NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF ISSUES AND QUESTIONS TO FACILITATE PREPARATIONS FOR BILATERAL SCREENING MEETINGS WITH CROATIA AND TURKEY IN THE AREA OF:

Chapter 1: FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

GENERAL ASPECTS

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Free Movement of Goods in the Non-Harmonised Area

1. Do measures exist in the laws, regulations or administrative provisions adopted at national or local level on the production, distribution and marketing of industrial products:

    a. relating to the price of such products (e.g. fixing the prices above or below which the importation or marketing of a product is prohibited or restricted, laying down profit margins or the other price components, etc)?

    b. which require import licences or permits for imported goods (e.g. licence for import of automobiles)?

    c. which make access to the domestic market conditional upon having a agent or representative in the territory of your country (e.g. legislation which provides for the sale of certain goods in your country subject to authorisation that may be obtained only by a person established in your country)?

    d. which oblige to have storage facilities in the territory of your country (e.g. legislation applying only to imported goods which require these imported goods to be stored for some time before being marketed)?

    e. which impose on the marketing of imported products conditions (relating in particular to shape, size, weight, composition, presentation, identification and packaging, labelling) that are different from those imposed on domestic products or which require or encourage the use of certain type of packaging (shape, size, composition) for the marketing of a certain product, whether domestic or imported (e.g. requirement that some goods may only be sold in a package with special form)?

    f. which oblige economic operators to label their product with the "Made in …" marking (obligatory origin marking)?

    g. which encourage or authorise the purchase (by individuals or public authorities) of domestic products alone or give preference to the purchase of such products in advertising campaigns (e.g. promotion actions with the participation of public authorities applying only to goods produced by producers in your country or from domestic raw materials)?

h. which exclude imported products alone, in full or in part, from the possibility of using domestic facilities or equipment or which reserve the use of such facilities or equipment, in full or in part, for domestic products alone?

i. which subject imported products to controls, other than those inherent in customs clearance procedures, that are not carried out on domestic products (e.g. veterinary, sanitary, phytosanitary and other controls)?

j. which allow only traders holding a production licence or wholesale licence to import some goods (e.g. licensing system for the production and wholesale of some goods, which allow only the licence holder to import these goods)?

k. which creates monopolies of sale of some goods (e.g. tobacco products, alcohol products, etc)?

l. which reserve certain trade names for domestic products alone and, if so, on what conditions (e.g. rules which reserve the use of the description "mountain" to products prepared in Your country from domestic raw materials)?

2. Do you have any information – albeit incomplete – which would make it possible to assess the number of times your authorities intervened to prohibit the marketing of products or withdraw products from the market during 2004 and 2005 for any reason whatsoever, e.g. health risk, incomplete labelling, inadequate consumer information, failure to comply with compulsory standards, etc.? Please describe the current status and the foreseen evolution with a precise timetable.

3. What are the general rules applicable in your country to non-food products? For example, is the marketing of products with a label and instructions written in a foreign language allowed? What particulars must be mentioned on the label of any industrial product intended for sale to consumers? Please describe the current status and the foreseen evolution with a precise timetable.

4. Do Candidate Countries have any information on steps to be taken to ensure that legislation and administrative practices are in accordance with Articles 28-30 of the EC Treaty and relevant case-law of the European Court of Justice? Did you already take any steps of legislative alignment and institution building in this area? If yes, please mention. Does that include among other elements the insertion of mutual recognition clauses in the legislation? What are your plans for the coming years for both legislation and implementation/enforcement capacity? Do you have already elaborated a timetable? Is there an central administrative unit responsible for the prevention and resolution of obstacles to the free movement of goods in the non-harmonised area?

II. HORIZONTAL MEASURES

A. <u>Legal basis and administration</u>

1. What is the legal basis and administrative structure for technical regulations, standards, conformity assessment, accreditation, certification, metrology and market surveillance?

