term to extended decentralised implementation system.

In the light of these needs, it is essential to create an envelope for unspecified institution building needs (e.g. training, technical assistance etc) as identified as priorities in the AP, NPAA or Regular Reports. This envelope will also cover a series of demand-driven requests such as short-term advisory assistance, study visits to other MS, attendance to accession related conferences and meetings/workshops by the Turkish administration and other key institutions involved in the accession process.

The eligible applicants for this component are the line Ministries and public institutions/agencies and their staff directly involved in the EU accession process.

3.2 Results

Component 1: PPF

The objective of this component is to strengthen the ability of the relevant Turkish administrations to design and appraise programmes and projects to be submitted for financing in the framework of the pre-accession financial assistance to Turkey and to help beneficiary institutions in the assessment tasks regarding grant-schemes. The results to be achieved under this component are twofold:

1. Technical and management skills of the staff involved in the project preparation and implementation in the beneficiary institutions are upgraded.
2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.
Component 2: Technical Assistance for ESC

2.1. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Transportation Infrastructure Projects in Compliance with Coherence Strategic Framework (CSF) and Operational Programmes (OP)

This component supports the preparation of the feasibility studies for transportation infrastructure projects directly linked to the priorities identified in the CSF and OP. The results to be achieved under this component are twofold:

1. Pipelines of transportation infrastructure projects ready for financing under EC requirements are created.
2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.

2.2. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Environmental Infrastructure Projects in Compliance with the CSF and OP.

This component supports the preparation of the feasibility studies for environmental infrastructure projects directly linked to the priorities identified in the CSF and OP. The results to be achieved under this component are twofold:

1. Pipelines of environmental infrastructure projects ready for financing under EC requirements are created.
2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.

2.3. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Other ESC Related Projects in Compliance with the CSF and OP.

This component supports the preparation of the feasibility studies for SAPARD type projects and other investment projects in the field of SME development, innovation, health, education, energy and other sectors prioritised under CSF and OP. The results to be achieved under this component are twofold:

1. Pipelines of SAPARD type projects and other projects in the field of ESC linked to components III, IV and V ready for financing under EC requirements are created.
2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.

Component 3: Unallocated Institution Building Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Accession Negotiations

The objective of this component is to enable the implementation of a number of accession related actions of various public/private actors in order to meet specific and urgent needs identified in the course of the pre-accession and negotiation processes. Furthermore, this component will support Turkey’s participation in activities for the exchange of information, networking, participation in workshops, conferences, study visits and similar activities. The results to be achieved under this component are:
1. Institutional capacity of beneficiaries regarding legislative alignment and related enforcement in selected areas of acquis are improved.
2. Institutional capacity to conduct negotiations (from the administrative, legal and practical points of view) of relevant bodies is strengthened.
3. The coordination between the EUSG and the other actors in the context of the accession process are improved.
4. DIS system is strengthened and sustainable
5. Managing Authorities under IPA established and management of EU funds capacity strengthened.

3.3 Activities

3.3.1 Project Preparation Facility (PPF)

The identification of single initiatives that will receive support from PPF will be made at an early stage in the programming cycle of the pre-accession assistance, on the basis of initial proposals received from the potential beneficiaries in Turkey. Besides, during implementation of projects, beneficiaries may also request to benefit from this facility as long as it there is no duplication and it concerns a priority listed in NPAA and AP.

Support provided to the beneficiaries under this component is basically focused on:

- **Short-term technical assistance**
  Technical assistance including training, study-visits, management, organizational and other expert advice - to support beneficiary institutions in developing/upgrading necessary technical know-how and management skills in project preparation and implementation.

- **Feasibility studies**
  The PPF can finance not only entire studies, but can also be applied to complete studies or tests to ensure that their recommendations are coherent and feasible. The most obvious studies in this field are cost-benefit and economic analyses of a recommended solution or sensitivity testing of various assumptions made in a feasibility study. In all cases required, environmental impact assessments will be carried out under this heading. All feasibility studies conducted under this heading are related to non-ESC areas.

