



TWINNING LIGHT FICHE

Project title: Fair environment for consumer product safety in Israel: improvement of market surveillance and adoption of self-regulation systems based on the best EU practices

Beneficiary administration: Standardisation Administration of the Ministry of Economy and Industry of Israel

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TWINNING LIGHT TOOL

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1. Basic Information

For UK applicants: Please be aware that following the entry into force of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement¹ on 1 February 2020 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, the references to natural or legal persons residing or established in a Member State of the European Union and to goods originating from an eligible country, as defined under Regulation (EU) No 236/2014² and Annex IV of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement³, are to be understood as including natural or legal persons residing or established in, and to goods originating from, the United Kingdom⁴. Those persons and goods are therefore eligible under this call.

1.1 Programme

ENI/2020/042-757 – "Support to ENP Action Plan 2020 Israel" – Direct Management

The ENP applies to Israel although the country received limited funding from the European neighbourhood instrument (ENI) in 2014-2020 and will receive limited funding from the Global Europe instrument (2021-2027), as it is a member of the OECD. There is no Single Support Framework for Israel. While a formal decision on the identification and adoption of new EU-Israel Partnership Priorities (PPs) in line with the revised European Neighbourhood Policy is pending, the EU-Israel ENP Action Plan, adopted in 2005, has been extended until January 2025 and constitutes the basis of the EU-Israel cooperation. For the first time in 10 years, the EU-Israel Association Council met in October 2022.

Israel's 2022 macroeconomic results point to an impressive recovery from the ramifications of COVID-19 in 2020, in terms of economic and business activity - GDP growth rate, GDP per capita, exports of goods and services, and the unemployment rate. An increase in state revenues and a decrease in government deficit/GDP ratio were registered, and Israel's credit rating remained high. The Israeli economy continued, however, to face a number of challenges, including the well-known problems of the growing economic and social disparities, poverty, the massive reliance on the high-tech sector, the high cost of living compared to the OECD average, and the low productivity remained. The EU is, and for the near future will remain, Israel's largest trading partner, currently representing 28.8% of Israel's total trade in 2022. Israel's total trade with the EU in 2022 amounted to €46.7 billion, a 26.5% increase from 2021. Institutional Twinning and Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX) are the modalities used in ENI co-operation with Israel. Israel made use of TAIEX and Twinning instruments to increase legislative approximation in areas such as market regulation, statistics, agriculture policy, welfare services and, most recently, environment. All cooperation is subject to the requirements set out in the "Guidelines on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards".

Actions financed by the EU have to reflect Israel's interest and capacity to implement the jointly agreed priorities and have to follow the rules set for institutional Twinning instrument on the "*acquis communautaire*".

¹ Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community.

² Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action.

³ Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, as revised by Decision 1/2014 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers (OJ L196/40, 3.7.2014)

⁴ Including the Overseas Countries and Territories having special relations with the United Kingdom, as laid down in Part Four and Annex II of the TFEU.

1.2 Twinning Sector

“Standardisation and certification, Trade and Industry” - EC

1.3 EU-funded budget

Maximum amount of the Twinning light grant: EUR 250,000

1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Even though Israel is a highly developed country, its population is affected by a high cost of living. One of the aims of the current reforms introduced by the Israeli government, mainly related to the facilitation of the imports release regime, is to reduce the cost of imports of consumer products for the benefit of end users, accompanied by effective market surveillance, which is expected to have an impact towards the following SDGs:

SDG 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality;

SDG 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle;

SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;

SDG 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda;

SDG 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being;

SDG 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

The Overall Objective of this intervention is to contribute to improving Israel’s current market surveillance system and environment for consumer product safety in line with EU best practices.

2.2 Specific Objectives

This intervention consists of two distinct components, which are aimed at the following Specific Objectives (SOs):

Specific objective 1 (SO 1): More efficient framework and administration for market surveillance of consumer products, administrative measures and sanctions;

Specific objective 2 (SO 2): Improved framework for self-regulation by economic operators.

SO1 implies improvement of the current decision-making processes and scope of proactive market surveillance activities and their planning, as well as administrative measures and sanctions within the framework of the Ministry of Economy and Industry (MEI) Standardisation Authority’s inspections.

SO2 focuses on the initial behavioural change in the private sector for developing self-regulation tools, which may include business-to-business agreements, private-public initiatives for voluntary industry standards, mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) between associations, industries and individual economic operators.

2.3 Elements targeted in the strategic documents

The Association Agreement between the European Union and Israel⁵ entered into force in 2000 and formed the basis for EU-Israel relations.

There is no Single Support Framework for Israel. While a formal decision on the identification and adoption of new EU-Israel Partnership Priorities (PPs) in line with the revised European Neighbourhood Policy is pending, the EU-Israel ENP Action Plan, adopted in 2005, has been extended until January 2025. For the first time in 10 years, the EU-Israel Association Council met in October 2022.

The set of common objectives and commitments laid out in the Action Plan provides the basis for increased co-operation and exchange of views, with an aim to explore the possibility of legislative and regulatory approximation in jointly identified priority areas.

The Free Trade Area (FTA) as defined in the EU-Israel Association Agreement encouraged full political dialogue and economic cooperation between the EU and Israel in all aspects of bilateral and regional trade. For instance, the almost complete opening of agricultural trade between the EU and Israel was signed in 2008 and brought into force in 2010.

The current intervention will contribute to the implementation of various parts of the Association Agreement, such as Articles 7, 9, Chapter IV, Articles 45, 47, 49, 55. Furthermore, it contributes to the Action Plan's Section 2.3 "Trade-related issues, market and regulatory reform", which introduces two sub-sections as follows:

"Technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures (EU harmonised areas)"

4. Facilitate market access of industrial products:

- *Accelerate progress towards bilateral negotiations leading to an ACAA, taking into account the specific nature of the Israeli economy and building upon the Palermo Action Plan⁶;*
- *Examine the scope for Israel's participation in relevant European networks and bodies;*
- *Cooperation in the field of legislation on liability for defective products and general product safety, including market surveillance;*
- *Promote cooperation in the field of consumer protection, including the modalities for possible Israeli participation in the RAPEX alert system.*

Elimination of restrictions and streamlined administration (EU non-harmonised areas)"

5. Facilitate the movement of goods and improve administrative co-operation

- *Designate a central contact point to facilitate information flows and co-operation with economic operators".*

This shared ambition is outlined in the EU-Israel Action Plan, seeking "the opportunity to explore the possibility of approximation of economic legislation⁷, the opening of each other's economies, and the continued reduction of trade barriers which will stimulate investment and trade".

⁵ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/173/southern-partners>

⁶ https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2019-11/eu-israel_action_plan_2005.pdf

⁷ Understood as 'legal approximation with EU Acquis' from the text of the EU-Israel Action Plan 2005

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

Standardisation, main institutions and the policies/approaches

Standardisation is governed by the Law of Israel on Standardisation No 5773 of 1953. This Law governs definitions and procedures for the standards development conformity assessment, the enforcement of mandatory standards, as well as the status of the Standards Institution of Israel, the Ministry of Economy and Industry (MEI) and the Commissioner of Standardisation. Particularly, the Law defines the MEI as the authority to consider a certain voluntary standard, all or part thereof, as a mandatory Israeli standard, if there is a need to achieve at least one of the following objectives: protection of public health; protection of public safety; protection of the environment. The Law authorizes the Commissioner of Standardisation to enforce mandatory standards, as well as defines penalty levels for offenders.

Under the Standards Law, the Standards Institution of Israel (SII) is the only Standards Development Organisation in Israel. The SII represents Israel to the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electromechanical Commission (IEC). The SII has also become an affiliate of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC).

The SII incorporates standardisation, testing, conformity assessment, product certification, management system certification and training activities under one roof, using its own laboratories in almost all technological areas. It provides testing and inspection services to the industry and commerce sectors, and regulatory services to government, in addition to other private laboratories.

Israeli standards are voluntary by nature. More specifically, the SII Standards Division coordinates the preparation of voluntary Israeli standards through public technical committees, which include representatives from all sectors of the Israeli economy and society. Historically, Israel's standards policy has demonstrated a general preference for European standards, based on its trade policy orientation and patterns.

However, standards may be declared mandatory by the Minister of Economy and Industry in the interest of public health and safety, and environment protection. The Minister of Economy and Industry may declare a particular standard mandatory after a one-month consultation with representatives of producers, importers and consumers, and obtaining the written consent of the appropriate Minister, following which this specific standard is published in the Official Gazette. The Commissioner of Standardisation under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy and Industry oversees enforcement of the new mandatory standard.

There are cases, in which other government authorities enforce mandatory standards, for example standards for food products (Ministry of Health) or fuel (Ministry of National Infrastructure).

Making standards mandatory is only one type of technical regulation in Israel. There are more than 20 government authorities that develop and enforce various technical regulations.

Today, 520 mandatory standards for non-food products (overall 606 together with food product standards) are enforced by the MEI in a total number of 3,600 voluntary Israeli standards)

appear to be partly (85%) consistent with major international standards and with those of the EU⁸ and ISO-IEC⁹.

Compliance testing for both domestic and imported products is generally carried out by one of the SII's laboratories or by a laboratory, which holds an approval and/or recognition certificate from the Commissioner of Standardisation to carry out tests and issue compliance certificates.

Under the Standards Law, the Commissioner of Standardisation is responsible for approving testing laboratories in charge of the assessment of conformity to standards. Only these laboratories and the Standards Institution of Israel are authorized to provide these assessments.