2. How are these functions organised, implemented and co-ordinated?

3. What is the basis for product conformity regulation and to what extent has your legislation moved towards the principles applied in European harmonised legislation, i.e. minimum

requirements, absence of mandatory standards, self certification and the presumption of conformity?

4. Please describe any important recent developments.

B. Regulation/Administrative capacity

Do the relevant ministries and technical organisations have sufficient numbers of adequately trained staff to master the technicalities of law-making and to ensure adequate co-ordination? Please specify.

C. Standardisation

1. Is the standardisation body able to implement European and international standards? Has the standardisation body made a needs assessment for investment and technical expertise required to participate in the European standards system?

2. Are staff numbers and financing adequate?

3. What percentage of national standards are in conformity with the European standards (give separate percentages for CEN, CENELEC and ETSI standards).

4. Please indicate any (work towards) membership of European and international standards organisations (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, others). Is there a timetable for achievement of full membership of CEN and CENELEC? What is the relationship with the international (IEC and ISO) standards bodies?

D. Accreditation

1. Does your country have an accreditation system and an accreditation body? Is the body independent? Does it have the full range of technical and administrative competencies necessary for the purpose of accrediting certification bodies in line with the European system?

2. Does it have agreements with European or other international standardisation organisations?

3. Is it a member or working towards membership of any such organisations?

E. Certification / testing / inspection

1. What relevant bodies (and in which product sectors) does your country have in these areas? Have you made an assessment of these as regards laboratory practice, equipment and staff training needs?

F. Metrology

1. What is the present metrology structure in your country?

2. Is there a national programme for the development of the metrology structure?

3. How is traceability to international measurements standards ensured?

G. Market surveillance

1. How does your country ensure that products on the market throughout the country meet standard requirements? (Alternatively, do you have a reliable and standardised system of pre-marketing authorisation?)

2. How is co-ordination ensured between sectors?

3. How is market surveillance co-ordinated between market surveillance authorities and customs as regards product conformity and safety checks at external borders?

4. What information exchange network exists between the various authorities?

III. PROCEDURAL MEASURES

A. **Directive 98/34**: see country-specific questions

B. **Return of unlawfully removed cultural objects**

1. Do you have legislation providing for the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of an EU Member State?

2. What are the legal provisions ensuring the return of cultural goods, before or after their unlawful removal from the territory of your country?

3. If such legislation exists what categories of cultural goods are covered?

4. Is there a system of licenses, permits etc. for export or import of cultural goods?

5. Which is the central authority, if any, responsible for dealing with the export of cultural goods and ensuring the return of cultural goods?

6. Do you have any plans to modify the existing legislation? Please give details and timetables.

C. **Control of the acquisition and possession of weapons**

1. Do you have legislation providing for the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons?

2. Is there a legislation laying down the categories of firearms the acquisition and possession of which by private persons are either prohibited or subject to authorisation or declaration?

3. If the legislation is in force:

    a. which categories of firearms are covered?

    b. which are the conditions necessary to be fulfilled in order to obtain the authorization?

    c. what kind of information must be given in the declaration?

4. Are there any special rules for collectors and bodies concerned with the cultural and historical aspects of weapons? If so must these collectors and bodies be recognized by local authorities?

5. Does the legislation, if any, exclude from its scope weapons and ammunition used for hunting or target shooting? In affirmative what rules are applied?

6. Do you have any plans to modify the existing legislation? Please give details and timetables.

D. **Checks for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of products imported from third countries**

1. Do you have legislation providing for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of imported products? If so:

   a. since when has it been in force?

   b. please describe its broad outlines (which service is responsible for border controls and co-ordination regarding imported products, what is the procedure provided for etc?)

E. International Agreements

What mutual recognition or co-operation agreements in the field of standards, testing, certification and conformity assessment has your country signed? Do such agreements use international standards as a basis? Please provide copies (in English) of the relevant agreements.