- **Detailed designs of acquis related investment projects**
  This includes the detailed technical preparation of a project following the completion of a feasibility study. It may involve developing detailed designs of geophysical and/or photogramatic studies, descriptions and technical specifications, bill of quantity for necessary inputs, completion schedules for works delivery and drafting of technical drawings including tender dossiers for works, supervision and supply contracts in accordance with the PRAG. In addition, the preparation of complex grant and aid schemes can also be envisaged. Feasibility studies will be non-ESC areas.

- **Preparation of institution-building projects, training programmes and aid schemes**
  The PPF can assist with the preparation of such institution building programmes, training programmes and aid schemes.

- **Preparation of technical specifications, procurement plans and tender dossiers**
For simple projects, detailed procurement plans are not necessary and the preparation of tender documentation mainly focuses on detailed technical documentation to be enclosed to a standard tender dossier according to the PRAG. On more complex projects however, external technical support might be needed. This may be the case not only on complex works/supplies contracts but also for the preparation of calls for proposals for a grant scheme.

Project development to be supported under the PPF may include projects that are potential candidates for loans from IFIs, where such activities are linked to pre-accession and co-financing by the IFIs is considered as a possibility. Project preparation costs for such projects can be supported by this facility, subject to the same procedures as projects proposed for support by pre-accession financial assistance alone.

This facility may also be used for the recruitment of external assessors for the evaluation of tenders.

- **Assessment of applications under grant schemes**
The beneficiary institutions of grant-scheme programmes can be supported under PPF for the assessment of applications of these schemes, in case the human resource capacity necessitates such an action and there is no adequate specific allocation under that project budget for these activities.

### 3.3.2 Technical Assistance for ESC

All three sub-components under this heading aim to develop project pipelines for the related priorities and sectors identified in the CSF and OPs. Support provided to the beneficiaries under this heading is basically focused on:

- **Short-term technical assistance**
  Technical assistance, including training, study-visits, management, organizational and other expert advice, to the DPT and other related beneficiaries - to support the preparation and updating of national sector strategies.

- **The preparation of the feasibility studies and support documents**
  This facility has the aim of helping the related Turkish authorities in selection and preparation for implementation of large scale infrastructure investments in priority sectors (such as transport, environment, health, education, energy etc.) and other investment projects to be financed through the ESC component of EU pre-accession financial assistance programmes. This facility will help to improve the management of large scale investment projects in the coming years through definition of the selection criteria for the appraisal of the infrastructure projects (taking into account the maturity of the proposed projects and also their regional impact), drafting feasibility studies, preparation of the environmental impact assessments/cost benefit and economic analyses, technical specifications and other supporting documents.

- **Detailed designs of investment projects**
  This includes the detailed technical preparation of a project following the completion of a feasibility study. It may involve developing detailed design including descriptions and technical specifications, bill of quantity for necessary inputs, completion schedules for works
delivery and drafting of technical drawings as well as full tender dossiers for works, supervision, supply contracts in accordance with the PRAG. In addition, the preparation of complex grant and aid schemes can also be envisaged.

In the field of environment, a set of elimination and ranking criteria is already defined to prioritize the projects by the major stakeholders and the project proposals are under evaluation process to be graded and ranked according to criteria. The prioritized project list will be available in a short period of time.

In the field of transport, the outcomes of TINA study will be the project proposals to be considered under the EU financial assistance and the results of TINA is planned to be revealed in December 2006.

3.3.3 Unallocated Institution Building Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Accession Negotiations (UNIBE)

This envelope is created to respond to emerging institutional building needs and tasks in a flexible and immediate way. Under this envelope urgent and unforeseen or high priority needs and tasks that would come up during the accession and negotiation processes will be supported. This envelope may be used for the purposes of:

- assisting the adoption and implementation of acquis in particular areas,
- strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of relevant bodies in view of the future role in the implementation of EU acquis,
- developing human resources of relevant bodies for the implementation of the EU acquis communautaire.
- Further strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of DIS institutions
- Establishing and supporting the Managing Authorities under IPA in the management of EU funds

EUSG, being the beneficiary of this component, is responsible for the definition of the criteria for applications, the timing of calls for applications, the minimum-maximum size and duration of projects, the practical working/management methods and if necessary, budgetary proportions for different tools of support.

