



Republika e Kosovës

Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo

Qeveria - Vlada – Government

*Ministria e Industrisë, Ndërmarrësisë dhe Tregtisë-Ministarstvo Industrije, Preduzetništva i
Trgovine-Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade*

DRAFT CONCEPT DOCUMENT FOR THE FIELD OF METROLOGY

Prepared by *the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade*

April, 2024

Content

Summary of the concept document**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Introduction
6

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Summary of the concept document

General information	
Title	Concept Document in the field of metrology
Responsible Ministry	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade
Contact person	Sebahate Bushrani-Ibrahimi, Deputy General Director of KMA
NDP	Part of NDP 2024 - 2026. Strategic goal: - Internationalization of enterprises and reduction of excessive dependence on imports Strategic measures: - Increasing the quality and certification of internationally recognized products Activity: Drafting and approval of the concept document for the field of metrology
Strategic priority	Connecting with several strategic priorities of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo. 1. National Development Strategy 2030 Pillar 1: Sustainable Economic Development Goal 1: Digital, circular and competitive economy Strategic Objective: Development of the industry towards products and services with higher added value. 2. National Plan for European Integration 2024-2028 Block III: European Standards - Approximation of Kosovo Legislation with the EU Acquis 3.1. Chapter 1 of the acquis: Free movement of goods 3.1.6. Concept Document for the field of Metrology, adopted 3. Government Program of the Republic of Kosovo 2021-2025 2.8. Industry, entrepreneurship and trade; 2.8.6 Improving quality infrastructure, including consumer protection; 4. Strategy for Industrial Development and Business Support 2030 5.1.1. Objective 1: Expansion (extension) of Industrial Production 5.2.2. Sub-objectives according to Objective 1: 5.2.2.4. Increasing the quality and certification of internationally recognized products.

Decision	
The main issue	The need for the advancement of metrology in accordance with market developments and international best practices in Metrology

Summary of consultations	To be filled after the consultations
Proposed option	New Law on Metrology

Main expected impacts	
Budgetary impacts	There are additional costs.
Economic impacts	On the protection of consumers, businesses and competition.
Social impacts	On increasing reliability, prevention of crime and security in general.
Environmental impacts	On environmental protection.
Cross-sectoral impacts	No relevant impacts are expected in this category.
Administrative charges for companies	It has relevant impacts.
The SME test	The SME Test has not been applied.

Next steps	
Short-Term	Drafting of the Law on Metrology
Medium-Term	Law enforcement, increasing and strengthening of capacities.

Introduction

The Law on Metrology ¹regulates the system of measurement units, measurement standards, metrological conformity assessment procedures, metrological requirements for pre-packaged products, authorization in the field of metrology, consumer protection and general safety from inaccurate measurement results.

This Law defines the organization of the control of measuring instruments in the fields of official and commercial transactions, protection of health, environment and technical safety, quantitative control before packaging as well as the provision of calibration services to producers and users of measuring instruments, in order to be competitive in internal and external market.

This Law is partially in accordance with the main principles and criteria of the EU Directive 2014/32 of the European Parliament and of the European Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments as well as the document Developing the institutional and legislative framework -D1:2020 of the OIML.

The provisions of this law apply to the organization of metrological activities, the use of legal measurement units and the traceability of measurement standards in the Republic of Kosovo, the placing on the market and the use of legal measuring instruments, the conformity assessment of legal measuring instruments with the described requirements, pre-packaged products and bottles as measuring container, validity of documents and foreign marks of conformity, metrological supervision, as well as other issues relating to metrology.

The Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade, in this case the Kosovo Metrology Agency is responsible for the drafting and implementation of the legal framework for the field of metrology. Based on the priorities of the National Development Strategy and the National Development Plan, the goal has been set to address the practical problems that emerged during the implementation of the Law and identified by the Agency and stakeholders. Consequently, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade, set up the working group for drafting the initial draft of the Concept Document in the Field of Metrology². This concept is also included in the list of Concept Documents for 2024. The purpose of this Concept Document is to analyze the current problems in the field of metrology and propose the most adequate option to address them, problems that create difficulties for the functioning of free market and consumer protection, public health and the environment.

Therefore, based on the guidelines and manual for developing concept documents, the present Concept Document was drafted, which will propose the option recommended by the working group.

¹Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology. Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo 7/2018.

²Decision of 11 January 2024, with protocol number 138/02.

Figure 1: Table with general information on the concept document

Title	Concept Document in the field of metrology
Responsible Ministry	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - KMA
Contact person	Sebahate Bushrani-Ibrahimi, Deputy General Director of KMA Sebahate.bushrani@rks-gov.net
NDP	Part of NDP 2024 - 2026. Strategic goal: - Internationalization of enterprises and reduction of excessive dependence on imports Strategic measures: - Increasing the quality and certification of internationally recognized products Activity: Drafting and approval of the concept document for the field of metrology
Strategic priority	Connecting with several strategic priorities of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo. 1. National Development Strategy 2030 Pillar 1: Sustainable Economic Development Goal 1: Digital, circular and competitive economy Strategic Objective: Development of the industry towards products and services with higher added value. 2. National Plan for European Integration 2024-2028 Block III: European Standards - Alignment of Kosovo Legislation with the EU Acquis 3.1. Chapter 1 of the acquis: Free movement of goods 3.1.6. Concept Document for the field of Metrology, adopted 3. Government Program of the Republic of Kosovo 2021-2025 2.8. Industry, entrepreneurship and trade; 2.8.6 Improving quality infrastructure, including consumer protection; 4. Strategy for Industrial Development and Business Support 2030 5.1.1. Objective 1: Expansion (extension) of Industrial Production 5.2.2. Sub-objectives according to Objective 1: 5.2.2.4. Increasing the quality and certification of internationally recognized products.
Working group	- Sebahate Bushrani -Ibrahimi -(MIET -KMA) Deputy General Director of KMA - Chairperson; - Avdullah Jasiqi-(MIET -KMA) Head of Force and Pressure Laboratory - member;

	• Samire f Zefaj -(MIET -KMA), Specialist in the Pre-packaging Sector - member; • Remzije Hajdari – (MIET) Head of Division for Drafting and Harmonization of Legislation, Legal Department (MTI) – member; • Besarta Binaku- (MINT) Senior Budget Analyst for Budget and Finance - member; • Lebibe Haliti-(MTI) Deputy Director of KBRA - member; • Fexhrie Salihu - (MIET) Market Inspector - Sector for Quality and Trade of Oil Derivatives - member; • Qefsere Ajeti (MIET) – Kosovo Standardization Agency - member • Shkurte Krasniqi - (SQK) Coordinator of Economic Policies - member; • Dardan Nallbani (MIET) - Senior Officer for European Integration • Liridona Hoti - OPM - member;
Additional information	There are no additional information

Chapter 1: Problem Definition

The Kosovo Metrology Agency (KMA) is an executive agency within MIET that is exclusively responsible for the field of metrology in the Republic of Kosovo. The agency operates through and has the following Departments and divisions:

- Department for Scientific and Industrial Metrology;
- Department for Legal Metrology;
- Division for Metrological Supervision, and
- Precious Metals Division.

Based on the 2023 Report, the Kosovo Metrology Agency has been engaged in the following activities:

- **Establishing traceability in KMA laboratories:**

For all testing/calibration and verification laboratories, the traceability chain is passed from international standards to state standards; the traceability is also passed from primary standards to secondary standards.

The traceability of national standards, in accordance with the International System of Units (SI), is ensured by international national Metrology Institutes.

The dissemination of traceability chain (calibration of working standards) for all standards used in legal metrology activities is carried out from national standards to working standards in the respective fields of metrology.

- The following services are performed in Legal Metrology:
 - Initial verification of measuring instruments
 - Periodic verification of measuring instruments
 - Extraordinary verification of measuring instruments

- Verification of prepackaged quantities and measuring containers
- The following services are performed in scientific and industrial metrology:
 - *Calibration of measuring instruments according to requirements*
- Metrological inspections and oversight
- Metrological services carried out by entities appointed by the KMA:
 - Verification of tachographs
 - Verification of taximeters
 - Verification of measuring instruments at Vehicles Technical Inspection Centers
- Development, Updating of the Quality Management System (QMS) in KMA laboratories:
- Annual reassessment of accredited calibration laboratories according to the standard EN ISO/IEC 17025: 2017
- Participation in bilateral and multilateral laboratory comparisons at international level:
- Enhancement of professional capacities of staff
- Participation in international conferences and meetings in the field of metrology,
- Participation in technical committees of EURAMET and WELMEC.