IV. NEW AND GLOBAL + OLD APPROACH PRODUCT LEGISLATION:

A. Standard questionnaire to be filled for each sector individually:

***Sector*: ……..**

1. Harmonisation of laws including technical regulations

1.1. Legal basis

- References (and copies) of the publication of acts and decrees transposing Directive(s) …….. into the national legislation of your country:
- Date of entry into application of the national measures transposing the Directive:
- If not yet transposed, please indicate the state of play, expected timing, steps to be undertaken, difficulties encountered (if any):

1.2. Responsible authority

- Name and contact details of the competent authority (government, ministry, department, service) and person(s) in charge of transposing the Directive into national legislation

1.3. Notified bodies

- Has your country the intention to notify conformity assessment bodies for the Directive? If so, could you already identify these bodies (name, and contact details) and indicate the conformity tasks (products and modules) that they will be entitled to perform

2. Implementation

2.1. Participation in Standing Committee and Experts' Group

- Name, function and contact details of the representatives (and their alternates, if any) of your country's governmental authorities designated or to be designated to represent your country in the meetings of the standing committee and experts' group established under the Directive:

2.2. Implementing structure

- *Responsible authority central/local:*

  Name and contact details of the competent authority (government ministry, department, service) and person(s) in charge of implementing the provisions of the Directive in the territory of your country:

- *Implementation:*

  - Explain how implementation of the Directive in your country will be ensured (monitoring and control tools: market surveillance and others

  - Explain how market surveillance is carried out and on which basis

  - Resources available: specify the number and qualification of personnel designated for market surveillance activities (divided in office staff/field personnel)

  - Cost: What budget will be provided for market surveillance activities? How will this be financed*?*

- *Methods of enforcement:*

  - What means/methods will be available in your country for enforcing compliance with the Directive(s)?

  - Which are the reactive methods available?

  - *Rights* of the authority: What are the powers of the authority?

  - Penalties: which will be the penalties applicable to violation of the national implementing measures?

3. Calibration, metrology, standards, testing, certification, conformity assessment, accreditation and market surveillance

Please provide information on the relevant regimes for the products in this sector:

- short description and
- further evolution.

B. Additional questions regarding chemicals

- **Civil Explosives**

1 Legislation

1.1 General Questions

- Has EC legislation (Directive 93/15) been included in your legislation on explosives ?
- When was your legislation on explosives adopted ?
- When did it /will it enter into force ?
- Has there been any particular problem in the transposition process ?
- What has been your experience to date on applying the legislation ?
- Do you foresee making some changes to the legislation and if so, over what time frame ?

1.2 Detailed Questions

- What are the main differences you have identified from your legislation and that of the EC ?
- How are operators controlled – is there a specific licensing and registration system?
- Do you require operators to keep track of explosives so that those holding explosives can be identified at any time?
- Which preparations have been made for the CE marking of explosives?
- What kind of information do you exchange with EU Member States on explosives and ammunition?
- Is there an explosives transfer document for internal and cross-border shipments?
- How do you control exports and imports? Are these consignment-based ?
- Do you have specific controls on transit through your country?
- How do you apply border controls?
- What are the mechanisms in place to detect smuggled explosives?

2 Administrative structure

- What competent authority/authorities are responsible for explosives control tasks? Is there a lead authority ?
- What are their resources in terms of number of personnel allocated to the task and their budget
- What powers do the competent authorities have in relation to the control, monitoring, prevention or seizure of transactions or consignments ?
- How do authorities collaborate – is there an established system for exchange of information among authorities ?

3 Partnership with operators

- How many operators do you have manufacturing or using explosives ?
- What steps have been taken to encourage a partnership between operators and competent authorities ?
- How is the flow of information between the authorities and the operators organised, for example workshops, newsletters, training programmes ?
- How do you deal with suspicious transactions ?
  What do you use to collect data on domestic and the export-import trade in explosives?