Funded projects will be based on three fundamental principles:

1. Projects will address the priorities identified in the AP, the NPAA or emerging from the negotiation process. There may be cases where the relationship with the acquis communautaire is concretely established; but there may also be cases, where a focused institution-building project is the most suitable method for the achievement of a desired result in a broader sense of acquis communautaire.
2. The project will target specific areas, where institution-building support is required in relation to the requirements of the EU integration, negotiation chapters and preparation of relevant administrative structures for future accession.
3. The project can be implemented in the form of technical assistance, twinning light and different types of training activities.
4. This component will finance short to medium-term expertise, study visits, participation in accession related conferences, workshops and similar activities
EUSG, being the beneficiary of this component, is responsible for the assessment of the applications for funding under this component, the practical working/management methods and if necessary, budgetary proportions for different tools of support.

### 3.4 Linked Activities

To enable the establishment of the DIS and make the involved components operational, Turkey has benefited from institution building support under a number of projects, specifically a direct grant to the CFCU and a variety of short and long-term TA projects.

There have been several Project Cycle Management (PCM) seminars and training of trainers activities coordinated and organized by EUSG in cooperation with the European Commission. These activities intended to give a detailed and concrete approach in order to guarantee that relevant staff in the beneficiaries becomes more capable of preparing adequate project proposals and other documents relevant for international financing.

In the 2001 Meda Annual Financing Plan 5.000.000 Euro were committed for “Overall Allocation for Pre-Accession Assistance” that also aims at increasing the quality of pre-accession projects design, appraisal, and implementation. 2002 annual work plan of Administrative Cooperation Fund (I) includes “General Training on EU Matters” and “Management of Community Aid/Decentralized Implementation System”. In addition to these, one of the components of Administrative Cooperation Fund (II) in 2001 Meda Annual Financing Plan, which started in 2003, envisages long term technical assistance and other support to the NAC, National Fund (NF) and Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU).

In 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 nearly 30 million Euros are committed for “Support Activities to Strengthen European Integration Process” projects, which are aiming to increase project design and project/programme management capacity of project beneficiaries and accelerate EU accession process by strengthening administrative capacity.

TAIEX also provides technical assistance to all levels of public and semi-public administrations in transposition, implementation and enforcement of the acquis communautaire in the form of expert missions, seminars, workshops, study visits, evaluation and analysis reports. Since 15 March 2002 many TAIEX activities have been organized under the coordination of EUSG.

### 3.5 Lessons learned

**Overall Allocation for Pre-Accession Assistance 2001**

The majority of the actions were contracted via Framework Contracts. The quality of the results depended largely on the quality of the short-term experts and the ToRs. Lessons learned were fed-back continuously to improve the clarity of the ToRs for the framework contracts, which resulted in noticeable quality improvements.

**Administrative Cooperation I (DIS component only)**

Support to the initial phase of the CFCU was provided through a framework contract, which developed the operation manual of the CFCU and provided essential training and first hands-on experience to the “seed” staff of the CFCU). Furthermore this activity created successfully
a first awareness of the operational needs and complexities of the DIS among the concerned authorities.

**Administrative Cooperation II**

A direct grant was signed with the CFCU to support the operational expenses of the CFCU for the first three years in a digressive manner. The long-term technical assistance support to the CFCU, NAC and the NAO for three years has been tendered and contracted. The project is operational since 2003. The practical implementation has shown a number of further requirements to support the DIS through additional training, technical assistance and minor equipment elements.

**Support Activities to Strengthen EU Integration Process**

PPF components of this facility have been intensively used to support preparations under previous EU Pre-accession Financial Assistance annual programmes. This project had led to higher quality and timely delivery of project fiches and will ultimately lead to an increase in qualified staff supporting acceleration of EU integration process.