The Standards Law states that where, for legal purposes, evidence is required that the conditions of a standard have been met, the test certificate shall be accepted as evidence only if it is issued by an approved laboratory.

The Beneficiary Administration of this Twinning Light project is the Ministry of Economy and Industry (MEI) with its Commissioner of Standardisation. The focus of the Twinning Light is on the market surveillance for compliance to the mandatory standards supervised and enforced by the MEI, administrative measures and sanctions by the MEI / Commissioner of Standardisation, and self-regulation by economic operators.

MEI policies and procedures in the field of market surveillance

The policies for goods imported into Israel are governed by the "Import and Export Ordinance [new version], 1979-1979"¹⁰, the Free Import Decree¹¹ and "The Commissioner of Standardisation Guidelines and Instructions on Importing Goods subject to Mandatory Standards"¹². The Free Import Decree allows each person (physical and legal entity) to import products freely, except the products specified in its first and second addenda. These addenda refer to regulatory technical requirements with which certain imported products must comply upon their release from customs. The second addendum specifies the products that require approval of compliance with the requirements of each import group, and the Decree (Column C) indicates the mandatory standard required for the approval, next to the relevant HS code.

The Commissioner of Standardisation 'Guidelines and Instructions on Approval of Importing Goods subject to a Mandatory Standards' guides importers in releasing their goods from customs and receiving "Approval of conformity with the Requirements of the Commissioner of Standardisation", which is a *de facto* approval for the sale of the products released/cleared from customs.

The procedures for receiving an approval for imported goods under mandatory standards depend on the degree of potential risk. All imported goods subject to mandatory standards (Annex 2 to the Free Import Decree 2014) have been classified into four risk level groups.

For goods in Group 1, representing the highest risk level, an approval of the Commissioner is issued on the basis of a type approval (certificate of conformity), and a partial test for each shipment (fire safety equipment, gas and high-pressure systems, lifts and lifting systems, toys for children under three years of age);

⁸ International Organization for Standardisation (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC)

⁹ U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and National Accreditation Board (ANAB)

¹⁰ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law00/72786.htm

¹¹ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/500_970.htm#_ftn1

¹² https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/goods_imports_with_official_standard_procedure_march_2018

Goods in Group 2, with an intermediate/medium risk level: an approval of the Commissioner is issued based on a type approval of a product (model life-long validity) and a declaration of importers' conformity for each shipment;

Goods in Group 3 must be accompanied only by an importer's declaration of compliance.

In all import groups, importers should keep a technical file for an imported good.

Imported goods intended solely for industrial use (Group 4) receive permanent permission for free release permit, with no documentation needed.

Working procedures of MEI Standardisation Administration for market surveillance

At the import stage (pre-market), shipments of goods subject to a *declaration of conformity* (Import Groups 2 and 3) are sampled based on the inputs of a computerized risk assessment system at customs.

At the post-market stage, the MEI Standardisation Administration compiles an annual plan, which is based on the following principles:

- risk level inherent in the product (immediate or non-immediate risk, risk frequency);
- import regime (products imported under a declaration of conformity only will get higher consideration);
- exposure to vulnerable populations (infants and children, the helpless, the elderly, populations at risk and more);
- seasonality and frequency of product use;
- history of the product received from inspection; data and information received from complaints; cases of injury caused to different populations when using the product;
- data received from international recall platforms, e.g. RAPEX;
- availability of products in physical markets or via online sales.

The volume of enforcement activities is planned according to the resources available to the Administration.

It is worth noting that the total trade volume in goods between the EU and Israel in 2020 amounted to €31.0 billion, which represented almost 1% of the EU's total trade volume in goods in 2020. Israel is one of the EU's main trading partners in the Mediterranean area. The EU is Israel's largest trading partner, accounting for approximately 30% of its trade volume in goods in 2020. 34.4% of Israel's imports came from the EU, while 21.9% of the country's exports went to the EU.

3.2 Ongoing reforms and needs identified for support action

The import reform focuses on changing the methods of regulating imports under mandatory standards into Israel, moving from inspection-based to declaration-based permits for a significant number of products, while market surveillance is increased and responsibility for product safety is shifted to importers.

This change aims to reduce the Israeli population's cost of living by facilitating the flow of all imported goods. The reform was inspired by the understanding that in addition to consumer safety improvements, better import processes reduce costs, increase the efficiency of customs operations, facilitate trade, and offer Israeli market access to a wider range of suppliers from the EU and the rest of the world, thus increasing competition and providing the population with wider supply on the internal market.

The basis of the reform was laid in the 2021 Government decision, and Israel started to implement the reform in June 2022. The reform rests on three main principles / pillars:

1. Relying on the supplier's declaration of conformity (no need for tests at the import stage). 80% of total number of Group 1 products that have been subject to mandatory partial tests at the import stage moved to Groups 2 and 3 (see the paragraph entitled "*The policies and procedures of MEI in the field of market surveillance*" on page 7), thus allowing a quicker issuance of the Approval of the Commissioner;
2. Setting a "foreign standards route" for 65% of mandatory standards, which allows the importer to submit a declaration of conformity to a foreign standard adopted in a mandatory Israeli standard¹³;
3. Further strengthening and improvement of market surveillance.

The benefits from this reform are the following:

- The possibility of relying on international standardisation provides better access to global products and allows dealers to increase the variety of goods available to Israeli consumers.
 - Reduction in the direct costs of imported goods and go-to-market time due to the possibility for a self-declaration of conformity.
 - According to the assessments, the savings made on the costs to be incurred by importers deriving from this reform will exceed 10% in a large variety of products.
- The implementation of the reform includes follow-up steps, such as surveys regarding its effect based on the Standard Cost Model (SCM).

The main subject of this Twinning Light Project is the third pillar of the reform, as well as the development of self-regulation by economic operators to increase the efficiency of this pillar.

Current gaps and issues to be addressed, and needs of the Beneficiary Administration to be met

This Twinning Light Project focuses on the third principle / pillar of Israel's current Import Reform - Further strengthening and improving the efficiency of Market Surveillance, and, overall, on a fair environment for consumer products safety.

In this regard, the Standardisation Administration of Israel has identified several gaps and issues that need to be studied and solutions to be proposed and implemented:

1. Optimisation of the working methods

The current market surveillance system needs improvement and optimisation in terms of methodology, system of interaction with the economic operators and utilisation of resources. Currently, the Standardisation Administration compiles Annual Action Plans for market surveillance of products under mandatory standards, based on principles described in detail on page 7 above. An upgraded and optimised methodology will be primarily aimed at paving the way for increased efficiency in the operations Standardisation Administration's 30 inspectors. Each inspection is a complex and time-consuming process, starting from sampling of a product under suspicion, waiting several weeks and months until the results of laboratory tests are received; if non-conformity of the sampled product with the requirements of a mandatory standards is found, an administrative file is opened, which may result in a fine (administrative measure) or in criminal proceedings, depending on the extent of the non-conformity and its possible consequences. Many of the steps governing this inspection activity and the sanctioning process can be time-consuming, e.g. when the product needs to be tested by several laboratories,

¹³ <https://www.gov.il/he/Departments/publications/reports/approved-casis-list>

or when the related documents are requested from the economic operator for processing an administrative file.

The optimised methodology for annual planning may further help the MEI to fine-tune the way that the annual Action Plans are compiled, implemented and monitored, where Twinning support is needed.

The optimised methodology for dealing with inspection findings until sanctions and penalties are imposed on the offenders may further help the MEI to make market surveillance effective, where Twinning support is needed.

2. Models governing coordination between state bodies responsible for technical regulations enforcement

The MEI needs to learn from EU best practices and models for coordination of mandatory standards and technical regulations enforcement bodies. There are several technical regulation enforcement bodies in Israel along with the MEI and they do not have any inter-agency coordination procedures or mechanism. The EU regulations prescribe a “coordination board”, which should be composed of the regulators and used for harmonisation and, where possible, complementarity purposes. In Israel, it is assumed that each regulator has their own annual action plan and the MEI does not have any coordination authority. Nevertheless, taking into account the MEI’s central role in standardisation, as prescribed by the Law on Standardisation, and the large volume of market surveillance activities, all the administrations acknowledge the MEI’s policy and future role in coordination. Therefore, the MEI has a good level of legitimacy amongst Israeli regulators, whose majority is expected to join the MEI’s strategy.

3. Improving the efficiency of cooperation, mandatory standards and technical regulations enforcement participants

Although the Israeli government and media implement comprehensive awareness strategies and deploy comprehensive information platforms, there is a need to improve public perception and participation in this highly sensitive and large-scale issue lying in consumer product safety. There is a need to understand how to deliver relevant information to the different segments of many stakeholder groups and, therefore, to learn from EU best practices in doing so.

4. Planning legal-institutional changes

The current reforms of the regime for imported goods release from customs, the comprehensive learning process via Twinning and the joint results to be achieved by the Twinning partners will make it possible for the MEI to plan ahead further legal and institutional changes aimed at the simplification of procedures, fairer and more efficient administrative measures and sanctions and their more effective application and implementation.

5. Encouraging and developing self-regulation by Israel’s economic operators

Currently, self-regulation in Israel is into its very early stages. The instruments for its support and development, and the necessary vision and knowledge are also into the beginner’s stage. Both the Beneficiary Administration and stakeholders in the field need to learn from EU best practices in order to develop and motivate Israel’s economic operators in entering into self-regulation, mutual cooperation and, generally, self-regulation compliance. All the various forms of self-regulation should be considered for learning, developing motivating approaches and building the capacity and knowledge of economic operators. The forms of self-regulation may include business-to-business agreements, private-public initiatives for voluntary industry standards, mutual recognition agreements (MRA) between associations, industries and individual economic operators.