The lack of administrative capacities in quality infrastructure institutions, the continuous improvement of administrative capacities in the field of drafting and implementation of legislation and technical standards for the free movement of goods is evident and continues to be a challenge for KMA.

The current problems in this area are a result of the following identified causes:

- Lack of legal provisions on:
 - Bodies appointed for conformity assessment
 - The public call is not determined
 - The form of the measures against economic operators who provide metrological services without being designated by MIET is not determined - especially in cases where they perform metrological activities, prior to the appointment as CAB.
 - The lack of legal provisions that regulate the possibility for KMA to perform in respective fields simultaneously with the CABs activities pertaining to the same fields.
 - Authorization of economic operators for repair and preparation of measuring tools for verification
 - The public call is not determined.
 - The creation of the commission is also not yet determined.
The form of the measures against economic operators who provide metrological services without being designated by MIET is not determined - especially in cases where they perform activities, prior to the appointment as assessment body;
 - Mixing of competencies between management and laboratory specialists for:
 - The frequency of calibration of measurement standards and reference materials in legal metrology laboratories.

- The need for harmonization with the Law on CIMS (Central Inspectorate of Market Surveillance)
- The need to review the provisions on minor offenses.
- A number of sub-legal acts in force are based on the old 2010 law.
- The need to simplify procedures for appointing bodies and granting authorizations for economic operators.
- Digitalization of the KMA system.

In the definition of the problem, inputs from public consultations with stakeholders, laws, and sub-legal acts were consulted.

Figure 2 – List of the most important acquis acts from the field of Metrology and the level of transposition

No.	Provisions of the Treaty/Regulation/Directives/Secondary Legislation	Content and purpose	Domestic legislation transposing the EU <i>acquis</i> and level of conformity
1	Directive 2014/32EU	The directive defines uniform, EU-wide rules for the sale and putting into use of measuring instruments.	Law No. 06/l -037 on Metrology <i>Partially transposed.</i>
2	Directive 2014/31EU	The directive defines uniform, EU-wide rules for the sale and putting into service of non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWIs).	Regulation on Non-Automatic MTI Scales No. 04/2018. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
3	Directive 2007/45EC	The directive lays down rules on nominal quantities for pre-packaged products. Directive 2007/45EC supplements and amends the Directive 76/211/EEC.	Regulation on Pre-Packed Products (MEETIESI) No. 03/2020. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
4	Directive 76/211/EEC	Directive concerning the preparation of certain pre-packaged products by mass or volume.	Regulation on Pre-Packed Products (MEPTINIS) No. 03/2020.

			Partially transposed.
5	Decision No. 768/2008 EC	Decision on the Common Framework for Product Marketing	Administrative Guidelines No. 04/2016 on the Manner of Authorization of Conformity Assessment Bodies. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
6	Directive 75/107EEC	Directive on bottles used as measuring containers.	Administrative instruction (MTI) No. 04/2020 on bottles as measuring containers. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
7	Directive 80/181EEC	Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement;	Administrative instruction No. 11/2013 on Use of Units of Measurement. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
8	Directive 2009/3EC	The Directive supplements-amends the Directive 80/181/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement.	Administrative Instruction No. 11/2013 on Use of Units of Measurement. <i>Partially transposed.</i>
9	Directive 2014/32EU	This directive defines uniform, EU-wide rules for the sale and putting into use of measuring instruments.	Regulation (MTI) No. 06/2016 for measuring tools. <i>Partially transposed.</i>

1.4 Relevant documents

Below are presented the relevant policy documents, laws and sub-legal related to the field of Metrology:

Figure 1: Relevant policy documents, laws and sub-legal acts

Policy document, law or sub-legal act	Link to the policy or planning document via the Internet or to legal acts in the Official Gazette	State institution(s) responsible for implementation	Role and duties of the Institution(s)
Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology	Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade – Kosovo Metrology Agency	Implementation of laws and sub-legal acts by KMA
Law No. 06/L-019 on Standardization	Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	General requirements for international EN ISO standards
Law No. 05/L-117 on Accreditation	Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	General criteria on the competence of calibration and testing laboratories (EN ISO/IEC 17025:2017) and verification laboratories SK ISO/IEC 17020
Draft Law on Central Inspectorate of Market Surveillance	Draft Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	Application and implementation of laws and sub-legal acts by KMA
Law No. 08/L-029 on Precious Metals Works	Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	Application and implementation of laws and sub-legal acts by KMA
Law No. 04/L190 for medicinal products and devices	Law	Ministry of Health	Metrology of medical devices
Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 12/2018 on the Manner of Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies	Law	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	General criteria for the designation of conformity assessment bodies
Regulations deriving from LAW No. 06/L-037 ON METROLOGY	Official Gazette https:// rks-gov.net/	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	Application and implementation of by-laws by KMA; MIET is the sponsor

			of the legal framework.
Sub-legal acts deriving from LAW No. 06/L -037 ON METROLOGY	Official Gazette https:// rks-gov.net/	Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade - Kosovo Metrology Agency	Application and implementation of by-laws by KMA; MIET is the sponsor of the legal framework.

1.5 The main problem

In this sub-chapter, the problem tree containing the main problem, its causes, and its effects is presented. The same are also analyzed in the narrative part that follows below.

Figure 3: The problem tree, which presents 2main problem, its causes, and its effects

Effects	1. Damage to economic operators and competition
	2. Damage to consumers
	3. May lead to the stopping of the work of the laboratory
	4. Non-harmonization of the Law on Metrology with the Draft Law on the Central Market Inspectorate and the Law on Minor Offenses in force may create difficulties in implementation.
The main problem	The need for the advancement of metrology in accordance with market developments and international best practices in Metrology
Causes	Lack of legal provisions :
	1. For the designation of conformity assessment bodies and the authorization of bodies for metrological services; there is no legal provision that regulates the time of the announcement of the public call.
	2. There is no legal provision that regulates the creation of the assessment commission for bodies authorized for metrological services
	3. Punitive measures against economic operators who provide metrological services without being designated and authorized by MIET-KMA are not determined, including operators who are in the process of being designated or authorized
	4. There is no legal provision that defines and divides the responsibilities of the designated conformity assessment bodies and the respective legal metrology laboratory (KMA) related to the same activity.
	5. There is no legal provision that makes obligatory the verification of the accuracy of medical measuring instruments.

	6. Responsibilities for the time limit of calibration of measurement standards and reference materials in legal metrology should be regulated in order to eliminate irregularities and mixing of competences.
	7. Harmonization of duties and responsibilities with respect to inspections, supervision, and minor offence matters.
	8. Harmonization of the Law on Metrology with the Draft Law on Inspectorate and the Law on Minor Offences.
	9. The need for digitalization of KMA services
	10. The need for further approximation with the EU <i>acquis and international good practices</i> .

Causes

1. There is no legal provision regulating the time of the announcement of the public call for the designation of conformity assessment bodies. This is creating a problem for the interested economic entities and, at the same time, creating space for obstructing normal functioning and a clear definition of the basic criteria for designation.

Analysis 1: Article 35 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates the issue of the designation of conformity assessment bodies, but there is no legal provision that determines the form of the request for application. Any application for the designation of conformity assessment bodies must be followed by a public announcement by KMA. KMA makes public announcements according to needs, but not more than twice a year.

2. Punitive measures against economic operators who provide metrological services without being designated by MIET, including those operators who are in the process of being designated, have not been clarified.

Analysis 2: Article 35 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates the issue of designating bodies for assessment of conformity, but there is no legal provision that regulates punitive measures for economic operators who provide metrology services without being designated by MIET.

3. There is no legal provision that regulates the issue if, after the designation of conformity assessment bodies in legal metrology, for the same activities that are carried out by KMA, whether the activity of KMA is prohibited or not.

Analysis 3: Article 35 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates the issue of the designation of conformity assessment bodies. When we designate a CAB for the same

activity that is performed by the KMA, the current law does not clarify the issue of whether the KMA has the capacity to perform the same services as the designated CAB.