Substantial progress in the implementation of the DIS as well as the timely preparation and implementation of large parts of the annual programmes could only be achieved through the support available from these programmes.

**4. Institutional Framework**

The EUSG is the beneficiary for components 1 (PPF), and 3 (UNIBE). The identification of single initiatives that will receive support from these components will be made by the EUSG. The EUSG will ensure the effective planning of the utilisation of the funds allocated under these component.

**Contact details in the Secretariat General for EU Affairs (EUSG):**

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Director – Economic and Financial Affairs Department  
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E-mail : iatac@abgs.gov.tr

The DPT is the beneficiary for all three sub-components under component 2 (TA for ESC) of the project.

With the new financial aid system, DPT (State Planning Organization), Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry and Trade, General Directorate (GD) of Ilíer Bank (Bank of Provinces), GD of State Hydraulic Works, GD of Highways will be the major stakeholders in the field of Economic and Social Cohesion (ESC). For the efficient management of TA for ESC component, a steering committee, which composes of above-mentioned stakeholders, will be established. The steering committee will be headed by the DPT and it will be responsible for the following activities and take the final decision for the activities:
• Project prioritization
• Selection of projects from the prioritized list to be submitted for the financial cooperation programme
• Development of necessary technical documents for the preparation of feasibility studies, design, etc.

DPT will ensure efficient and timely cooperation between the involved parties; settle possible disputes without delay and invite relevant institutions to the committee meetings when it is necessary. The DPT will ensure the effective planning of the utilisation of the funds allocated under this component.

Contact details in the State Planning Organization (DPT):

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5. Budget

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<th>Million €</th>
<th>Pre-accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<td></td>
<td>National Public Funds</td>
<td>Total Co-financing</td>
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<td>Budgetary Figures (million Euro)</td>
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<td>Year 2006 Investment support</td>
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<td>Year 2006 IB support</td>
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<td>1. PPF</td>
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<td>2. TA for ESC (Total of three subcomponents)</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>3. UNIBE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total IB support</td>
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<td>Total 2006 support</td>
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1. All investment sub-projects supported by the pre-accession fund must receive co-financing from national public funds. Minimum requirement for co-financing from national public funds is 25% of the combined PHARE and national contributions to the overall investment support.

2. Many Institution building projects will also have a degree of co-financing – this should be quantified and included wherever possible.

3. Expenditure related to equipment (regulatory infrastructure or ESC-related) and to Technical Assistance supporting investment (e.g. pre feasibility study/supervision of works/technical specifications) should be considered as Investment support in the project fiche.

4. All co-financing must be provided on a joint basis. Parallel co-financing will, in a principle, not be accepted. Exceptions to this rule have to be agreed with the Commission in advance.

5. All co-financing should be clearly quantified, also the degree of certainty of such co-financing (i.e. for National Public Funds: is it already earmarked in local or national budget, for IFIs Loans, private funds: are they already approved/under appraisal, etc.).

6. Where parallel co-financing is accepted and justified per exception to the normal rule it should be provided in monetary form. If this is not possible there should be clear criteria set out for the valuation of any non-monetary contributions (that should be quantified in the table).

7. If twinning is involved, clearly state the expected budget of the twinning covenant.

8. The financial engineering of the project should be closely monitored against actual delivery during implementation and against the objectives that were set in the project fiche so that corrective actions may be taken where required.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Authority

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be the Implementing Agency responsible for all the procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities.

Contact details in the CFCU:

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6.2 Twinning

Twinning light may be used under component 3.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

N/A
6.4 Contracts

*Project Preparation Facility - (EURO 3,500,000)*

Due to the nature of the activities, the majority are likely to be contracted through the framework contracting procedure (contracts generally amounting to 50,000 – 200,000 €) and exceptionally through international restricted tenders (if duly justified for more complex project preparation activities). For grant-scheme assessment support other types of technical assistance can also be used.