3.3 Linked activities

The area of this Twinning intervention is one of long-lasting and mutual interest for the EU and Israel. The EU Delegation's Trade Section maintains ongoing and close contacts with the Israeli authorities (for example, the Ministry of Economy and Industry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy) involved in trade policies. More and more of those Israeli services have engaged in the last couple of years in processes to either adopt or recognize EU standards with a view to decrease the bureaucratic burden on imports to Israel, and ultimately with the aim of decreasing the high cost of living.

In fact, on 16 August 2023, the Knesset approved in first reading (out of three readings) a government draft law, allowing many products which comply with EU standards to be marketed in Israel with no regulatory delays. The unofficial slogan of this draft law is "What is good for Europe is also good for Israel". Moreover, the Trade Section facilitated meetings between the Ministry of Economy and Industry's consultants and European Commission experts on the technical aspects of the EU's internal market, in preparation for this legislation.

In parallel, the EU supports the alignment of the Israeli National Food services to EU standards through a Twinning project that started in September 2023. The EU is also working with the Israeli ministry of Energy to support their adoption of EU regulations on energy efficiency for electric appliances.

3.4 List of applicable Union acquis/standards

1. REGULATION (EU) 2019/1020 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011¹⁴

2. COMMISSION NOTICE The 'Blue Guide' on the implementation of EU product rules 2022 (Text with EEA relevance) (2022/C 247/01)¹⁵

The correspondence with domestic legislation:

1. Standards Law¹⁶ - תשי"ג-1953 חוק התקנים, תשי"ג - (nevo.co.il) Hebrew only

2. Import-Export Ordinance¹⁷ - תשל"ט-1979 פקודת היבוא והיצוא [נוסח חדש], תשל"ט - (nevo.co.il) Hebrew only

3.5 Components and results per component

The project consists of two distinct Specific Objectives constructed around two components:

(i) Improved methodological framework for market surveillance and legal-institutional framework for administrative measures and sanctions; and

(ii) Promoting self-regulation by economic operators.

The project will seek to achieve the following mandatory results:

Specific Objective 1: More efficient framework and administration for market surveillance of consumer products, administrative measures and sanctions

To pursue this specific objective, Component 1 of the Action will include five mandatory results.

¹⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R1020>

¹⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2022:247:FULL>

¹⁶ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/232_001.htm

¹⁷ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law00/72786.htm

Mandatory Result 1.1. Improved methodology for market surveillance of products covered by Israel's mandatory standards.

Initially, the EU MS partner will conduct a workshop with their Israeli colleagues on the EU's current market surveillance practices, including the methodology and organisation of inspections (including the risk- and alert-based selection of goods to be inspected) until the generation of laboratory tests; inter-agency coordination frameworks; and the inspection planning systems. Study visits to the EU MS partner institution and other institutions will be organised, as necessary, for hands-on learning of the processes, and for exchanges with EU MS institutions.

The Twinning Light partners will study the relevant European experience, analyse the situation with Israel's market surveillance system and its business processes, identify the factors leading to inefficiencies, gaps, risks and needs at the different stages of the surveillance process and then compile an ***updated methodology*** addressing the shortcomings identified. The methodology will be reviewed towards making the cost of labour unit per inspector more efficient in terms of achieving consumer safety by withdrawing the unsafe product from the market and/or by imposing penalties on offenders. The review will also include ***recommendations towards the assimilation and incorporation of EU best practices*** into market surveillance activities.

The specialised personnel of the Standardisation Administration, the MEI's legal department, other authorities involved in standardisation and surveillance, other relevant agencies, and the Ministry of Justice ***will be trained in EU best practices***, the new methodology and any other aspects, as deemed necessary in the needs assessment. Apart from the MEI staff, the involvement of technical regulators from other ministries will be subject to their commitment, absorption capacity and availability, which will be studied during the gaps and needs assessment at the inception of the project.

The MEI's Standardisation Administration will approve / incorporate the implementation methodology into the Annual Action Plan, which will be applied instantly (see Output 1.3. below). After a successful piloting, the Standardisation Administration will share the methodology and finetuned principles of conducting field inspections with the other official technical regulators in charge of market surveillance.

Benchmark:

- New inspection methodology within the framework of market surveillance – endorsed by the MEI.

Mandatory Result 1.2. A strategy for market surveillance coordination within governmental authorities – technical regulators for market surveillance.

The EU regulations prescribe the creation of a Coordination Board for coordinating market surveillance activities and technical regulations enforcement between the different regulators – custodians of EU directives and regulations for different groups of products and services. In Israel there are currently several regulators in charge of market surveillance and enforcement in their domains of technical regulation (see the presentation made by the MEI to the EU Delegation to Israel on the Mandatory Standards Import Reform 2022). This strategy will pave the way for establishing a coordination scheme or board, as well as for market surveillance coordination procedures within the relevant government authorities. This will be an appropriate model approach for Israel based on the EU's adapted models and experiences.

While there is a sufficient level of political commitment amongst regulators, not all of them may take part in this Twinning Light project, and there is some risk that not all regulators may

join the Coordination Board. For this reason, the mandatory result cannot include the establishment of the Coordination Board, but rather the MEI's endorsement of the strategy for its establishment. In the meantime, it is assumed that all the regulators acknowledge the central role of the MEI and that most of them will already start coordination work in 2024.

Benchmark:

- Strategy for establishing the Coordination Board endorsed by MEI.

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| <i>Mandatory Result 1.3. Action Plan 2025 for regular annual market surveillance.</i> |
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Based on Mandatory Result 1.1. above, the Annual Action Plan for market surveillance for 2025 will be elaborated and officially endorsed by the Beneficiary Administration.

The draft Annual Action Plan 2025's elaboration and approval process cannot be explained in detail in the present twinning fiche, because it needs to be approximated to the related EU MS practices and procedures for working out such plans, and to be based on the strategy for establishing the Coordination Board (Mandatory Result 1.2.). Therefore, one of the Twinning project's activities will be to study the institutional set-up, administrative resources, current processes and procedures in Israel with a view to recommending the best model for both the process and template for the Annual Action Plans.

When ready and approved, the draft Action Plan 2025 will also serve as a model Action Plan to be used as a uniform approach by other regulators. It will be used as a pilot in 2025.

In the near future, if the pilot is successful, the Annual Action Plan will serve for the harmonisation of methods and processes between the regulators and increase their market surveillance effectiveness. This will increase the effectiveness of businesses in dealing with regulators, save their time and contribute to the confidence and trust between the authorities and economic operators.

Benchmarks:

- Annual Action Plan endorsed by the MEI.

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| <i>Mandatory Result 1.4. Improved public and private sector and consumer awareness.</i> |
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The Twinning partners will provide information sessions to various groups of stakeholders on the currently effective EU awareness-raising methodology and practices intended for the public and private sectors and also consumers, which includes the involvement of the stakeholders in decision-making processes, publication and discussions related to draft documents, presentation of final documents, clarification sessions, press releases, etc. The main target groups will be:

- i) Public governance bodies, MEI, representatives of laboratories, other regulators;
- ii) Businesses, trade and logistics organisations, business support organisations (including brokers, consultants), business advocacy organisations and business associations;
- iii) Legal departments of technical regulators authorities, customs;
- iv) Wider public, consumers and representatives of consumer protection organisations and NGOs.

The MEI's media and press department will also be trained in delivering the appropriate information on the reform and new approaches for the wider public. After the initial training, they will start raising the awareness of their media partners.

A relevant unit of the MEI will monitor the effects of awareness-raising activities on consumers by following up on the number of subscribers to the MEI portal dedicated to consumer products safety¹⁸ information.

Benchmarks:

- Improved media coverage on market surveillance activities in Israel;
- Improved knowledge of Israel's technical regulators on EU awareness-raising practices on market surveillance;
- Improved knowledge of economic operators and consumers on Israel's market surveillance system and its reforms.

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| <i>Mandatory Result 1.5. Roadmap for legal and institutional improvements to administrative measures and sanctions against economic operators</i> |
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The EU MS partner will provide a workshop to their Israeli colleagues on the EU MS frameworks for interaction with economic operators in the after-test period and on the EU MS legal-regulatory and institutional models and procedures related to administrative measures and sanctions.

In order to make the administrative measures and sanctions more effective, the Twinning partners will study the relevant EU experiences and analyse Israel's current legislation and institutional set-up. They will propose a Roadmap putting forward recommendations on specific legal and institutional changes that aim to simplify the existing procedures, put in place more efficient administrative measures and sanctions, and make their application and implementation more effective. The roadmap will be approved by the MEI after consultations with and adaptations by the relevant stakeholders. While the roadmap is a mandatory result for this Twinning Light project, the legislation changes stemming from this roadmap will still have to be circulated within the government, published for public consultations and eventually approved by the Knesset.

The EU MS partners will provide capacity building on EU administrative measures and sanctions against economic operators for non-compliance with the effective technical regulations. Training will be considered for the MEI's Standardisation Administration and Legal Department, and also other regulators.

Benchmarks:

- Legal-comparative analysis for Israeli – EU legislation and regulatory best practice;
- Assessment of the institutional set-up for administrative measures and sanctions;
- Improved knowledge of stakeholders on EU systems via the delivery of training programmes, soft / printed versions.

Specific Objective 2: Improved framework for self-regulation by economic operators

To pursue this specific objective, Component 2 of the Action will include two mandatory results.