4. There is no legal provision that regulates the time of the announcement of the public call for authorizing bodies for metrological services. This is creating a problem for the interested economic entities and, at the same time, creating space for obstructing normal functioning and a clear definition of the basic criteria for authorization

Analysis 4: Article 36 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates the issue of the authorization of legal entities to carry out the repair and preparation of measuring instruments for verification but does not determine who will establish the commission for assessing the conditions for authorization or the time when the authorization may be granted.

5. No punitive measures are defined against economic operators who operate without being authorized by KMA for metrological services, including economic operators who are in the process of authorization

Analysis 5: Article 36 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates the issue of the authorization of legal entities to carry out the repair and preparation of measuring instruments for verification, but there is no legal provision that regulates punitive measures against economic operators who provide metrological services without authorization from KMA.

6. There is no legal provision that makes obligatory the verification of the accuracy of medical measuring instruments

Analysis 6: No legal provision of the current law on metrology defines the form of calibration/verification of medical measuring instruments. Until now, the medical measuring devices that are in use in Kosovar healthcare have never been officially verified for their accuracy. This shows us that the results we receive from health institutions can be inaccurate and can cost lives.

7. Measurement standards and reference materials in legal metrology should be regulated in order to eliminate irregularities and mixing of competences.

Analysis 7: Article 28 of Law No. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, regulates this issue, but ambiguity and a mix of competences are created between management and laboratory specialists.

8. Inspection and supervision are not properly regulated; the tasks of inspection and those of professional metrological supervision are not divided

Analysis 8: Article 42 of Law no. 06/L-037 on Metrology, which is in force, defines the duties and responsibilities of metrological inspection and supervision. With the Draft Law on the Central Market Inspectorate, some of the metrological inspection competencies are in the process of being transferred to this institution. There is also a need to determine the competence for the imposition of fines by the Inspectorate, but also to review the sanctions in order to ensure compliance with the Law on Minor Offences.

9. The need for digitalization of metrological services

Analysis 9: While providing metrological services and at the same time authorizing bodies for the preparation of measuring instruments for verification and designation of conformity assessment bodies through the Ministry, KMA enables economic operators to receive digital services such as online request forms for verification and calibration, online applications for authorization of bodies, designation of CABs for specific fields of legal metrology, and approval of types of measuring instruments.

The figure below lists the identified stakeholders. It also shows whether they are affected by causes, effects, or both. In addition, the last column in the summary shows how they are affected. Chapter 5 provides information on how these stakeholders were consulted.

10. The need for further approximation with the EU acquis and international good practices

Analysis 10: The European Commission Country Report of 2023 states that the Kosovo Metrology Agency helps ensure further harmonization with the EU acquis and the implementation and development of quality management systems and standards for calibration laboratories. In general, the law in force needs to be further approximated with the relevant acts of the EU *acquis*.

Figure 4: Stakeholder overview based on problem definition

Name of interested party	The cause and/or effect(s) to which the party is related	The way in which the party is related to this/these cause(s) or effect(s)
Kosovo Metrology Agency	Legal deficiencies	The work of KMA is made difficult by the shortcomings elaborated above.
Market and Metrology Inspectorate	Inefficiency of the process of metrological inspectors and mixing of competences with professional metrological supervision	Metrological inspection and supervision are not done to a sufficient extent to ensure the implementation of the law due to the mix of competences
Conformity assessment bodies for specific areas of legal metrology	Legal deficiencies and inefficiency of the CABs supervision process. Damage to entities and competition.	CABs encounter difficulties during their interaction with KMA. Some of them suffer from unfair competition and unprofessional metrology inspection/supervision.
Authorized bodies for the preparation of measuring tools for verification	Efficiency of the process of supervision of the authorized bodies. Damage to entities and competition.	Bodies encounter difficulties during their interaction with KMA. Some of them suffer from unfair competition and unprofessional metrology inspection/supervision

Customs of Kosovo	Efficiency of the process of protecting consumers from non-professional measuring devices	Protection of the market and consumers from measuring devices of dubious origin and without a proof of the accuracy of the device.
Kosovo Accreditation Directorate	Accreditation of testing/calibration and verification laboratories	Provision of technical experts in the accreditation process
Kosovo Standardization Agency	Standards requirements	Participation in technical committees
Customer	Consumer damage.	Consumers are damaged by the inadequate quality of metrological services.

1.1 Analysis of the Transposition of the EU Acquis

During the drafting process of the Law in force on Metrology (2018), tables of compliance with the following *acquis* acts were prepared:

- Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 26, 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments;
- Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of February 26, 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments;
- Council Directive of 20 January 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products (76/211/EEC);
- Directive 2007/45/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of September 5, 2007, laying down the rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products;
- Council Directive of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers (75/107/EEC).

In general, the level of approximation of the local law with the above-mentioned directives is still in the initial phase, so it is partially compliant, and taking into consideration the dynamics of the integration process of Kosovo in the EU, this approximation should be further increased, in particular during the preparation of any legal changes that can be planned.

1.1.1 Implementation of the Stabilization Association Agreement

As regards the free movement of goods, the provisions of the SAA require the Republic of Kosovo to apply the rules of free trade with the EU and accordingly implement the Agreement in accordance with GATT 1994 and the relevant incorporated provisions of the Agreement of the WTO.

Kosovo is obliged to take the necessary measures to gradually achieve conformity with the horizontal and sectoral legislation of the EU on product safety and to bring quality infrastructure, such as standardization, metrology, accreditation, and conformity assessment procedures, in accordance with European standards.

Kosovo has developed the National Program for European Integration (NEP) as a key national strategic document for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the implementation of all necessary reforms for the implementation of the SAA and the future stages of EU membership.

In NPEI 2024 - 2028, namely in block three: “European Standards - Alignment of Kosovo Legislation with EU acquis in Chapter 1 - Free movement of goods”, KMA has listed a number of short and medium term measures which should be carried out in the foreseen period.

Chapter 2: Objectives

The main goal of the proposed policy is to improve the legal framework in the field of metrology, with the aim of maintaining, developing, and using national standards of measurement units; to protect consumers through the organization of control of measuring instruments in the fields of official and commercial transactions; protection of health, environment, and technical safety; as well as quantitative control of pre-packages.

As mentioned above, with the improvement of the legal framework, it is intended to achieve higher compliance with European Union standards and practices. This policy contributes to the fulfillment of the priorities of economic and institutional reforms that originate from strategic documents, namely: the Government Program of the Republic of Kosovo 2021-2025, Strategy for Industrial Development and Business Support 2030, National Program for European Integration (PKIE) 2024 - 2028.

Figure 3: Relevant Government Objectives

The aim of the policy	Title of the relevant planning document (source)
<i>Strategic: Building a fair, adaptable, and competitive business environment by implementing common metrological standards.</i>	SIDBS 2030, NDP 2024 – 2026,
<i>Specific: Drafting primary and secondary legislation, including harmonizing relevant legislation in the area of metrology.</i>	According to this Concept Document
<i>Specific: Enhancing the quality and reliability of metrological services in the safety, quality, and accuracy of products.</i>	SIDBS 2030, NDP 2024 – 2026

Concept document in the field of metrology

<i>Specific: Advancing services in the area of Metrology and building human capacities in number and in a professional aspect</i>	Concept Document
<i>Specific: Simplification and digitalization of the application process for providing metrological services</i>	Concept Document, Administrative Burden Prevention and Reduction Program.
<i>Specific: Development of awareness and outreach campaign</i>	According to this Concept Document

Chapter 3: Options

The working group has dealt with a total of three options identified above for addressing the problem and achieving the objectives. These options are: 1) the no change option; 2) the option to improve implementation and execution without legal changes; 3) the option that envisages legal changes.

Comparison with other countries

The working group, during the preparation of this concept document, has taken into account the experiences of Croatia, Slovenia, and Albania in order to compare the issues identified in Chapter 1 and those that were considered important to compare.