*Technical Assistance for ESC (EURO 29,000,000)*

Due to the nature of the activities under all three sub-components, the majority are likely to be contracted throughout international restricted tenders and exceptionally framework contacts.

*Unallocated Institution Building Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Negotiations - (EURO 3,500,000)*

Considering the nature and the size of this envelope, ToRs will be drawn up on a needs basis. Due to the nature of the activities, the majority are likely to be contracted through framework or Twinning light contracts (contracts generally amounting to 50,000 – 200,000 €). For study visits, conferences and workshops a standard form will be used for application.

7. Implementing Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/Call for proposals

- Project Preparation Facility: 1st quarter 2007
- Technical Assistance for Preparation of ISPA and SAPARD Type Projects and Other Investment Projects under ESC in Compliance with the CSF and OPs: 1st quarter 2007
- Unspecified Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Negotiations: 1st quarter 2007

7.2 Start of Project Activities

- Project Preparation Facility: 1st quarter 2007
- Technical Assistance for Preparation of ISPA and SAPARD Type Projects and Other Investment Projects under ESC in Compliance with the CSF and OPs: 3rd quarter
- Unspecified Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Negotiations: 1st quarter 2007
7.3 Project Completion

- Project Preparation Facility: 4th quarter 2008
- Technical Assistance for Preparation of ISPA and SAPARD Type Projects and Other Investment Projects under ESC in Compliance with the CSF and OPs: 4th quarter 2008
- Unallocated Institution Building Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Negotiations: 4th quarter 2008

8. Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity for men and women will be guaranteed.

9. Environment

N/A

10. Rates of Return

N/A

11. Investment Criteria

N/A

12. Conditionality and Sequencing

The planning for the utilisation of funds under SEI 2005 and 2006 is to be submitted to the EC Delegation before this project is initiated.

ANNEXES TO THE PROJECT FICHE

Annex – 1: Logframe in standard format
Annex – 2: Detailed implementation chart
Annex – 3: Contracting and disbursement schedules
### ANNEX – I LOGFRAME MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory progress of the accession process</td>
<td>Positive assessment of the Commission Services on Turkey’s progress</td>
<td>Reports prepared by the Turkish Government, European Commission</td>
<td>AP, NPAA and Regular Reports provide adequate guidance to the programming exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved absorption of programmed EU funds</td>
<td>Positive assessment of the IET and the JMC on the contribution of EC financial assistance projects to achieving pre-accession goals</td>
<td>JMC Meeting Results</td>
<td>National sector strategies developed and/or continually updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness and impact of projects financed through EC pre-accession financial assistance increased</td>
<td></td>
<td>IET reports</td>
<td>Turkish and EU officials continue to abide with the principles of the (E)DIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened capacities of the EUSG and DPT in fulfilling their pre-accession roles and functions.</td>
<td>Positive assessment of the JMC and the IET on the pre-accession roles and functions played by the involved institutions during project implementation</td>
<td>JMC and SMSC Meeting Results</td>
<td>EU implementation procedures further streamlined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Project Preparation Facility (PPF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1 Technical and management skills of the staff involved in the preparation and implementation at the beneficiary institutions upgraded

- No dependency on external technical expertise for the design or implementation of non-complex projects
- Programming period reduced from 6 to 4 months in 2008
- 90% of EC financed projects are implemented in accordance with Annexes 2 and 3 of the PF

1.2 The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.

- 90% of EC financed projects are implemented in accordance with Annexes 2 and 3 of the PF

Component 2: Technical Assistance for ESC

2.1. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Transportation Infrastructure Projects in Compliance with the CSF and OPs

2.1.1. Pipelines of transportation infrastructure projects ready for financing under EC requirements are created.

- Investment project pipelines established for ESC related programming
- IET reports
- Monitoring reports of line ministries involved
- EUSG, DPT and EC files
- ESC sector strategies

2.1.2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.