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| <i>Mandatory Result 2.1: Roadmap for the MEI's policy to encourage self-regulation in Israel and model Guidelines for economic operators on self-regulation.</i> |
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¹⁸ <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/units/consumer-products-safety/govil-landing-page>

Both the Roadmap and the Guidelines will be endorsed by the MEI. The Guidelines will be used for knowledge-building in Mandatory Result 2.2. below.

There is no notable self-regulation by the economic operators yet in Israel. Nevertheless, there is a good basis for this, as there are several active associations of economic operators, who show not only a good level of mutual cooperation, but also a good level of commitment and cooperation with the authorities.

It is expected that the EU MS partner will first build the knowledge and capacity of the MEI's Standardisation Administration on the EU secondary law¹⁹, models and practices for self-regulation, other practices and research (e.g. OECD Digital Economy Paper No 247²⁰) and for bringing together economic operators on agreements and goal-setting, synergies and arrangements for self-instructions, self-monitoring and enforcement.

After this initial capacity-building activity, the Twinning Light partners will undertake a baseline study and needs assessment that will include such aspects as the current practices of economic entities for self-regulation; any principles, methodologies, guides currently recommended by the MEI and other regulators; the skill and knowledge gap in a sample of economic operators and their associations in terms of self-regulation; the level of readiness and resources of the associations for self-regulation; the interface gaps between regulators and economic operators; the accessibility of information / best practices / data for economic operators.

Based on the baseline study and needs assessment, the Twinning Light partners will engage in working out a Roadmap for the MEI and, as applicable, other Israeli regulators for the step-by-step elaboration of a policy that aims to introduce self-regulation principles and recommended practices into the country and also at the same time strategic policy measures for encouraging and motivating the economic operators and their associations to enter into self-regulatory cooperation.

While the Roadmap will in this respect support the elaboration and implementation of state policy for promoting self-regulation, the Twinning Light partners will also work on the initial (basic model) Guidelines intended for economic operators. These will consist of the main principles, forms, full cycle and references to the currently effective state policies and measures supporting the mobilisation and cooperation of economic operators in the field of self-regulation.

Benchmarks:

- Roadmap for developing a policy and regulatory environment and initiatives by the MEI and other regulators to encourage self-regulation by economic operators;
- Basic Guidelines for developing self-regulation by economic operators and their associations.

Mandatory Result 2.2. Improved awareness and capacity of economic operators in the field of self-regulation

Upon finalising the draft Roadmap and Guidelines, the Twinning partners will engage in raising the awareness and building the capacity of public and private entities and of consumers on self-regulation.

¹⁹ https://www.eesc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/resources/docs/auto_coregulation_en--2.pdf and https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/consumer-protection-law/consumer-contract-law/consumer-rights-directive_en

²⁰ https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/industry-self-regulation_5js4k1fjqkwh-en

Benchmark:

- Improved knowledge of stakeholders on EU and international self-regulation systems and best practices.

3.6 Expected activities

The activities below are explained as a roadmap for further detailed planning by the Twinning partners. Any further detailed activities and deliverables should follow the below sequencing and numbering, as is also reflected in the logical framework matrix (logframe) of the Twinning project in the Annex to this Twinning Light fiche.

Specific Objective 1: More efficient framework and administration of market surveillance activities, administrative measures and sanctions for consumer products

Mandatory Result 1.1. Improved methodology for market surveillance of products covered by Israel's mandatory standards.

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| Activity 1.1.1. | Workshops and study visits for the MEI and other possible regulators on EU MS best practices and frameworks on inspection methodology and organisation; inter-agency coordination frameworks and inspection planning systems. |
| Time Schedule | Month 1 – Learning Month |
| Subject | One 3-day workshop on the methodology and organisation of market surveillance inspections; Two 2-day workshops on inter-agency coordination frameworks and inspection planning systems; Two 4-day study visits to EU MS; One visit for inspections and one for coordination and planning purposes. |
| Methods | Workshops, study visits |
| Resources | Member state (MS): 2 short-term experts (STEs): 1 STE for inspections, 1 STE for coordination and planning; Beneficiary country (BC): Project Leader. |
| Duration | 5 working days for 2 STEs for each of the two training sessions; 4 working days x 2 in EU countries for the Israeli project team (up to 6 persons) during the study visits. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity report detailing the implementation of the training sessions; • Training materials and aids. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The representatives of the Standardisation Administration and other regulators, as applicable, have acquired adequate knowledge of EU best practices and systems on inspections, coordination and planning. |

The Twinning partners will identify the appropriate Israeli stakeholders for the three workshops on inspections, coordination and planning. The EU MS partner will share the workshop materials at least two weeks ahead of the scheduled workshops for the Israeli stakeholders to prepare.

The Twinning partners will identify the appropriate Israeli stakeholders for the study visits, as well as the EU MS host institutions. The programme of the study visits, meetings, and discussions should be prepared at least a month prior to the visits.

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| Activity 1.1.2. | Study of the Israeli inspection system within the general market surveillance framework and review of the current inspection methodology. |
| Time Schedule | Month 2 - first half of Month 3. |
| Subject | 2-week desk study by the EUMS experts of the Israeli market surveillance system with focus on the inspection organisation and methodology; 1-week EU MS expert mission – onsite visit and meetings with Israeli participants in the inspection process for completing the desk study and assessing the needs of the Beneficiary Administration (BA) and other participants; 2-week work on analysis and recommendations for the updated methodology via interaction with the BA and, as defined by the BA, other institutions. |
| Methods | Information and data feeding by the BA; analysis and recommendations by the EU MS partner administration; joint drafting of the updated methodology. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) for inspection methodology and organisation; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration officer in charge of methodologies and organisation. |
| Duration | 25 working days for EU MS STE responsible for methodologies and organisation; 15 working days for BA staff. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission report by the EU MS expert; • Updated draft methodology by the EU MS and BA experts. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration has acquired a new draft methodology incorporating the recommended EU best practices and optimising the current inspection methodology. |

The Israeli Beneficiary Administration (BA) will provide the EU MS partner with all the necessary materials, data and information to analyse the MEI's current inspection system (in the English language). The relevant BA officer will be appointed to liaise with the EU MS partner's relevant expert. After analysis, the EU MS expert will undertake a mission to Israel in order to hold discussions with the relevant stakeholders, as will be prescribed, planned and organised by the BA. Upon their return, the EU MS expert will draft a synthesis, putting forward recommendations on the methodology and organisation in cooperation with the BA's relevant officer. The result of this joint work will be the new draft inspection methodology to be finalised by the Standardisation Administration, who will circulate it internally for endorsement by the MEI.

Mandatory Result 1.2. A strategy for market surveillance coordination within governmental authorities – technical regulators for market surveillance.

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| Activity 1.2.1. | Study of the Israeli market surveillance system - authorities, surveillance planning, implementation and monitoring, and drafting a strategy for establishing a Coordination Board for market surveillance and technical regulations enforcement. |
| Time Schedule | Second half of Month 3 – first half of Month 4. |
| Subject | 1-week prior desk study of the current power and delegation framework between Israeli authorities in charge of market surveillance; 2-week visit to Israel, meetings with the relevant authorities, <i>workshop-presentation to the management of the Israeli authorities at the end of the visit;</i> 1-week work on the Coordination Board's draft strategy. |
| Methods | Information and data feeding by BA; analysis and recommendations by the EU MS partner institution; joint drafting of the Coordination Board's strategy. |

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| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE), a mid- or high-level official in charge of coordinating and organising Coordination Board meetings; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration management. |
| Duration | 20 working days for the EU MS STE responsible for methodologies and organisation; 12 working days for BA staff. |
| Deliverable | Analysis and conclusions on the current set-up of Israeli enforcement authorities; Materials for meetings with Israeli authorities and for the presentation on market surveillance coordination; Draft strategy for establishing the Coordination Board. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration has acquired a draft strategy on establishment of Coordination Board |

After the knowledge on EU best practices on inspections, coordination and planning has been transferred to the BA via the study visits and successful completion/finalisation of the new draft methodology, the Twinning partners will ensure coordination between the various authorities in charge of technical regulations enforcement for the coordinated planning of inspections. For this purpose, the EU MS partner will appoint as an Expert to the present Twinning project a senior-level official with relevant experience in the organisation and coordination of the activities of such a coordination body. This expert will receive and study the scope of responsibilities and other relevant information on Israeli technical regulations enforcement authorities, and will share a brief analysis and their preliminary conclusions with the BA's Project Leader, prior to their 2-week visit to Israel for meetings and work with the Israeli authorities. The programme of the EU MS expert's mission to Israel will be prepared by the BA. At the end of the mission, the EU MS expert and the BA Project Leader will organise a workshop to present to the involved authorities the various options for establishing the Coordination Board. The workshop will also serve as a brainstorming event for the authorities involved in the Twinning project.

Based on the results of the missions and workshop, the EU MS expert will draft a strategy to establish the Coordination Board of Israeli technical regulations enforcement authorities with options deemed generally acceptable for the majority of the authorities, with whom discussions were held and who attended the workshop.

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| <i>Mandatory Result 1.3. Action Plan 2025 for regular annual market surveillance.</i> |
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| Activity 1.3.1. | Support to the Standardisation Administration of Israel in compiling an Annual Action Plan for market surveillance inspections. |
| Time Schedule | Second half of Month 4. |
| Subject | 2-week work on the draft model Annual Action Plan 2025, based on the new draft inspection methodology (see Activity 1.1.1. above). |
| Methods | Information and data feeding by BA; analysis, recommendations by the EU MS partner institution; joint drafting of the model Annual Action Plan 2025. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) who worked on inspection methodologies; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 10 working days for the EU MS STE responsible for methodologies and organisation; 5 working days for BA staff. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and conclusions on the current Annual Action Plans; • Draft model Annual Action Plan 2025. |

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| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration has acquired a draft model Annual Action Plan 2025. |
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The EU MS partner will analyse the BA's current planning system and, as relevant and suggested by the BA, of the other technical regulations enforcement authorities. Based on the analysis and conclusions, the draft Annual Action Plan 2025 will be elaborated further on and serve as a model for the BA to endorse.