Does information flow in both directions i.e. from authorities to operators AND from operators to authorities ?

Drug Precursors

1. Legislation

1.1 General Questions

a) What is the reference of the national legislation on drug precursors (title and date)? When did it /will it enter into force?
b) Has EC legislation (directive(s)/Regulation(s)) been included in your legislation on drug precursors?
c) Has there been any particular problem in the transposition process?
d) What has been your experience to date on applying the legislation?
e) Do you foresee making some changes to the legislation and if so, over what time frame?
f) What are the main differences you have identified from your legislation and that of the EC?

1.2 Detailed Questions

a) How many controlled substances do you have? Which are these controlled substances? How are these substances grouped e.g. category 1, 2 and 3?
b) How are operators controlled? Is there a specific licensing and registration system?
c) Do you require customer declarations for monitoring trade and do you have a specific form for this purpose?
d) To which third countries do you send pre-export notifications?
e) How do you control exports and imports? Are these consignment-based or company based?
f) Do you have specific controls on transit through your country?
g) How do you apply border controls?
h) What are the mechanisms in place to detect smuggled consignments?
i) Do companies have to provide data at regular intervals on the legal trade or manufacture of drug precursors? Do you collect data on domestic and the export-import trade in drug precursors?
j) Do companies have to inform authorities about suspicious orders or transactions?

2. Administrative structure

a) What competent authority/authorities are responsible for managing the drug precursor control regime? Is there a lead authority?
b) What are their resources in terms of number of personnel allocated to the task and their budget?
c) What powers do the competent authorities have in relation to the control, monitoring, prevention or seizure of transactions or consignments?
d) Are companies audited by the competent authorities?
e) Which authority/ministry is responsible for the monitoring of drug precursors?
f) How do authorities collaborate? Is there an established system for exchange of information among authorities within the country?
g) How do the authorities deal with suspicious transactions notified by operators?

3 Partnership with operators

a) How many operators do you have manufacturing or using drug precursors?
b) Are there companies from sectors other than chemical companies dealing with drug precursors? for example pharmaceutical companies, perfume companies?
c) Is there particular initiatives taken to encourage a partnership between operators and competent authorities?

d) How are companies informed about drug precursors, illegal trade of drug precursors, risks of diversion? Were there for example workshops, newsletters, training programmes organised?
e) How many suspicious transactions are reported by companies to the authorities per year?

Good Laboratory Practice

Implementation of Directive 2004/9/EC, Directive 2004/10/EC and the OECD 1989 Council Decision-Recommendation on Compliance with GLP - C(89)87(Final)

1. country:

Name(s) of the government body(ies) in charge of the designation of the GLP monitoring authority(ies).

Identify the body(ies) in charge of monitoring GLP compliance for the various fields of testing specified under 2.1.

2. National Legal Requirements to Apply GLP:

2.1 Specify legislative and regulatory documents requiring the application of GLP for testing of the following product groups:

2.1.1 industrial chemicals
2.1.2 pharmaceuticals
2.1.3 veterinary medical products
2.1.4 pesticides
2.1.5 food additives
2.1.6 feed additives
2.1.7 cosmetics
2.1.8 biocides
2.1.9 other products (specify)

and provide appropriate links to any documents available in English or English translation, if available.

2.2 For each group listed in 2.1 above, specify the type of testing that has to be carried out under GLP, using the table given in Appendix A.

3. GLP Compliance Monitoring Authorities

Provide answers for each of the questions below for each of the product groups specified under 2.1 above.

3.1 Starting date for the monitoring programme.

3.2 Give name(s) and full address(es) (including telephone, telefax numbers and e-mail address(es)) of the GLP compliance monitoring authority(ies) and the responsible person(s).

3.3 Give name(s) and full address(es) (including telephone, telefax numbers and e-mail address(es)) of the authority(ies) and the person(s) responsible for the international communication on GLP inspection and audit procedures if different from those given under 3.2.