- 90% of EC financed projects are implemented in accordance with Annexes 2 and 3 of the PF

2.2. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Environmental Infrastructure Projects in Compliance with the CSF and OPs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 3: Unspecified Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Accession Negotiations (UNIBE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Institutional capacity of beneficiaries regarding legislative alignment and related enforcement in selected areas of acquis improved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Legislative alignment and related enforcement are implemented according to negotiated schedules
- Related documents prepared by the negotiating parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.2.1. Pipelines of environmental infrastructure projects ready for financing under EC requirements are created.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment project pipelines established for ESC related programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IET reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring reports of line ministries involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUSG, DPT and EC files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC sector strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.2.2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of EC financed projects are implemented in accordance with Annexes 2 and 3 of the PF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes 2 and 3 of PFs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3. Technical Assistance for Preparation of Other ESC Related Projects in Compliance with the CSF and OPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1. Pipelines of SAPARD type projects and other infrastructure projects in the field of ESC (e.g. health, energy, education, SME) ready for financing under EC requirements are created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment project pipelines established for ESC related programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IET reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring reports of line ministries involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUSG, DPT and EC files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC sector strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3.2. The documents required for project financing and implementation are timely prepared by the beneficiaries in an adequate quality.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of EC financed projects are implemented in accordance with Annexes 2 and 3 of the PF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes 2 and 3 of PFs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Institutional capacity to conduct negotiations (from the administrative, legal and practical points of view) of relevant bodies strengthened

3.3 The coordination between the EUSG and the other actors in the context of the accession process improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Preparation Facility (PPF)</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td>Sufficient dedicated and qualified staff available at beneficiary institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA - including training, study-visits, management, organizational and other expert advice - to support beneficiary institutions in developing / upgrading necessary technical know-how and management skills</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td>Appropriate programming procedures in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert advice to beneficiary institutions to support the preparation of documents, such as</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td>Stability of the DIS institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Feasibility studies</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td>AP, NPAA and Regular Reports provide strategic guidance to the programming exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Detailed designs of acquis related investment projects</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td>Sector strategies relating to IB developed and continually updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Environmental impact assessments</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Institution-building projects, training programmes and aid schemes</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Technical specifications, procurement plans and tender dossiers</td>
<td>Service contracts</td>
<td>3,5 million Euros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component 2: Technical Assistance for ESC
Expert advice to the DPT and other beneficiary institutions to support the preparation and updating of national sector strategies

- Feasibility studies
- Detailed designs of ESC related investment projects
- ESC related environmental impact assessments
- Technical specifications, procurement plans and tender dossiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service contracts</th>
<th>29 million Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPT has sufficient capacity in terms of staff numbers, technical know-how and management skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient dedicated and qualified staff available beneficiary institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate programming procedures in place, specifically relating to investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP, NPAA, CSF and OPsand Regular Reports continually updated to provide adequate guidance to ESC programming exercise and pipelining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Component 3: Unspecified Envelope in the Context of Preparations for Pre-accession Process and Accession Negotiations (UNIBE)**

TA - including training, management, organizational and other expert advice - to support beneficiary institutions in developing / upgrading necessary technical and legal know-how and management skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service contracts</th>
<th>3.5 million Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient dedicated and qualified staff available at beneficiary institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Negotiation Results provide adequate guidance to the bodies concerned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Supply contracts |
| FWC contracts |
| twinning Light |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OND</td>
<td>JFM</td>
<td>AMJ</td>
<td>JAS</td>
<td>OND</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Quarter</td>
<td>I I I I</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Quarter</td>
<td>I I I I</td>
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<td>C C C</td>
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<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Quarter</td>
<td>I I I I</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
<td>C C C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C : Tendering and Contracting  
I : Implementation  
(*) Due to the nature of the activities, exact implementation schedule cannot be foreseen for the time being
## ANNEX – III Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (EU Contribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>300,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA for ESC</td>
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<td>8,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulated</td>
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<td>4,560,000</td>
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<td>22,380,000</td>
<td>26,780,000</td>
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<td>35,760,000</td>
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<td>36,000,000</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPF</td>
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<td>120,000</td>
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<td>3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA for ESC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>