Mandatory Result 1.4. Improved public and private sector and consumer awareness.

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| Activity 1.4.1. | Building knowledge of the Israeli authorities and raising stakeholder awareness on consumer product safety. |
| Time Schedule | First half of Month 5. |
| Subject | 1-week study of Israel's current practices and systems for public awareness-raising and knowledge-building purposes in the field of standardisation, and workshop involving various stakeholder groups (not only the relevant authorities but also media, producers' associations, etc.) in charge of public awareness and communication. |
| Methods | Information and data feeding by BA; analysis, recommendations by the EU MS partner institution; joint workshop. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in communication, public awareness and knowledge management; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 8 working days for EU MS STE, of which 5 days dedicated to the study and 3 days to the preparation and implementation of the workshop; 8 working days for BA staff. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved awareness and skills of decision-makers, managers in charge of public relations, awareness-raising, knowledge management and communications, media, NGOs on raising awareness and knowledge in the field of mandatory standardisation. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The standardisation authorities, media, NGOs and the wider public are knowledgeable about how to improve knowledge and raise awareness on consumer product safety; Study report and workshop materials; feedback templates fulfilled by the participants. |

The EU MS partner will appoint a knowledge management, awareness and information / communication expert to study Israel's dissemination, information management, awareness-raising and knowledge management techniques, practices and systems, This Expert will organise a full-day workshop intended for the various stakeholders jointly with the BA relevant personnel.

Mandatory Result 1.5. Roadmap for legal and institutional improvements to administrative measures and sanctions against economic operators

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|------------------------|---|
| Activity 1.5.1. | Legal-institutional review of the Israeli system of administrative measures and sanctions and preparation of a roadmap on the relevant reforms (5-week analytic and strategic planning work). |
| Activity 1.5.2. | Building the capacity of the Standardisation Administration and, as relevant, other authorities to reform the current system of administrative measures and sanctions (2 x 2-day workshops). |
| Time Schedule | Second half of Month 5 and Month 6. |

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| Subject | <p>2 days for preparation and implementation of an online workshop dedicated to EU practices on administrative measures and sanctions;</p> <p>2-week study of the Israeli system – policies, legal and institutional framework and procedures for administrative measures and sanctions of economic operators for non-compliance with mandatory standards; initial conclusions and recommendations to be shared with the BA;</p> <p>1-week on-site visit to Israel, meetings with the BA and, as appropriate, other relevant authorities and private sector representatives and their associations for brainstorming purposes and testing the initial conclusions and recommendations;</p> <p>2-week joint work on finalising the conclusions and recommendations and elaborating the Roadmap;</p> <p>2 days dedicated to the preparation and implementation of a final workshop intended for the BA and, as appropriate, other relevant authorities on the draft Roadmap.</p> |
| Methods | Information and data feeding by BA; analysis, recommendations by the EU MS partner institution; joint workshop; joint drafting of the Roadmap. |
| Resources | <p>MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in legal arrangements, administrative measures and sanctions;</p> <p>BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel.</p> |
| Duration | <p>28 working days for EU MS STE;</p> <p>16 working days for relevant BA staff.</p> |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Roadmap on legal-institutional improvements to Israel's administrative measures and sanctions. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration has acquired a draft Roadmap. |

The BA will transfer the full package of legislation, description of institutional arrangements, mandates, structures, procedures related to administrative measures and sanctions to the EU MS expert at least 2 calendar weeks prior to the workshop. The EU MS expert will conduct a workshop with the BA's relevant personnel to learn from the EU MS current systems and practices. After the workshop, this expert will work on a compared legal and institutional analysis, identify the gaps and pathways for improvement and eventually share their conclusions and recommendations with the BA counterpart and relevant personnel. A preliminary 2-week mission to Israel will be prepared by the BA personnel and dedicated to discussing and validating these conclusions and recommendations with the relevant decision-makers and other interest groups. Then, the Twinning partners will draw up the draft Roadmap for legal-institutional improvements.

Specific Objective 2: Promoting self-regulation by economic operators

Mandatory Result 2.1: Roadmap for MEI's policy to encourage self-regulation in Israel and model Guidelines for economic operators on self-regulation

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| Activity 2.1.1. | Building the capacity of the Standardisation Administration to promote self-regulation among economic operators and stakeholders. |
| Time Schedule | Month 7. |
| Subject | 2-day workshop on the EU MS self-regulation systems and practices. |
| Methods | Information and workshop. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in self-regulation; |

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| | BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 3 working days for the EU MS STE; 3 working days for the BA Project Leader and relevant personnel. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA personnel is knowledgeable about EU MS self-regulation systems and practices. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration has acquired knowledge on EU MS self-regulation systems and practices. |

The EU MS partner will organise a 2-day workshop for Israeli counterparts on the current systems and practices, EU and international policies, research papers and regulations on self-regulation by economic operators. The structure and contents of the workshop will be agreed upon with the Standardisation Administration prior to the event.

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|---------------------------|---|
| Activity 2.1.2. | Needs assessment for self-regulation in Israel |
| Time Schedule | Month 7 |
| Subject | 1-week mission to Israel by the EU MS partner: meetings and discussion with relevant stakeholder groups Drafting conclusions and recommendations for promoting and developing self-regulation in Israel. |
| Methods | Information and workshop. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in self-regulation; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 7 working days for EU MS STE; 7 working days for the BA Project Leader and relevant personnel. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU MS partner expert's mission report, main conclusions and recommendations. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration receives the needs assessment report with conclusions and recommendations, including options for developing self-regulation in Israel. |

The BA will support the EU MS experts in preparing a schedule and will organise the meetings and discussions in the country for needs assessment. This will also include any elements of self-regulation policies and practices in the country, even if still fragmented and primitive. The visit will take one week, of which a few days will be dedicated to compiling the needs assessment report and main conclusions and recommendations including options for developing a self-regulation system in Israel.

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| Activity 2.1.3. | Drafting of a Self-Regulation Roadmap and Guidelines in Israel. |
| Time Schedule | Second half of Month 7 – first half of Month 8. |
| Subject | 2-weeks work on the self-regulation Roadmap and Guidelines. |
| Methods | Analytical work and drafting. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in self-regulation; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 10 working days for the EU MS STE; 10 working days for the BA Project Leader and relevant personnel. |

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| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Roadmap for governmental authorities and steps for encouraging self-regulation; • Draft Guidelines for economic operators. |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration receives a draft Roadmap and (basic or model) Guidelines. |

The EU MS expert who performs the needs assessment (see Activity 2.1.3. above) will also be responsible for drafting the Roadmap for the expected Israeli reform and policy supporting self-regulation and the basic Guidelines on self-regulation by economic operators. This work will be carried out interactively with the BA's relevant personnel.

Mandatory Result 2.2. Improved awareness and capacity of economic operators in the field of self-regulation

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|---------------------------|--|
| Activity 2.2.1. | Building the knowledge of Israeli stakeholders on self-regulation. |
| Time Schedule | Month 8. |
| Subject | 2-day workshop. |
| Methods | Information and workshop. |
| Resources | MS: 1 short-term expert (STE) in self-regulation; BC: Project Leader, Standardisation Administration relevant personnel. |
| Duration | 3 working days for EU MS STE; 3 working days for BA Project Leader and relevant personnel. |
| Deliverable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop materials |
| Indicators of Achievement | The Standardisation Administration and, as appropriate, other relevant regulators, economic operators and their associations are knowledgeable about the EU and international regulations and studies on self-regulation. The stakeholders are aware of the self-regulation options in Israel. |

Upon finalising the draft Roadmap and Guidelines, the Twinning partners will prepare and deliver a workshop to the other regulators (to be selected by the BA), economic operators and their associations.

The indicative timetable of the project is shown in the table below. It will be detailed as needed and expressed in weeks by the Twinning partners.

Indicative timetable (to be detailed into weeks by the Twinning partners):

| Activities | Month 1 | Month 2 | Month 3 | Month 4 | Month 5 | Month 6 | Month 7 | Month 8 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.1.1 Workshop and study visits for MEI and other possible regulators on EU MS best practices and frameworks on inspection methodology and organisation; inter-agency coordination frameworks and inspection planning systems. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 Study of the Israeli inspection system within the general market surveillance framework and review of the current inspection methodology. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1. Study of the Israeli market surveillance system - authorities, surveillance planning, implementation and monitoring, and drafting of a strategy establishing a Coordination Board for market surveillance and technical regulations enforcement. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1. Support to the Standardisation Administration of Israel in compiling an Annual Action Plan for inspections. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4.1. Building knowledge of the Israeli authorities and raising stakeholder awareness on consumer product safety. | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5.1. Legal-institutional review of the Israeli system of administrative measures and sanctions and drawing up a roadmap for relevant reforms. | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1. Building the capacity of the Standardisation Administration to promote self-regulation among economic operators and stakeholders. | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.2. Needs assessment for self-regulation in Israel. | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.3. Drafting of a Self-Regulation Roadmap and Guidelines in Israel. | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1. Building the knowledge of Israeli stakeholders on self-regulation. | | | | | | | | |

3.7 Means/inputs from the EU Member State's Partner Administration

3.7.1. Profile and tasks of the Project Leader

The Project Leader (PL) will be based in their EU Member State and will be responsible for the overall management of the project and coordination of the activities performed, ensuring the overall quality of the services provided on site. He/she will bear overall responsibility for the implementation of all Twinning activities.