3.4 What is the complete (national) legal basis for conducting GLP compliance monitoring?

Answer all further questions for each of the authorities mentioned under 3.2 above:

For each of the authorities mentioned under 3.2., above, answer all of the following questions.

3.5 Describe the powers of the inspectors to access the test facilities and testdata. [If GLP requirements monitored by one authority have different legal bases (seequestion 2), specify the powers granted under each of these cases].

3.6 List the number of inspectors in each compliance monitoring authority (specify full-time or part-time), the level of education, training and additional

qualifications required to fill the position. Then list the qualifications (including discipline in which qualification was gained), GLP and other relevant training and relevant professional experience for each inspector.

3.7 What percentage of their work load do the inspectors spend on inspections and study

audits and GLP related activities? How many full-time equivalents does this represent?

3.8 What is the inspectors contractual relationship with the compliance monitoring authority (employee, external contractor, etc.)?

3.9 Describe what actions are taken to ensure adequate access to expertise when the scope of GLP coverage of the monitoring authority (ies) is extended, or when new areas within the current scope are encountered. The answer should address such issues as additionl training for inspectors, access to external expertise, anlaysis of current competencies, preparation of new documents, cooperation with domestic regulators and other compliance monitoring authorities.

4. Explanation of Organisation and Management of GLP Compliance Monitoring

4.1 Give a detailed written description of how the GLP compliance monitoring in your country is organized, including a description of the relationship between monitoringauthority(ies) and the receiver of the test data (i.e. ., regulatory authority(ies)), and whether testfacilities are required to be registered in the monitoring programme in order for studiesthey carry out to be recognised as being compliant with GLP.

4.2 i) How does the monitoring programme determine if the test facility should be inspected?

ii) How many test facilities are inspected per year?

iii) How many studies are audited upon request per year?

iv) What is the frequency (a range is acceptable) of inspections of each test facility?

4.3 i) What are the criteria for performing the first inspection and reinspection of a test facility?

ii) What are criteria for performing study audits?

4.4 i) Describe the actions that may be taken if non-compliances with GLP requirements are found during a test facility or during a study audit.

ii) Detail the nature and number of actions taken in the last four years.

iii) What are the criteria for giving a test facility the status of "not in compliance"?

iv) What is the procedure used to inform other Member countries about facilities or studies found to be non-compliant?

4.5 How are the records of, inspections and study audits documented?

4.6 How are the test facility(ies) informed about the result of an inspection or a study audit?

4.7 How does your programme react to requests from other national GLP authorities to conduct inspectors or study audits, or to release inspection reports?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR TURKEY

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Free Movement of Goods in the Non-Harmonised Area

How does Turkey intend to ensure the free circulation of products with *all* Member States?

HORIZONTAL MEASURES

Standardisation

The Commission, in its Communication of 18 October 2004 has underlined the role of European standardisation in the framework of European policies and legislation and has formulated recommendations with a view to the improvement of the European system. The Council, in its Resolution on standardisation of 1999 and its recent Conclusions from 21 December 2004, has confirmed the co-responsibility of the European Union and the Member States for the viability of the European standardisation system, including in particular its efficiency, effectiveness, financial viability and the inclusion of all stakeholders.

Questions:

1. Given the wide impact of standardisation on society and economy in Europe, will you provide an outline of your government's policies and measures undertaken/envisaged to ensure a stable and sustainable legal, political and financial framework by which your national standards body (or bodies) can contribute to the European standardisation system and process?

2. Given that the acceptability and relevance of standards depends on the involvement of all interested parties in the standardisation process, will you describe your government's policy and measures (including human and financial resources made available p.a.) to ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders in the standardisation process (in particular those representing SMEs, consumers, workers, environmental aspects, authorities)?