Addressed Issue	Albania	Slovenia	Croatia
Designation of conformity assessment bodies	The General Directorate of Metrology provides the authorization in accordance with this law, the sub-legal acts issued based on it, and its implementation, and as far as allowed and enabled by laws, concession contracts, and other instruments that have a law enforcement force. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology authorizes legal persons which meet the described conditions to carry out the verification of legally controlled measuring instruments when this directorate does not have the technical capacity to carry out these tasks by itself and as far as it is permissible by legislation, contracts, or other instruments in force that have a law enforcement force. The Minister responsible for Economy is tasked with approving the regulation on the criteria and procedures for the authorization of legal entities to carry out activities in legal metrology and for the authorization of legal and natural persons to perform the repair service of measuring instruments, as well as for monitoring their activity/performance in accordance with points 1, 2 and 3 of the present article. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology decides on granting the authorization within 60 (sixty) days of receipt of the application. 2. The authorization decision determines the purpose of the authorization.	The Office may also designate a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur to perform professional and technical tasks within the scope of the conformity assessment. The office may designate only one legal person or individual entrepreneur whose competence to act has been previously verified according to the accreditation rules for the performance of tasks from the previous paragraph. The Minister responsible for Metrology, by way of regulation, determines the requirements for designation, the designation procedure, the duties of designated legal or self-employed persons, as well as the way of monitoring compliance with the requirements for designation. Regular and extraordinary verifications are carried out by the Office or a legal person or individual entrepreneur designated by the Office. For regular and extraordinary certifications, the Office may designate only one legal person or self-employed individual whose competence to act has been previously verified according to the accreditation rules. The Minister responsible for Metrology, by way of regulation, determines the requirements for designation, the designation procedure, the duties of legal persons or individual entrepreneurs designated and the way of monitoring the fulfillment of the requirements for designation.	(1) Authorized bodies are legal persons that perform the work of verifying legal standards and/or the work of preparing legal standards for verification as a public authority. (2) The Institute by decision shall authorize the legal person to perform the works from paragraph 1 of this article if it meets the general conditions defined by this law and the special conditions defined by the sub-legal acts approved on the basis of this law. (3) The Institute shall revoke the decision on the approval of the authorized body if it ceases to fulfill the general and special conditions and if it does not apply the provisions of this law and the provisions of the relevant sub-legal acts. (4) No appeal is allowed against the decision whereby the authorization to perform works from paragraph 1 of this article is granted, rejected or revoked, but an administrative dispute can be instituted. (5) The Institute keeps records on the approval of the decisions indicated in paragraph (4) of the present article. (6) The form and manner of keeping the records from paragraph (5) of this article are determined by a regulation of the director of the Institute.

	3. The authorization is valid for a period of 4 years. 4. The General Directorate of Metrology assigns the verification mark of a person authorized by it for the verification of legally controlled measuring instruments. Monitoring of entities authorized by the General Directorate of Metrology- The General Directorate of Metrology monitors the activity of entities authorized by it to carry out activities in legal metrology, according to the criteria defined in the ministerial regulation approved for this purpose, except in cases when the monitoring functions of the performance of private legal entities authorized to carry out activities in legal metrology have been assigned to other state authorities by law or by a contract approved by law. Revocation of the authorization decision- 1. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology may revoke the authorization decision when: a) the conditions for which the authorization was provided are not met and the tasks are not performed in the required manner; b) the obligations specified in this law and the acts issued for its implementation are seriously infringed; c) the holder of the authorization has undergone changes that make it impossible for it to comply with the conditions for which the authorization was granted. 2. The legal and natural person, whose authorization has been revoked, because they acted against the rules, in an unprofessional manner, as well as contrary to what is stipulated in the authorization, cannot apply for a new authorization within a period of 3 years from the date of the revocation of the authorization .		1) The Office carries out the work of granting approvals based on this law and sub-legal acts approved on the basis of this law. (2) The general conditions that the authorized bodies must meet as a minimum are: - registration in the relevant register of legal persons (judicial register); - the professional qualification of personnel in the relevant field for which the body is authorized; - necessary equipment and spaces; – independence and impartiality in the procedure of assessment of conformity for bodies authorized to certify legal standards; - keeping business secrets – liability insurance for damages. (3) The Government of the Republic of Croatia determines special conditions that must be fulfilled by the authorized bodies for the performance of tasks and procedures from Article 7 paragraph 1 of this law. (4) The expenses of the approval procedure as well as the annual maintenance expenses of the metrological infrastructure are determined by a regulation issued by the director of the Institute. (1) Decision on the approval of the performance of works under Article 7 paragraph 1 of this law is issued by the Institute.
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	3. Natural and legal persons have the right to file an appeal against the annulment of the authorization decision. Legal or natural persons may file an appeal against the annulment of the authorization decision after exhausting all administrative appeal remedies at the General Directorate of Metrology in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedures, and they may also submit an appeal to the administrative court in accordance with the rules provided by legislation in force for administrative courts and adjudication of administrative disputes. Invalidity of the authorization- The authorization becomes invalid when: a) the validity period expires; b) the General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology issues a decision to cancel the authorization; c) the authorized renounces the authorization in writing. Publication of the decision on authorization 1. The General Directorate of Metrology issues and publishes the official metrological bulletin periodically. 2. Decision on authorization, amendment of authorization, expiry of validity and its cancellation are published in the official metrological bulletin and on the official website of the GDM. Obligations of the authorized person- 1. The legal or natural person, authorized by the General Directorate of Metrology, pursuant to part IV of this chapter, must: a) perform its activity professionally and in accordance with the rules and decision on authorization; b) immediately notify the General Directorate of Metrology if the authorization is about to expire or there has been a change to its conditions; c) keep documentation of various forms		(2) The area and extent of the authorization are determined by the decision approving the performance of works from paragraph (1) of this article. (3) No appeal is allowed against the decision approving the performance of works from paragraph 1 of this article, but an administrative dispute can be instituted. (4) The decision approving the performance of works from paragraph 1 of this article is valid for three years from the date of execution of the decision. (5) With the approval decision, the authorized body is assigned an identification number for the performance of duties under Article 7 paragraph 1 of this law. (1) The authorized body is obliged to: 1. Perform activities in accordance with the regulations, in a professional manner, and in accordance with the approval decision. 2. Immediately inform the Institute if it no longer meets the defined conditions as well all about all the changes related to the fulfillment of the conditions for issuing the approval decision. 3. Keep relevant records for the work for which it is authorized in accordance with the regulations, unless otherwise provided by this law and the regulations in force.
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	for administrative problems related to the purpose of authorization, in accordance with the rules, unless otherwise determined by this law, or with the rules adapted for its implementation; d) submit necessary information to the General Directorate of Metrology, within the specified deadlines and procedures described, related to the data and for the verification of legally controlled measuring instruments. 2. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology defines the time limits and procedures for providing information on verified measuring instruments.		4. Within the specified time limits and in the specified manner, submit to the Institute the data on the registration of the certified measurement in the register of legal meters. (2) The Director of the Institute determines the conditions and method for submitting data on the standards certified at the Institute. (3) The authorized bodies are obliged to participate in the comparative tests at the request of the director of the Institute. 1) The Institute will cancel the decision approving the performance of activities under 7 paragraph 1 of this law partially or in their entirety, if the authorized body: 2. Does not perform the tasks in the prescribed manner; 3. Shows deficiencies in the performance of tasks pertaining to the field of authorization; 4. Simply it asks for it. (2) The authorized body whose approval decision has been revoked for the reasons specified in paragraph 1, points 1, 2, and 3 of the present article cannot submit a new request for authorization within three years from the day of execution of the decision revoking the decision on approval of authorizations.
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			(3) No appeal is allowed against the decision revoking the approval, but an administrative dispute can be initiated. (4) The approval decision ceases to be valid by force of law upon the termination of the legal person. Decisions approving the performance of duties under Article 7 paragraph 1 of this law are published on the website of the Institute.
Authoriz- ing of bodies for the preparat- ion of measuring instrum- ents for verification	The Control Department Issues- The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology authorizes legal or natural persons for the repair service of measuring instruments. The repair service of measuring instruments is prohibited to be carried out by the General Directorate of Metrology and private legal persons, authorized in one of the forms provided for in the legislation in force for the verification of measuring instruments. The Minister responsible for the Economy is tasked with approving the regulation on the criteria and procedures for the authorization of legal entities to carry out activities in legal metrology and for the authorization of legal and natural persons to perform the repair service of measuring instruments, as well as for monitoring their activity/performance in accordance with points 1, 2 and 3 of the present article.	It was not treated	(1) The authorized repairer is the employee of the authorized body that performs the work of preparing the legal standards for verification, who personally submits the standards for certification to the institute or the authorized body, and who has passed the exam for authorized repairer. (2) The authorized repairer possesses an official card issued by the Institute after passing the exam. (3) The conditions and manner of taking the exam for authorized service technicians, as well as the form and content of the official ID card of the authorized service technician, are determined by a regulation issued by the director of the institute. (2) The authorized body that performs the work of preparing standards for certification must submit to the Institute or the authorized body for certification of standards a request for the validation of the