Job Profile requirements:

- University degree in economics, with specialisation in trade and/or quality infrastructures, or equivalent professional experience of 8 years.
- A minimum of 3 years of relevant professional experience in an EU MS administration dealing with market surveillance policy, inspections, sanctions and legal matters, and with self-regulation policies and practices involving close relationships with the private sector;
- Proven experience in the development of market surveillance systems focusing on systemic optimisation, planning, coordination of standards enforcement authorities responsible for improving the legal-institutional systems for administrative measures and sanctions, and development of systems and / or EU policies and secondary legislation on self-regulation;
- Proven knowledge of EU policies and regulatory frameworks on market surveillance, and EU and international policies and practices for self-regulation by economic operators;
- Previous experience with Twinning and/or TAIEX instruments;
- Well-developed professional skills in policy development, strategic planning, resource and budget management;
- Good leadership, communication and interpersonal skills;
- Good working knowledge of written and spoken English

Assets:

- Experience in international cooperation projects in EU accession candidate countries related to trade reforms towards reducing the regulatory burden of market surveillance and self-regulation by economic operators in standards and consumer product safety.

Job Description:

- Jointly with the Beneficiary Country Project Leader (BC PL), planning the Twinning project, expert missions and deliverables and project workshops and events;
- Coordinating the Short-Term Experts (STEs) in preparing their respective field missions and deliverables, in close cooperation and consultation with the BC PL;
- Quality control of the deliverables jointly with the BC PL;
- Drafting the Twinning inception, interim and final reports jointly with BC PL;
- Handling Mandatory Result 1.2. on the Strategy for setting up the Coordination Board, by leading the discussions with the Israeli standards enforcement authorities in cooperation with the BC PL, as necessary, with the support of an STE for analysing the current planning systems and procedures applied by the administrations;
- Supporting the BC PL in implementing advocacy activities for the Import Reform and the Twinning project at the political level;
- Co-chairing the Twinning project steering committees;
- Providing theoretical, best and recommended practices, methodological, legal and technical advice and analysis to BC PL as necessary.

3.7.2. Profile and tasks of other short-term experts

The Twinning Light proposal should include a pool of short-term experts to ensure smooth implementation of the action in line with the proposed activities and deliverables in Section 3.6. above, which will be developed into a detailed work plan for the current Twinning Light contract. The Twinning Light contract will elaborate on the specific breakdown of tasks, working days and short-term experts.

3.7.2.a. The experience and competencies of the proposed pool of short-term experts should cover the following range of areas:

- Overall, quality infrastructures and market surveillance systems in the EU and accession / pre-accession countries;
- Inspection methodologies for the market surveillance system, optimisation of business processes and maintenance of the quality and efficiency of market surveillance inspections;
- Inspection planning (e.g. risk-based, alert-based, regular, etc);
- Coordination between the standards enforcement bodies for planning, implementing and monitoring the market surveillance inspections, and establishing and operating the Coordination Board;
- Policy, legal and institutional systems and reforms of the administrative measures and sanctions for non-compliance by economic operators with the mandatory standards;
- Self-regulation policies, systems and practices: specific experience in supporting the development of self-regulation in EU MS, accession / pre-accession countries;
- Means and techniques for improving the knowledge and raising the awareness of the population, consumers, economic operators and their associations and unions, public officials and professionals in the above-mentioned areas;
- Budgeting of the reforms including the above-indicated subjects.

3.7.2.b. The general profile of the pool of short-term experts should include the following competencies and expertise:

- University degree in economics, trade and quality infrastructures or equivalent EUMS professional experience of 8 years in the fields of market surveillance, self-regulation of economic operators, and public and professional knowledge building and management;
- At least 5 years of relevant professional experience in an EU Member State's public administration covering at least one of the expertise areas indicated in Section 3.7.2.a. above;
- Matching the above professional experience in communication campaigns and capacity building;
- Sound ability to deliver public presentations, large audience events, coaching and advisory services;
- Proven experience on the relevant EU regulatory framework and/or experience in a relevant EU MS administration;
- Working knowledge of written and spoken English.
- Assets: Knowledge on Israeli Import Reform or other similar reforms in other developed countries

4. Budget

Maximum budget available for the grant: Euro 250,000

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting

The Implementing Agency that will be responsible for the tendering, contracting, and accounting of this Twinning Light project is the Delegation of the European Union to the State of Israel.

Contact person: Estelle Kadouch

Programme Officer

Address: EU Delegation to the State of Israel

5-7 Shoham Street – Paz Tower, 16th fl.

Ramat Gan 5213603, Israel

E.mails: DELEGATION-ISRAEL-TWINNING@eeas.europa.eu

Estelle.kadouch@eeas.europa.eu

Phone: +972 3 600 0913

5.2 Institutional framework

The lead beneficiary institution will be the Ministry of Economy and Industry of Israel represented by its Standardisation Administration. The MEI's other divisions involved in the project will be the Foreign Trade Administration and Legal Department.

Israel's government authorities responsible for technical regulations, the Standards Institution of Israel, as well as other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the project, as suggested by the MEI and as needed for implementation purposes (see Section 3.6 above).

5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration

The Beneficiary country administration counterpart in this intervention is the office of the Standardisation Commissioner at the Ministry of Economy and Industry of Israel

5.3.1 Contact person

Name: Alexandra Aronin

Position: Deputy Head

Standardisation Administration

Ministry of Economy and Industry

Address: 5 Bank of Israel Street

Jerusalem

E.mail: Alexandra.Aronin@economy.gov.il

Phone: + 972 50 624 0755

5.3.2 Project leader counterpart

Name: Alexandra Aronin

Position: Deputy Head

Standardisation Administration
Ministry of Economy and Industry
Address: 5 Bank of Israel Street
Jerusalem

6. Duration of the project

The duration of the Twinning Light project will be 8 months.

7. Sustainability

This Twinning Light project aims to plug the gaps and eliminate inefficiencies resulting from possible overregulation, a shortage of experience demonstrated by Israeli counterparts in achieving more efficient market surveillance and sanction systems and in promoting the self-regulation culture, environment and mechanisms.

All the above is an integral part of Israel's Import Reform prescribed by legislation, more particularly the "Import and Export Ordinance [new version], 1979-1979"¹, the Free Import Decree² and 'The Commissioner of Standardisation Guidelines and Instructions on Approval of Importing Goods subject to Mandatory Standards'³.

The reform started in mid-2022 and needs to be completed in 2025, which means that all the mandatory results of the present Twinning Light project, the new inspection methodology, the strategy for the Coordination Board, the model Annual Action Plan for 2025, the recommendations for the legal-institutional framework for administrative measures and sanctions, as well as the recommendations for developing the policy supporting self-regulation in Israel, will be fully utilised and transformed into specific outcomes and effects in the form of a refined methodology, of coordination between (at least a notable part of) standards enforcement institutions, of annual planning including the new methodology, of an action plan for legal-institutional improvements in sanctions, and of an Israeli policy on self-regulation development.

Reforms in Israel are generally well supported with adequate financial frameworks. Budgeting of resources for the above changes and improvements will take place in late 2023 and throughout 2024.

The human and technical capacities not only of the MEI's Standardisation Administration and of other institutions, but also of the economic operators' associations and unions are sufficient to deliver the final results of this cooperation intervention.

Moreover, the Twinning Light project will provide a good basis for continued exchange and cooperation between Israeli and EU MS counterparts.

No significant risks threaten the impact of the project and sustainability of results. The only short- to medium-term risks lie in possible security threats and political changes, which will not affect the main line of reform in Israel.

8. Crosscutting issues

The project will directly contribute to the efficient implementation of Israel's Import Reform towards shifting from excessive regulation to declarations and self-regulation, thus reducing the

¹ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law00/72786.htm

² https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/500_970.htm#_ftn1

³ https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/goods_imports_with_official_standard_procedure_march_2018

cost of imports, while increasing the cooperation between Israeli producers on consumer product safety.

In so doing, the project will contribute to *equal opportunities* by reducing the cost of living and increasing the savings of households and their investments in education, household development, increasing opportunities to be provided with additional services and financial assets. This will boost Israel's economy and well-being further.

At the level of impact, the project will also contribute to improving competition and market conditions, thus also increasing technological investments and innovative management by producers.

Last but not least, less energy, time and human resources will be spent on market surveillance activities. This will benefit the environment and investments (to be) made by state and non-state partners in other priority areas, which may further include social responsibility and climate change resilient technologies.

9. Conditionality and sequencing

There are no pre-conditions set for this project by other interventions. The initial assessment of the basic assumptions is positive, as follows:

- Availability, time and human resources of the MEI's Standardisation Administration for planning, implementing and monitoring the project jointly with the EU MS partner;
- Availability and readiness of the MEI's Standardisation Administration to make sufficient, timely and translated information and data available for the EU MS experts to carry out their work;
- Readiness and resources of the MEI's Standardisation Administration to identify and involve other administrations as deemed relevant jointly with the EU MS partner;
- Readiness and resources of the MEI's Standardisation Administration to make timely inputs and steer the quality of deliverables;
- Further dedication and resources of the MEI's Standardisation Administration for translating the outputs and results into effects, i.e. upshift the key results to the policy and decision-making levels;
- Availability and interest of unions and associations of economic operators to participate in the development of a self-regulation environment and framework in Israel.