3. Will you describe policies implemented in your country to support the access to European standards issued by CEN, CENELEC and ETSI (e.g. transposition of standards, publication of hits of harmonised standards).

PROCEDURAL MEASURES

Directive 98/34 Notification procedures

Why the number of notifications currently received by the European Commission is so small ?

NEW AND GLOBAL + OLD APPROACH PRODUCT LEGISLATION

Safety of toys :

- Is market surveillance in place in this sector ?

Textiles:

- Concerning the labelling requirements, is size, care and/or origin labelling mandatory in Turkey? If yes, we need more details on the legislation and on what grounds such labelling is stipulated mandatorily.

- Concerning US x EU fibre names, which system of naming fibres Turkey uses now?

Council Directive 76/768/EEC on cosmetic products compared to Law and regulation on Cosmetics

Animal testing

Commission services acknowledge that it is foreseen in article 7 of the Regulation that particulars related with the animal testing shall be drawn up in a communiqué to be published by the Ministry.

When this communiqué will be available?

Commission services would like to underline that article 12 (h) of the Regulation will then have to be adapted accordingly.

Regulation of ingredients

Commission services would like to know why the Turkish authorities mention in article 9 of the Regulation that "*annexes of this Regulation shall be updated in light of scientific and technological developments"*? Do the Turkish authorities intend to have their own scientific committee?

In article 7c of the Regulation the mention "*other than those*" is missing. The article should read as follow "*c) coloring agents other than those listed in Annex IV, Part 1, with the exception of cosmetic products containing coloring agents intented solely to color hair*". [underlined added]

Labelling

In article 10(a) of the Regulation it is mention that "[…] *the country of origin of imported products shall be specified*". What do Turkish authorities mean by the word '*imported'*: from third countries than EU or from third countries than Turkey? According to EU Directive, this mention may be required only when the product is from a third country than EU.

In article 10(g) of the Regulation It is mentioned that "[…] *the list shall be preceded by the word 'ingredients' or its equivalent in meaning in Turkish or in any other language*".

However article 6.1(g) of the Regulation mentioned that that the list shall be preceded by the word 'ingredients' and no other possibilities are foreseen by the Directive. Therefore the options proposed by the Turkish regulations are not possible.

Notification

Articles 3 of the Law and 14 of the Regulation provide the notification obligation.

However, Commission services would like to draw the attention of Turkish authorities to article 7a.4 of the Cosmetics Directive: "*the manufacturer or his agent, or the person to whose order a cosmetic product is manufactured, or the person responsible for placing imported cosmetic products on the Community market, shall notify the competent authority of the Member State of the place of manufacture or of the initial importation of the address of the place of manufacture or of initial importation into the Community of the cosmetic products before the latter are placed on the Community market*".

Therefore the notification should occur in Turkey when the product is manufactured in Turkey or when it is marketed for the 1st time in EU on the Turkish market.

However, articles 3 of the Law and 14 of the Regulation seem to ask for notification of any product which is marketed in the Turkish market (even if it was already marketed in one of the EU Member State).

In articles 14 and 15 of the Regulation a reference is made to Annexes IX and X. Those annexes have not been communicated to the Commission.

Characteristics of cosmetic products

Articles 4d of the Law and 6 of the Regulation provide that the product should not cause damage to health. One part of the correspondent article 2 of the Cosmetics Directive is missing *"under normal* and reasonable foreseeable conditions" [underlined added]

Market surveillance

The functioning of the Cosmetics Directive relies on market surveillance. How many inspectorates will be in charge of this surveillance? Are they going to deal with other sectors than cosmetic? Which ones?

Good Manufacturing Practices

In the Regulation, there is a reference to GMP guidelines. Would it be possible to have this text? As no Good Manufacturing Practices were adopted at EU level, as foreseen in the Cosmetics Directive in article 7a.1 (c) of the Cosmetics Directive, they can be laid down at National level. However, Commission services would like to inform Turkish authorities that a mandate has been sent to the CEN (Centre Européen de Normalisation) in order to take over the ISO standard on GMP in cosmetic sector which is currently in the process of being adopted.