	The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology decides on granting the authorization within 60 (sixty) days from the day of application. 2. The authorization decision determines the purpose of the authorization. 3. The authorization is valid for a period of 4 years. 4. The General Directorate of Metrology assigns a verification mark to the person authorized by it for the verification of legally controlled measuring instruments. Monitoring of entities authorized by the General Directorate of Metrology- The General Directorate of Metrology monitors the activity of entities authorized by it to carry out activities in legal metrology, according to the criteria defined in the ministerial regulation approved for this purpose, except in cases when the functions for monitoring the performance of private legal entities authorized to carry out activities in legal metrology have been assigned to other state authorities by law or by a contract approved by law. Revocation of the authorization decision- 1. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology may revoke the authorization decision when: a) the conditions for which the authorization was given are not met and the tasks are not performed in the required manner; b) the obligations specified in this law and the acts issued in its implementation are seriously infringed; c) the holder of authorization has undergone changes that make it impossible to comply with the conditions for which the authorization was granted. 2. The legal and natural person, whose authorization has been revoked, because they acted against the rules,		established legal standards on which it has placed its marks. (3) The request from paragraph 2 of this article must be submitted by the authorized body that performs the work of preparing the standards for certification without delay and no later than three days from the day when it has performed the actions from paragraph. 1 of this article.
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	in an unprofessional manner, as well as contrary to what was stipulated in the authorization, cannot apply for a new authorization within a period of 3 years from the date the authorization was revoked. 3. Natural and legal persons have the right to appeal against the annulment of the authorization decision. The appeal against the annulment of the authorization decision may be filed by legal or natural persons after exhausting all administrative appeal remedies at the General Directorate of Metrology in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedures. The appeal has to be filed with the administrative court in accordance with the rules provided by the legislation in force for administrative courts and adjudication of administrative disputes. Invalidity of the authorization- The authorization becomes invalid when: a) the validity period expires; b) the General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology issues a decision to cancel the authorization; c) the authorized renounces the authorization in writing. Publication of the decision on authorization 1. The General Directorate of Metrology issues and publishes the official metrological bulletin periodically. 2. Decision on authorization, amendment of authorization, expiry of validity and its cancellation are published in the official metrological bulletin and on the official website of the GDM. Obligations of the authorized person- 1. The legal or natural person, authorized by the General Directorate of Metrology, pursuant to part IV of this chapter, must: a) perform its activity professionally and in accordance with the rules and decision on		
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	authorization; b) immediately notify the General Directorate of Metrology if the authorization is about to expire or there has been a change to its conditions; c) keep documentation of various forms for administrative problems related to the purpose of authorization, in accordance with the rules, unless otherwise determined by this law, or with the rules adapted for its implementation; d) submit necessary information to the General Directorate of Metrology, within the specified deadlines and procedures described, related to the data and for the verification of legally controlled measuring instruments. 2. The General Director of the General Directorate of Metrology defines the time limits and procedures for providing information on verified measuring instruments.		
Metrological inspection and supervision	Metrological inspection The metrological inspection is carried out by the inspectorate that covers the field of metrology in accordance with this law, as well as with the legislation in force on inspection in the Republic of Albania. Duties of the entity subject of inspection- 1. Legal or natural persons whose activities are subject to inspection are obliged to assist the inspector and provide him with the necessary data and information related to the subject of inspection. 2. At the written request of the inspector, the subject of the inspection is obliged to provide or prepare, within a certain period of time, complete and accurate data, information, and records necessary for the inspection. Duties of the inspector	Metrological control over measuring tools in circulation and use, prepackaged products, and measuring bottles, as well as the correct use of measuring units, is performed by the Office. If the competent inspection body, while carrying out supervision in its field of work, finds that there is a reasonable suspicion that the provisions of this law or the acts issued based on it have been violated, it must immediately notify the office. Inspection bodies are obliged to cooperate with the Office in the field of metrology control, both directly and through the Inspection Council. The Minister responsible for metrology determines the method of performing control over measuring tools in use and those in circulation. The duties of metrological control on measuring tools in circulation or use, prepackaged products and measuring bottles, and the correct use of	(1) The Institute performs inspection work related to the supervision of the implementation of this law and the sub-legal acts issued on the basis of this law. (2) Metrology inspection works from paragraph 1 of this article are works involving special working conditions. Measuring inspector Article 49 (1) Metrology inspection duties are performed by metrology inspectors: Senior metrology inspector, metrology inspector, metrology inspector; II. Types and metrology inspector III. Species. (2) The conditions for appointment to the post of senior metrology inspector are: completed university and postgraduate studies, integrated