10. Indicators for performance measurement

The indicators selected in the logical framework matrix (logframe) attached to the Twinning Light fiche for the Objectives, Mandatory Results, as well as the benchmarks for the activities under each Mandatory Result will serve as a performance measurement basis for this Twinning Light project, after the finalisation of the baselines and values still to be defined jointly by the Twinning partners – EU MS PL and their counterpart at the MEI.

The indicative timetable in Section 3.6 above will be further updated and detailed by the Twinning partners and used for coordination, expert mission and reporting purposes.

11. Facilities available

The MEI will make available adequate office space with necessary equipment (computer, printer, scanner) and internet for the EU MS experts both at the MEI's Jerusalem-based

headquarters and at its Tel Aviv branch. The MEI will also provide a presentation hall with relevant equipment, when needed.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix (page 31)

LIST OF RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Standards Law - nevo.co.il ג-1953"חוק התקנים, תשי - Hebrew only
2. Import-Export Ordinance - nevo.co.il ט-1979"פקודת היבוא והיצוא [נוסח חדש], תשל - Hebrew only
3. The Government Decision N. 243 of August 1, 2021 - www.gov.il תכנית רוחבית לפתיחת המשק ליבוא והפחתת - מספר החלטה 243 | משרד ראש הממשלה יוקר המחיה | www.gov.il Hebrew only
4. The Imports and Exports Ordinance (Import Groups) of 1 June 2022 - https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law00/208944.htm - Hebrew only
5. The “What’s good for Israel is good for Europe” draft law, which was passed in August 2023 by the Knesset in first reading. - https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/news/economy-news-import-reform-160823/he/images_25_ls1_2959137.pdf

Annex 1 - Logical Framework

The Member State partner(s) are advised to further elaborate on the logframe below, and adapt the elements of the logframe as per their detailed proposals. The indicative budgets/inputs in the section of activities of the logframe should be in line with those in the financial part of the proposal.

Optional benchmarks are identified at the below level of Activities to inspire the detailed planning of deliverables under each Mandatory Result by the potential EU Member State partner(s). These can be adapted and amended as is found more relevant and added to the narrative part in the proposals.

| | Description | Indicators | Baseline (September – October 2023) | Target (May – June 2024) | Sources of data / verifications | Risks | Assumptions |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|-------------|
| Overall objective | To contribute to improving Israel's current market surveillance system and environment for consumer product safety in line with EU best practices | 1. Average duration of a market surveillance action from the start of inspection until the sanction imposed per product groups | 1. 18 months | 1. TBD in the first month of operation | 1. Administrative file for each inspection opened, and adjacent documents (e.g. all primary documents (can be certificate of origin, contract for procurement, transportation, etc) of the economic operator | Public safety conditions and political situation are not stable | N/A |
| | | 2. Ratio of administrative files closed with fines or transferred to court process for legal proceedings per product group | 2. 9.5% | 2. TBD in the first month of operation | 2. Registers of administrative files of standards enforcement authorities | | |

| | Description | Indicators | Baseline (September – October 2023) | Target (May – June 2024) | Sources of data / verifications | Risks | Assumptions |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | 3. Number of fair arrangements ¹ for self-regulation between economic operators by type of arrangement | 3. 0 by September 2023 | 3.1. TBD in the first month of operation | 3. Agreements, codes of conduct, mutual recognition agreements (MRAs), voluntary standards, quality management systems, self-certification | | |
| Specific Objective 1 (Outcome 1) | 1. More efficient administration of market surveillance, administrative measures and sanctions for consumer products | 1.1. Status of incorporation of the new inspection methodology into the Annual Action Plan 2025 | 1.1. None by September 2023 | 1.1. Incorporated in 2024 | 1.1. Annual Action Plan 2025 for inspections | Insufficient or non-timely resources (inspectors, institutional arrangements) for applying the new methodology | MEI will undertake mobilisation of resources, fine-tuning the procedures and internal institutional arrangements for timely application of the new methodology |
| | | 1.2. Number of standardisation and surveillance regulators endorsing the strategy for the Coordination Board | 1.2. 0 by September 2023 | 1.2. TBD in the first month of operation | 1.2. Endorsement letters and / or minutes of inter-agency discussion | Non-timely institutional arrangements | MEI and the main relevant authorities proposed by MEI start the preparatory steps for establishing the Coordination Board (CB) upon the approval of draft Strategy of CB by Month 4 of the project |

¹ Self-regulation agreements are referred to as “fair arrangements”, meaning agreeing on the rules of a fair game between the economic operators.

| | Description | Indicators | Baseline (September – October 2023) | Target (May – June 2024) | Sources of data / verifications | Risks | Assumptions |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1.3. Status of the legal-institutional reform plan for administrative measures and sanctioning | 1.3. None by 2023 | 1.3. Elaborated by MEI by the end of 2024 | 1.3. Legal-institutional reform plan drafted / endorsed by MEI | Interference with and/or from other reforms; time resources of the MEI's legal department and other units | MEI assigns specific personnel to its departments to start work on the institutional reform plan upon finalisation of the Roadmap in Month 6 of the project |
| Specific Objective 2 (Outcome 2) | 2. Improved framework for self-regulation by economic operators | 2.1. Status of MEI policy on promotion of self-regulation in Israel | 2.1. None by 2023 | 2.1. The policy is drafted and circulated by MEI by the end of 2024 | 2.1. MEI policy and public consultation platform | Interference with and/or from other reforms; time resources of the MEI's legal department and other units | MEI undertakes consultations and assigns relevant staff by the end of the project to the follow-up on, and finalisation of, the policy in 2024 |
| Mandatory Result 1.1. | 1.1. Improved methodology for market surveillance of products covered by Israel's mandatory standards | 1.1.1. Number of MEI's and other authorities' personnel trained in, and knowledgeable about, EU best practices and systems on inspections, coordination and planning, disaggregated by sex and institutions | 1.1.1. 0 by September 2023 | 1.1.1. 60, of which 40 from MEI and 20 from other institutions | 1.1.1. List of participants in the three workshops on inspections, sanctions and planning | Availability of MEI's and other institutions' personnel for training | The trained personnel stay at their job and use the new knowledge acquired |
| | | 1.1.2. Status of the draft inspections' methodology | 1.1.2. None by September 2023 | 1.1.2. Draft methodology is jointly elaborated | 1.1.2. Draft methodology and minutes of final discussions | Draft methodology does not meet the expectations of MEI | MEI puts the draft methodology into circulation for endorsement |

| | Description | Indicators | Baseline (September – October 2023) | Target (May – June 2024) | Sources of data / verifications | Risks | Assumptions |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Mandatory Result 1.2. | 1.2. A strategy for market surveillance coordination within governmental authorities – technical regulators for market surveillance | 1.2.1. Status of the draft strategy for the Coordination Board | 1.2.1. None by September 2023 | 1.2.1. Strategy is elaborated on and discussed with MEI and the relevant institutions | 1.2.1. Draft strategy and minutes of discussions | Draft strategy does not meet the MEI's expectations | MEI undertakes negotiations with the relevant authorities for endorsement of the strategy and establishment of the Coordination Board |
| Mandatory results 1.3. | 1.3. Action Plan 2025 for regular annual market surveillance | 1.3.1. Status of the draft Annual Action Plan | 1.3.1. None by September 2023 | 1.3.1. Annual Action Plan is elaborated as a model for planning its inspections to be carried out in 2025 | 1.3.1. Draft AP and minutes of its discussions with MEI | Draft AP does not meet the MEI's expectations | MEI undertakes to incorporate and use the draft AP for planning its inspections to be carried out in 2025 |
| Mandatory results 1.4 | 1.4. Improved public and private sector and consumer awareness | 1.4.1. Number of representatives of related public institutions, private sector entities and consumers' organisations knowledgeable about consumer product safety, disaggregated by sex, institution / organisation | 1.4.1. 0 by September 2023 | 1.4.1. TBD in the first month of operation | 1.4.1. Lists of participants in to the workshop | No significant risks – except if the assumption does not materialise | The trained representatives of stakeholder groups disseminate knowledge within their respective institutions and organisations |
| Mandatory results 1.5. | 1.5. Roadmap for legal and institutional improvements to administrative measures and sanctions against economic operators | 1.5.1. Status of the draft Roadmap for legal-institutional improvements in the area of administrative measures and sanctions | 1.5.1. None by September 2023 | 1.5.1. Roadmap is drafted and agreed with MEI | 1.5.1. Draft Roadmap and minutes of discussion with MEI | Roadmap does not meet the expectations of MEI | MEI uses the Roadmap for elaborating the legal-institutional reforms plan for administrative measures and sanctions |

| | Description | Indicators | Baseline (September – October 2023) | Target (May – June 2024) | Sources of data / verifications | Risks | Assumptions |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | 1.5.2. Number of MEI's and other institutions' personnel knowledgeable about the need for legal-institutional improvements to administrative measures and sanctions, disaggregated by sex | 1.5.2. 0 by September 2023 | 1.5.2. TBD in the first month of operation | 1.5.2. Lists of participants in the workshop | No significant risks – except, if the assumption does not materialise | The trained personnel stay at their job and use the knowledge for planning the respective reforms |
| Mandatory Result 2.1. | 2.1. Roadmap for MEI policy to encourage self-regulation in Israel and model Guidelines for economic operators on self-regulation | 2.1.1. Number of MEI's and other authorities' personnel knowledgeable about EU and international best practices on self-regulation | 2.1.1. 0 by September 2023 | 2.1.1. TBD in the first month of operation | 2.1.1. List of attendants to the workshop | The personnel of MEI and other authorities are not available for the workshop | The trained specialists stay at their job and use the knowledge acquired for drafting their policies on self-regulation |
| | | 2.1.2. Status of the Roadmap for MEI's policy encouraging self-regulation | 2.1.2. None by September 2023 | 2.1.2. Roadmap drafted and agreed with MEI | 2.1.2. Draft Roadmap and minutes of discussions with MEI | The Roadmap does not meet the expectations of MEI | The Roadmap is used for elaborating the policy for self-regulation |
| | | 2.1.3. Status of the basic/ model Guidelines for economic operators | 2.1.3. None by September 2023 | 2.1.3. Guidelines drafted and agreed with MEI | 2.1.2. Draft Guidelines and minutes of discussion with MEI | The Guidelines do not meet the MEI's expectations | The model Guidelines are used for finalising the Guidelines for economic operators |
| Mandatory Result 2.2. | 2.2. Improved awareness and capacity of economic operators for self-regulation | 2.2.1. Number of MEI's and other authorities' personnel, representatives of private sector knowledgeable about various options for self-regulation in Israel | 2.2.1. 0 by September 2023 | 2.2.1. TBD in the first month of operation | 2.2.1. List of participants in the workshop | Relevant staff are not available for the workshop. | MEI mobilises the relevant stakeholders for the workshop on time. |