Cableway installations

Directive 2000/9 relating to cableway installations designed to carry persons

For each of the following points, please describe the current status and the foreseen evolution with a precise timetable if possible.

- **Cableway installations and manufacturers**

- ✓ How many and what type of installations among those covered by Directive 2000/9 does Turkey have? Please describe.

- ✓ Does Turkey have (or plans to have) manufacturers of cableway installations and/or their components?

- **Harmonisation of law relating to cableway installations including technical regulations**
  - ✓ According to our last information, Turkey has transposed Directive 2000/9 into Turkish legislation:
    - Date of OJ: 19.01.2005
    - Number of OJ: 25705
    - Date of entry into force: 19.07.2005 (mandatory enforcement 19.07.2009)

    If possible, please provide with a copy of the Turkish regulation in English.

  - ✓ Please provide updated information regarding the:
    - present status
    - forecast (implementation plans during the transitional phase -from 19.07.2005 to 19.07.2009- with detailed timetables if possible).

- **Standards, testing, certification, conformity assessment, accreditation and market surveillance**

  - ✓ Please provide information on the relevant regimes for the products covered by Directive 2000/9 relating to cableway installations
    - short description and
    - further evolution

- **Notified bodies**

  - ✓ Does Turkey have any relevant bodies which could be designated as notified bodies under Directive 2000/9?

  - ✓ If yes,
    - Do those bodies comply with the minimum criteria contained in Annex VIII of Directive 2000/9?
    - Do those bodies have enough knowledge to apply <u>all</u> conformity assessment procedures described in Annex V and VII of Directive 2000/9?. If not, which of those conformity assessment procedures would they be able to apply?

- **Standardisation**

  - ✓ Is the National Standards Institute able to implement the harmonised standards in support of Directive 2000/9?

  - ✓ Are staff numbers and financing adequate to participate in standardisation activities related to cableways directive?

- **Market surveillance**

- ✓ Pl. provide the name, function and contact details of the authority responsible for market surveillance for Directive 2000/9 in Turkey.

- ✓ How would Turkey ensure that safety components and subsystems of cableway installations placed on the market continue to meet essential requirements of Directive 2000/9?

- ✓ Do the relevant ministries have sufficient numbers of adequately trained staff to master the technicalities of such a specific directive and to ensure adequate co-ordination?

- ✓ Does the Turkish system resemble the EU system? Are there plans to develop the Turkish system towards the EU system? e.g.:
  - to designate authorities competent to monitor the conformity of safety components and subsystems of cableway installations with the directive and arrange for such authorities to have the necessary powers to take the measures incumbent upon them i.e. to carry out their duties with the speed required, in cases where the non-conformity of a component product poses a risk; to ensure the follow-up of complaints or reports concerning non-compliant components, monitor accidents and damage to health involving components of cableway installations etc..
  - to define the organisation of the national market surveillance system and the tasks of the competent authorities.
  - to organise an effective communication and co-ordination between their market surveillance authorities and the other organisations which intervene in the field of safety of products.

  Please describe any important recent developments.

APPENDIX A

Identity of Chemicals **(Categories)**	**Industrial Chemicals**	**Pharmaceuticals**	**Veterinary Medical Products**	**Pesticides**	**Food Additives**	**Feed Additives**	**Cosmetics**	**Biocides**	**Other Products (specify)**
physical-chemical testing									
toxicity studies									
mutagenicity studies									
Environmental toxicity studies on aquatic and terrestrial organisms									
studies on behaviour in water, soil and air; bioaccumulation									
residue studies									

studies on effects on mesocosms and natural ecosystems									
analytical and clinical chemistry testing									
other studies, specify									

+ GLP required by legislation

-- GLP not required by legislation

N/C Not covered by programme