	1. During the metrological inspection, an inspector checks: a) the use of legal units of measurements; b) conformity and use of legally controlled measuring instruments; c) conformity of pre-packaged products and bottles used as measuring containers with the measures of this law and with sub-legal acts for its implementation; ç) the way in which the prescribed records and documents are maintained and used. 2. In cases where the provision of services, subject of this law, is carried out exclusively by private legal persons, authorized in one of the forms provided for in the legislation in force, the metrological inspection includes only the physical and documentary examination of the products or processes subject to this law. Only in exceptional cases and always with a court decision, the metrological inspection can also include the laboratory examination to carry out the control defined under point 1 of this article. 3. In cases where the inspector notices a violation of this law, of any contract and/or instrument, which has the law enforcement power and has as its subject the performance of the services defined in this law, and of the approved regulations, or is informed of any violation by entities authorized to perform metrological activities in one of the forms provided for in the legislation in force, he/she shall take a decision on the spot, but in any case no later than 7 days from the finding of the violation or receiving information from the entities authorized by law and, as the case may be, imposes one or several of the following penalties: a) fine, which is imposed for all violations found in accordance with Article 54 of this law; b) suspension of the performance of	measuring units are performed by the authorized officials of the Office. Officials authorized by the previous paragraph are the metrology inspector and supervisor. The metrological supervisor performs simple metrological control procedures before issuing the decision, prevents and detects violations and issues payment orders. The inspector performs more demanding metrological control procedures, orders measures to eliminate irregularities and deficiencies within the deadline set by him; prevents and detects violations and takes other measures and actions according to the regulations on minor offences and regulations on inspection control. An inspector can be anyone who has at least a higher professional education and who has passed the inspector's exam. A metrology supervisor can be anyone who has at least a professional secondary education and has passed the professional metrology exam for supervisors. The authorized official who has not passed the professional exam must pass it within one year from the date of appointment as an inspector or appointment to the post of metrology supervisor. The authorized official is dismissed if he does not pass the professional examination for metrology inspector or supervisor within the specified period for his own reasons. Authorized officials must constantly improve their professional knowledge, attend training, and participate in professional qualification tests. The content and method of conducting the professional exam for metrology inspector or supervisor, as well as the content and method of	university and postgraduate studies, or specialized graduate professional studies in the field of technical, biotechnical, natural, or social sciences; at least four years of work experience in relevant jobs, of which at least two years of work experience in inspection work; and passing of the state professional exam. The senior metrology inspector performs the most complex inspection duties that involve solving complex problems with a degree of responsibility for the correct implementation of work methodology, procedures and professional techniques. (3) The conditions for appointment to the post of metrology inspector are: completed university and postgraduate studies or integrated university and postgraduate studies or professional graduate studies in the field of technical, biotechnical, natural, or social sciences; at least three years of work experience in relevant jobs; and passing of the state professional exam. The measuring inspector performs complex inspection tasks that include problem solving, the degree of responsibility for the correct implementation of work methodology, professional procedures and techniques, and the implementation of individual decisions. (4) Conditions for appointment to the position of Metrology Inspector II. The types are: completed university studies or professional studies lasting at least three years in a technical or natural profession; at least three years of work experience in relevant jobs and passing of the state professional exam. Measuring Inspector II. Performs less complex inspection duties involving explicitly defined and routine tasks by applying established professional work methodology, procedures and techniques.
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	activities that are contrary to this law or the rules issued for its implementation; c) blocking of the measuring instrument in case of non-conformity, except in cases of verification through inspection by private legal persons, authorized in one of the forms provided for in the legislation in force; d) ordering the correction of irregularities and deficiencies found within a specified period of time; d) prohibition of placing on the market or removal from the market of legally controlled measuring instruments, pre-packages and measuring bottles. Informing the entity inspected The inspector informs the entity about the inspection pursuant to the legislation in force for inspection in the Republic of Albania, except in cases where such a thing affects the effectiveness of the inspection. Review and appeal- The review, rendering of the final decision, and appeal against the inspector's decision are made in accordance with the legislation in force for inspection in the Republic of Albania, in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedures, and the legislation in force for administrative courts and the adjudication of administrative disputes.	verifying the professional ability of authorized officials, is determined by the minister responsible for metrology. If, during the inspection, the inspector finds that the measuring tool does not meet the requirements of this law and the metrological and technical requirements of the regulations issued based on it, he/she shall issue a decision deciding to remove the measuring tool from use or circulation until the deficiencies are eliminated. The inspector, by decision, prohibits the circulation of prepackaged products or measuring bottles if they do not meet the requirements of this law and the requirements of the regulations issued based on it, when it comes to the provisions related to the adequacy of the actual quantities of the contents of the prepackaged products or the actual volumes of the measuring bottles, and if they are not labeled in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. If, during the inspection, the inspector finds that the measuring units are used in violation of the regulation from the second or third paragraph of Article 6 of this law, he/she shall order the offender to correct the detected irregularity within a certain period. The metrology supervisor can lead the procedures from the first, second and third paragraphs of this article only in the cases from the third paragraph of Article 18.a of this law. If, during the inspection, the inspector assesses that the warning is a sufficient measure considering the importance of the violation, he/she is entitled to initially impose a verbal warning regarding the violation and its consequences as well as set a deadline for its elimination. He/she declares his findings, and the warning given and the deadline for correcting the violation in the record. If the	He/she is authorized to perform actions pertaining to the supervision duties until a decision is made. (5) Conditions for appointment to the position of Metrology Inspector III. The types are: professional secondary education, at least one year of work experience in relevant jobs and the passing of the state professional exam. Metrology Inspector III. Performs simple inspection tasks. He/she is authorized to perform actions pertaining to the supervision duties until a decision is made. Metrology inspector card (1) The Metrology Inspector possesses an official card that certifies his official status, identity and authority. (2) The form and content of the official ID form are determined by a regulation issued by the director of the Institute. Annual work plan The metrological inspection approves the annual work plan with the consent of the director of the Institute. Initiation of the procedure (1) The inspector is obliged to draft a record of the performed inspection. (2) If, during the inspection, the metrology inspector finds that a minor offence or criminal offence has been committed by violating the
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		violation is not corrected within the specified period and there is no reasonable justification for it, the inspector takes a decision from the first, second or third paragraph of this article. Against the decision from the first, second and third paragraph of this article, an appeal may be filed with the ministry responsible for metrology. The appeal does not stay the execution of the decision. During the performance of the metrological control, the authorized official is entitled to enter the business or production premises and the vehicles where the measuring tools, prepackaged products or measuring bottles are located. The office exercises control over the legal entity or the self-employed individual that is appointed by it, in the part to which the designation relates. If the Office finds that the legal person or the individual entrepreneur who was designated by it does not work in accordance with the regulations or that it no longer meets the conditions for appointment, it may revoke the designation/appointment decision. The Minister responsible for metrology determines the manner of exercising control over the work of designated legal entities or individual self-employed entrepreneurs, as well as the content and form of the official card used to identify authorized officials who perform metrological control.	regulation, he/she is obliged to ...*(<i>Translator: a word is missing</i>) without delay, and no later than within a period of fifteen days. (3) The inspector will not initiate a minor offence procedure provided that the detected irregularities have been eliminated during the inspection or no later than seven days from the day of the inspection, if we are speaking of a minor offence for which a fine in the amount of 1000.00 has been imposed up to 10,000 HRK for a natural person, or from 2,000.00 to 50,000 HRK for a legal person. Rights of the Metrology Inspector Article 53. (1) During the inspection, the metrology inspector is entitled to enter and inspect business facilities and facilities where legal standards and prepackages, equipment, tools and work tools and vehicles are produced, kept or used, he has the right to inspect business books, acts, registers and test reports of authorized bodies that provide insight into the performance of works related to legal metrology. (2) The metrology inspector, in the supervision procedure, is authorized to request and examine documents on the basis of which the identity of the supervised natural and legal person, of the person in charge of the legal person and of the natural person found performing the supervision can be determined, and the supervised persons are obliged to provide the requested documentation at the request of the inspector.
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			(3) The authorized body and other legal and natural persons subject to the inspection are obliged to enable the metrology inspector to carry out the inspection and provide them with necessary data and information, as well as insight into business-making documentation. (4) During the inspection supervision, the inspector may take statements from the representatives of the supervised legal persons, natural persons, and witnesses. (1) The legal and natural persons who are subject to the inspector's supervision are obliged to enable the performance of supervision in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of this law and to provide the inspector with conditions for unhindered work. (2) In the event that the supervised legal or natural person does not provide the inspector with an overview of the standards or pre-packages that are the subject of supervision, the required business documentation, and other documents necessary for ascertaining the factual situation in the supervision procedure, it will be considered that it has not enabled the supervision from paragraph 1 of the present article. (3) The legal and natural persons from paragraph 1 of this article are obliged, at the request of the inspector, to temporarily stop the operation of the supervised object during the inspection if the inspector was otherwise unable to carry out the inspection or ascertain the factual situation. Notifying the supervised person
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			The inspector shall notify the responsible person of the supervised legal entity and the natural person, if any, of the initiation of the supervision, unless he considers that the notification would reduce the effectiveness of the supervision. Submission of data Legal and natural persons are obliged to submit or prepare accurate and complete data, notices, and business documentation that the inspectors need to carry out inspection supervision at their request and within the deadline set by the inspector. Secrets (1) The inspector is obliged to keep the documentation, facts, and data ascertained or created during the inspection procedure, as well as the identity of the applicant, as an official secret. (2) The documentation, facts, data and identity of the applicant determined in the inspection supervision, the inspector or other civil servant may submit to the courts, state administration bodies that conduct minor offence proceedings and other state bodies only upon request their reasoning in writing. , in judicial and administrative processes pertaining to their jurisdiction. Duties of metrology inspector Article 58 When carrying out inspection duties, the metrology inspector supervises:
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			1. legality and expertise in performing metrological works 2. the use of legal measuring units 3. the legality and expertise of work in the process of confirming the compliance of standards with metrology regulations, during the process of testing the type of standards and certifying legal standards. 4. the use of legal standards 5. execution of official measurements 6. correctness of prepackages and bottles as measuring containers in terms of the provisions of this law. 7. the legality and expertise of the work of legal and natural persons authorized to implement the provisions of this law. 8. the manner of keeping and using the documentation and notes determined. 9. other matters of importance for the determination and assessment of the legality and expertise of the work and the implementation of the provisions of this law. Duties and powers of the metrology inspector (1) In performing inspection duties from Article 58 of this law, the metrology inspector may, by decision, impose administrative measures:
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			1. to order the elimination of detected irregularities and deficiencies within a certain period; 2. to stop the use, withdrawal from the market, namely to prohibit the making available on the market of legal measuring instruments, prepackages, and bottles as measuring containers that do not comply with the specified requirements and mark them accordingly. 3. to prohibit the implementation of actions that are contrary to the law or the regulations in force 4. to stop the operation and initiate the procedure of revoking the decision on the approval of the authorized body that no longer meets the defined metrological requirements. 5. to stop the work and initiate the procedure for removing the authorization of the authorized surveyor or the authorized service technician who does not perform the tasks for which he is professionally and legally authorized. 6. to order the taking of other measures authorized by this law and other acts. (2) The administrative measure from paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this article is pronounced by the metrology inspector with a prompt decision and at the latest within eight days from the date of the found violation. (3) The way of marking the standards, namely the pre-packages from paragraph 1, point 2 of this article, is determined by a regulation issued by the director of the Institute.
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			(4) The metrology inspector takes the administrative measure from paragraph 1, point 2, of this article by verbal decision. The measuring inspector is obliged to record the verbal decision in the record of the inspection performed. The verbal decision shall be pronounced in writing, no later than within eight days from the date of the verbal decision. (5) The metrology inspector will not issue a decision on the administrative measure from paragraph 1 of this article in cases where the detected irregularities have been eliminated during the inspection, provided that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 3, of this law are fulfilled, which the inspector will determine and declare in the record. Stamping When the decisions taken on the basis of this law or other laws are executed by stamping, the method of stamping is determined by a regulation of the director of the Institute. Obligation to inform the competent body If, during the inspection, the metrology inspector finds violations of regulations or other general acts and another state body is responsible for dealing with these violations, he/she is obliged to notify the competent body without delay.
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			Initiation of an administrative dispute No appeal may be filed against the decision of the metrological inspectors, but an administrative dispute can be instituted. Record of performed inspections (1) The metrology inspector keeps records of the inspections performed. (2) The manner of keeping the records is determined by the regulation of the director of the Institute.
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Chapter 3.1: The no change option