Activities

| Activities | Actions | Deliverables / Benchmarks | Inputs / budget | Risks | Assumptions |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Mandatory Result 1.1. | Activity 1.1.1: Workshop and study visits for MEI and other possible regulators on EU MS best practices and frameworks on inspection methodology and organization; inter-agency coordination frameworks and inspection planning systems | Activity report detailing the implementation of the training sessions delivered; Training materials and aids; Training assessment, where possible; | 1 x 3-day workshop on methodology and organization of inspections, 2 x 2-day workshops on inter-agency coordination frameworks and inspection planning systems; 2 study visits of 4 days each to EU MS; 1 visit for inspections and 1 for coordination and planning; <i>19 working days for EU MS STEs, including 1-day preparation for each of the three workshops, 7 days dedicated to workshops, 8 days dedicated to hosting and guiding Israeli colleagues in EU MS and 2 days for preparation of the study visits;</i> <i>4 working days x 2 in EU countries for Israeli project team (up to six persons) during study visits;</i> | MEI personnel is overloaded with parallel engagements and are not fully available for training; Security situation worsens / controls are tightened. | - Availability of MEI and other stakeholders' personnel for the joint work; - No external obstacles for the timely mobilisation of EU MS experts. |
| Mandatory Result 1.1. | Activity 1.1.2: Study of the Israeli inspection system within the general market surveillance framework and review of the current inspection methodology | Mission report by the EU MS expert; Updated draft methodology by the EU MS and BA experts. | 2-week desk study of the Israeli market surveillance system with a focus on inspection methodology by the EU MS; 1-week EU MS expert mission – onsite visit and meetings with the participants in inspection processes in Israel; 2-week work on updated methodology with interaction with the BA and, as defined by the BA, other institutions; <i>25 working days for EU MS STE dedicated to methodology and organization;</i> <i>15 working days of BA staff;</i> | Information is not provided fully or in a timely manner time, or is not translated into English in full by MEI; Security situation worsens / controls are tightened. | - Sufficient and timely information provided by the MEI for all deliverables - Translated legislation and institutional and technical information made available to the EU MS partners. |

| Activities | Actions | Deliverables / Benchmarks | Inputs / budget | Risks | Assumptions |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Mandatory Result 1.2. | Activity 1.2.1: Study of the Israeli market surveillance system - authorities, surveillance planning, implementation and monitoring, and drafting of a strategy for establishing a Coordination Board for market surveillance and technical regulations enforcement | Analysis and conclusions on the current set-up of enforcement authorities in Israel; Materials for meetings with Israeli authorities and the presentation on coordination activities; Draft strategy for establishing the Coordination Board. | 1-week prior desk study on the current framework of power and delegation among Israeli authorities in charge of market surveillance; 1-week visit to Israel, meetings with the relevant authorities <i>with a workshop-presentation at the end of the visit for the management of the Israeli authorities;</i> 1-week work for drafting the strategy for the Coordination Board; <i>15 working days for EU MS STE on coordination activities;</i> <i>12 working days of BA staff;</i> | Information is not provided completely or in a timely manner t, or is not translated into English in full by MEI; Not all relevant authorities in Israel are available for meetings; Security situation worsens / controls are tightened. | - Sufficient and timely information provided by the MEI for all deliverables; - Translated legislation and institutional and technical information made available to the EU MS partners. |
| Mandatory Result 1.3. | Activity 1.3.1: Support to the Standardisation Administration of Israel in compiling an Annual Action Plan for market surveillance inspections | Analysis and conclusions on the current Annual Action Plans Model-draft Annual Action Plan 2025 | 5- week desk study and 1-week work dedicated to drafting the model Annual Action Plan 2025, based on the new draft inspection methodology (see Activity 1.1.1. above); 10 working days for EU MS STE dedicated to methodology and organization; 5 working days of BA staff. | Information is not provided completely or in a timely manner, or is not translated into English in full by MEI | - Sufficient and timely information provided by the MEI on procedures for the Annual Action Plan, as well as the translated Plan |
| Mandatory Result 1.4. | Activity 1.4.1: Building the knowledge of the Israeli authorities and raising stakeholder awareness on consumer product safety. | -Recommendations for the awareness-raising, knowledge-building and communication strategy; - Training materials; Report on training Assessment, where possible. | 1-week study on the current practices and systems in Israel for public awareness-raising and knowledge-building in the area of standardisation, and workshop involving various stakeholder groups in charge of public awareness; <i>8 working days for EU MS STE, of which 5 days spent on study and 3 days on the preparation / implementation of the workshop;</i> <i>8 working days of BA staff.</i> | The relevant stakeholders are not available for the workshop | Information is provided in a timely manner and the workshop is prepared ahead of time by MEI. |

| Activities | Actions | Deliverables / Benchmarks | Inputs / budget | Risks | Assumptions |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Mandatory Result 1.5. | Activity 1.5.1: Legal-institutional review of the Israeli system of administrative measures and sanctions and drawing up a roadmap for relevant reforms (5 weeks of analytic and strategic planning work) | A draft Roadmap on legal-institutional improvements to administrative measures and sanctions in Israel | 2-day for preparation and online workshop on EU practices; 2-week study of the Israeli system – policies, legal and institutional framework and procedures for administrative measures and sanctions of economic operators; 1-week of onsite visit to Israel, meetings with the BA and, as relevant, other authorities and private sector representatives; 2-week joint work on finalization of the conclusions and recommendations and elaboration of the Roadmap; 2-day for preparation and final workshop for the BA and as relevant other authorities on the draft Roadmap; <i>28 working days for EU MS STE;</i> <i>16 working days of BA staff.</i> | Information is not provided completely or in a timely manner, or is not translated into English in full by MEI; Not all relevant authorities in Israel are available for meetings / workshop; Security situation worsens / controls are tightened. | - Sufficient and timely information by the MEI for all deliverables; - Translated legislation and institutional and technical information available to the EU MS partners; - Timely preparation by MEI and motivation of the workshop participants. |
| Mandatory Result 2.1. | Activity 2.1.1: Building the capacity of the Standardisation Administration to promote self-regulation among economic operators and stakeholders | Training materials, references, methodological papers; Training report and assessment, where possible | 2-day workshop on self-regulation systems and practices in the EU MS; <i>3 working days for EU MS STE;</i> <i>3 working days of BA Project Leader and relevant personnel;</i> | BA personnel are busy with parallel engagements | BA provides for timely mobilization of the personnel relevant to the training sessions |
| Mandatory Result 2.1. | Activity 2.1.2: Needs assessment on self-regulation in Israel | EU MS partner expert's mission report, main conclusions and recommendations | 2-week mission to Israel by the EU MS partner: meetings and discussions with relevant stakeholder groups, and drafting of conclusions and recommendations; <i>15 working days for EU MS STE;</i> <i>15 working days of BA Project Leader and relevant personnel;</i> | Information is not provided completely or in a timely manner, or in English; Not all stakeholders in Israel are available for meetings; Security situation worsens / controls are tightened | - Sufficient and timely information provided by the MEI for all deliverables; - Translated legislation and institutional and technical information made available to the EU MS partners. |

| Activities | Actions | Deliverables / Benchmarks | Inputs / budget | Risks | Assumptions |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Mandatory Result 2.1. | Activity 2.1.3: Drafting of a Self-Regulation Roadmap and Guidelines in Israel | Draft Roadmap for governmental authorities' steps for encouraging self-regulation; Draft model Guidelines for economic operators. | 2-weeks work on the Roadmap and the model Guidelines <i>10 working days for EU MS STE;</i> <i>10 working days of BA Project Leader and relevant personnel.</i> | Information is not provided completely or in a timely manner or in English | - Sufficient and timely information provided by the MEI for all deliverables |
| Mandatory Results 2.2. | Activity 2.2.1: Building the knowledge of Israeli stakeholders on self-regulation | Final workshop materials; Report on discussions and feedback. | 2-day workshop on self-regulation and overall status of Import Reforms and expected changes; <i>3 working days for EU MS STE;</i> <i>3 working days of BA Project Leader and relevant personnel.</i> | Not all stakeholders in Israel are available for the workshop | BA provides for the timely mobilization of the personnel relevant to the training sessions |