The no-change option would maintain the status quo, and the existing problem would continue to create unwanted effects in the field of Metrology, thus harming consumers and creating confusion among the subjects of free competition in the market of the Republic of Kosovo. This option would not address the causes that produce negative effects, resulting in a continuation of the current situation, where, as a consequence, spaces would be created for the infringement of free competition in the market, as well as the efficiency of KMA's development; the designation of CAB's, the authorization of bodies for carrying out the preparation of measuring instruments for verification, and professional metrological supervision of the market would be reduced. Also, the status quo would allow room for confusion in the interpretation of the law, as well as a mix of institutional competences.

Chapter 3.2: Option to improve implementation and execution without legal changes

The option of 'improving implementation and execution' is another option considered by the working group. This option is about improving the ways to achieve the objectives through the proper implementation of the existing legal obligations. In this context, the working group, following the discussions and analyses during the workshops held, has proposed that there is a possibility to achieve some of the objectives defined in the concept document by partially improving the proper implementation of the existing legal duties. Thereby, it is possible to target two basic objectives with an increased budget, such as increasing the number of staff, training, and additional activities to sensitize operators and consumers to adhere to and respect the legal provisions in force. But on the other hand, this option would not address to a certain extent the effects and causes that lead to the main problem that is analyzed in this concept document. Also, the problems that have been identified in this concept document are mainly related to the current legal basis and, as such, can only be addressed by intervention in the legal provisions in force as well as taking into account the harmonization with the law on the inspectorate and that on minor offenses.

Chapter 3.3: The third option

The problem identified in this Concept Document **“The need for the advancement of metrology in accordance with market developments and international best practices,**

or, at the same time, harmonization with local legislation” is mainly related to the current legal basis.

Consequently, based on the analysis of the working group supported by the analysis of the legislation of the countries of the region, the third option represents the option that would go beyond the improvement of the implementation and execution of the current legal framework. Therefore, the proposal in this case is to draft a new law in the field of metrology; therefore, it is also the option recommended for approval.

Through this option, it is intended to achieve the amendment of existing policies for the advancement of metrology in accordance with market developments by applying the best international practices in this field. More specifically, through the drafting of the new Law on Metrology, it will be clearly defined:

- The application form for economic operators to be designated as CABs and the authorization of economic operators for the preparation of measuring instruments for verification must be followed by a public call by KMA. Public calls are made by KMA according to needs, but not more than twice a year.
- On the basis of the comparison of the metrology laws of Albania, Croatia, and Slovenia, the designation or authorization of bodies for metrology services is done when metrology (KMA) does not possess the technical capacity to carry out these tasks by itself, and as far as is allowed by the legislation and other instruments in force that have the law enforcement power.
- The cases of suspension and revocation of decisions on the appointment and authorization of economic operators and those who are involved in the procedure will be determined.
- The legal determination that CABs will be designated in cases of a lack of capacity of the KMA in relation to the requirements. KMA and CAB will provide services simultaneously in the same field of legal metrology.
- Legal procedure for calibration/verification of the accuracy of medicinal measuring instruments as legal measuring devices.
- The determination that the creation of the commission for the assessment of the conditions for authorization is done by the decision of the director of KMA. The decision on the commission is valid for three (3) years.
- The determination with regard to the frequency of calibration for the measurement standards will be recommended by the laboratory specialist.

- By analyzing the metrology laws of Slovenia and Croatia as good practices, the new metrology law will clearly define the duties and responsibilities of metrological supervision and metrological inspection.
- More precise regulation of professional metrology supervision, including:
 - Professional supervision of conformity assessment bodies for specific areas of legal metrology.
 - Professional supervision of bodies authorized for metrological services.
 - Assessment of measuring devices- Supervision of metrological devices to assess their accuracy and reliability in accordance with the law, sub-legal acts, and established standards; exceptional verification.
 - Detection of irregularities through exceptional verifications: identification and documentation of any irregularity, defect, or problem that affects the accuracy of measurements performed with metrological equipment.
 - Reporting of results; Preparation and submission of detailed reports on the results of supervision to the General Director of KMA, including any recommendations for necessary improvements or corrections.
 - Implementation of laws, sub-legal acts, and international standards: ensures that the equipment that is in use is compliant with the law, sub-legal acts, and international standards in the relevant field.
 - Professional expertise at the request of law enforcement institutions
- The legal determination that the inspection will be performed by the Central Market Inspectorate and of the form of cooperation with KMA.
- Determination of administrative sanctions and fines for legal violations.
- Simplification and planning for the digitization of the application for the designation of CABs and the authorization of economic operators that provide metrological services.

Chapter 4: Identification and assessment of future impacts

The table below presents the most significant impacts that have been identified. Annexes 1 to 4 present the assessment of all impacts in accordance with the tools for identifying economic, social, environmental, and fundamental rights impacts. These tools are listed in the Manual for Drafting Concept Documents. The four annexes also indicate the significance of the assessment of various impacts and the preferred level of analysis.

Figure 6: The most important impacts identified for the impact category

Categories of impacts	Relevant impacts identified
Economic impacts	On consumer protection and competition.
Social impacts	On public information, prevention and combating economic crime and security.
Environmental impacts	It has impacts on environmental protection.
Impacts on fundamental rights	On the right of good administration.
Gender impact	There are no relevant impacts.
Social equality impacts	There are no relevant impacts.
Impacts on young people	There are no relevant impacts.
Impacts on administrative workload	It has impacts on reducing the administrative workload
Impact of SMEs	It has impacts on increasing the reliability of services or products.

4.1. Economic impacts

Identified impacts are: Economic sustainability, consumer protection with accuracy in the quantity of products, consumer health protection, and competition in this area of the economy. The main questions addressed by the working group to identify these impacts were:

- Will there be economic sustainability for businesses that deal with the manufacturing of products and the sale of products?
- Will there be better protection for consumers in terms of the accuracy of the quantity of products in the market?
- Will better health protection be ensured by verifying the accuracy of health equipment?
- Will there be fairer competition, and will there be the opening of new businesses that will increase competition?

Option 1, which is the *status quo (no change) option*, will result in the continuation of the same problems that relate to the economic sustainability of businesses that deal with the production and sale of products, consumer protection, and the development of fair competition for businesses that can provide metrological services. This situation may worsen due to low market supervision, unfair competition, and health services with equipment for which we do not know the accuracy of measurements.

Option 2, which changes the way the current legislation is implemented, will also not have a significant impact on the provision of metrological services but will significantly affect quality improvement and consumer protection. This is because metrological supervision will be increased and professionalized. No visible progress can be foreseen in terms of fair competition for businesses that want to provide metrological services as well as the protection of public health.

With option 3, which envisages legislative amendments, more positive impacts are expected on the economic sustainability of manufacturing and commercial businesses that are related to metrological services, consumer protection that is directly related to requirements for metrological services, and fair competition for all businesses that can provide metrological services and health services with medical devices that have verified accuracy. With option 3, it is assessed that the competition will develop more fairly.

4.2. Social impacts

The social impacts identified during the analysis are: public information, combating economic crime, safety and health of citizens. The main questions addressed to assess these impacts were:

- Will consumers and businesses be better informed about the importance of metrology services?
- Will the quality of medical services increase?
- Will the capacities of law enforcement, namely the verification of accuracy and the metrological supervision of the market, be increased?

4.2.1. Public information

Option 1 has no impact on informing consumers and businesses. The same situation will continue especially for consumers, where they will not be adequately informed about metrological services, the advancement of metrological services and fair competition for all bodies that want to be designated or authorized to provide metrological services.

Option 2, especially the activities for the metrological supervision of the market, will significantly impact the information of the consumers because, by applying the rules foreseen by the current legislation, the supervision body will be more professional. The same impact will also have

Option 3, but this option, unlike option 2, foresees the advancement of metrological services, especially in the protection of public health and the protection of competition. This and other planned activities will have a significant positive impact on the increase in quality and better consumer information.

4.2.2. Crime and security

Option 1 will not prevent and combat informality and other phenomena prohibited by law in this field. There will continue to be the same situation with the same capacities for law enforcement that do not adequately ensure the quality of services, especially in the protection of citizens' health and fair competition in the designation and authorization of economic operators for providing metrological services to consumers.

Option 2 has an evident positive impact on the above-mentioned phenomena and on increasing safety, as supervision will be increased and there will be additional training for the staff involved.

Option 3 affects the prevention and effective combating of the negative phenomena mentioned in this document, as it aims to eliminate the problems presented up to now, by increasing reliability in metrological services, sales of products directly related to professional metrological services, public health protection, and fair competition in the designation and authorization of businesses that want to provide metrological services.

Also in option 3, the increase in staff and the advancement of metrological services are foreseen, which implies an increase in metrological supervision but also of inspection through the central inspectorate of market supervision in the fight against crime and the provision of security for businesses and citizens by the implementation of the law.

4.3. Impact on fundamental rights

The fundamental right in this field is the right to good administration in terms of the advancement of metrological services. The questions that have been assessed by the working group for measuring the impact on this right are:

- Will the administrative procedure for businesses be simplified, or will it get more complicated?
- Is the efficiency of the decision-making of the administration impacted (i.e. decision-making, procedural deadlines)?

Option 1 does not advance the right to good administration for the purposes of the advancement of metrological services and fair competition for designations and authorizations because, given the lack of a legal basis, the same problems will continue. This negative impact will continue.

Option 2, since this issue cannot be solved by legal amendments alone. Thus,

Option 3, which provides for clear procedures and competencies as well as compliance of legal deadlines with the LGAP, significantly increases the likelihood that the right to good administration will be adequately ensured for the party. Also, the digitization of the procedures planned with option 3 will contribute to this.

Chapter 4.1: Challenges with data collection

The Working Group for the drafting of the concept document in its constituent structure is represented by officials from the field of metrology who have enabled the access and provision of the necessary technical information for all members of the working group to work on the concept document. The working group was led by the Deputy General Director of the Kosovo Metrology Agency, thus enabling the provision of the primary technical information necessary to draft the concept document as well as analyze the law in force. These information have helped all members of the working group to better identify causes and effects in determining the main problem. In the composition of the working group were also included the representatives of the Government Coordination Secretariat, the Division on Policy Coordination, the Legal Department, the Inspectorate, standardization, as well as the Department of Budget and Finance, thus enabling an appropriate and broad composition of the working group to provide essential information to draft this document according to the guidelines and manual for drafting concept documents. Further, the concept document has been subjected to all the procedures envisaged with guidelines for public consultation and discussion, thus enabling the collection of necessary information from stakeholders. During the drafting of the concept document, there were no cases that presented challenges for the collection of information or cases that affected the progress of the work as a result of the lack of essential information.

Chapter 5: Communication and consultation

To be completed following the preliminary and public consultations.

Figure 7: Summary of communication and consultation activities carried out for the concept document

The consultation process aims to: - [enter information here] - [When the CD is sent for public consultation, the budget column should be deleted.] - [When the CD is sent for public consultation, the heading of the column “Indicative Deadline’ should be changed to 'Timeframe'.]						
Main purpose	Target group	Activity	Communication/notification	Indicative deadline	Required budget	Responsible person

Chapter 6: Comparing of Options

The first option (1) and the second option (2) will not have positive impacts on addressing the main problem identified in this concept document. On the contrary, they may have the opposite impact on the identified problem by increasing the negative weight of the effects on the advancement of metrological services, the protection of citizens' health, and the protection of competition. On the other hand, the third option (3) will have a direct impact on the improvement of the legal infrastructure, which regulates and protects competition and advances metrological services in the Republic of Kosovo.

The problem identified in this Concept Document “The need for the advancement of metrology in accordance with market developments and international best practices” is mainly related to the current legal basis. The third option (3) will bring substantial changes to the existing policy, and through the drafting of the new law on metrology, the improvement of the legal framework and the effective implementation of the law are aimed at.

Chapter 6.1: Implementation plans for the different options

[Briefly summarize Option 2. Describe how this option addresses the main problem, causes, and effects identified in the Problem Tree.]

Figure 4: Implementation plan for Option 2

Purpose of the policy	Improving the legal framework in the field of metrology								Expected cost figure
Strategic objective	Building a fair, adaptable and competitive business environment								
	Output, activities, year and responsible organization/department								
Specific Objective 1: Increasing the quality and reliability in metrology services, through the accreditation of 9 current laboratories, the expansion of the fields in legal metrology, the designation of conformity assessment bodies for specific areas of legal metrology and the authorization of bodies for	Output 1.1 Accreditation of laboratories								
		Activity 1.1.1 Application for accreditation	2	2	2	3	X	KMA	45,000 euros for 4 years
		1.2.2 Recruitment of new staff	5	7	9	11	21	KMA	13,860 euros per year
		1.2.3. Staff training in the field of metrology		X	X	X	X	KMA	30,000.00 euros for 4 years

[Briefly summarize Option 3. This subsection presents the implementation plan for the third option (3), which is also the recommended option as it aims to improve the legal framework in the field of metrology]

Figure 5: Implementation plan for Option 3

Aim of the policy	Improving the legal framework in the area metrology								Estimated cost figure
Strategic Objective	Building a fair, adaptable and competitive business environment								
	Output, activities, year and responsible organization/department								
<i>Specific Objective 1:</i> Drafting primary and secondary legislation, including harmonizing relevant legislation in the area of metrology	Output 1.1 Adoption of laws and bylaws		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Responsible institution/d epartment	Total cost €
		Activity 1.1.1 Establishment of the working group and drafting of the law	x						6000.00 €
		Interministerial consultations	x						500.00
		1.1.2 Public consultation through the relevant online platform	x						1,500.00
		1.1.3 Preparation of materials for Government approval	x						500.00
		1.1.4 Informing stakeholders of the law							1,500.00

		1.2.1 Establishment of the working group and drafting of by-laws		x	x				3000.00
	1.2 Drafting of by-laws deriving from the Law on Metrology	1.2.2 Interministerial consultations		x	x				500.00
		1.1.2 Public consultation through the relevant online platform		x	x				1500.00
		1.2.4 Identification of stakeholders		x	x				1,500.00
<i>Specific Objective 2</i> Enhancing the quality and reliability of metrological services	Output 2.1 Accreditation of calibration/testing and verification laboratories		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	Total cost €
		Activity 2.1.1 Accreditation fee	2	2	2	3	x	KMA	45.000 for 4 years
<i>Specific Objective 3</i> Advancing services in the area of Legal Metrology.	Output 3.1 Establishing and developing new laboratories		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	Total cost €
		3.1.1 Supply of equipment for metrology laboratories	x	x	x	X	x	KMA	1,200,000.00 for 4 years
			5	7	9	11	21	KMA	

		3.1.2 Recruitment of new staff							13.860 per year
		3.1.3 Staf training in the area of metrology		x	x	x	x	KMA	30.000,00 per 4 year
		3.1.4 Supply of equipment, inventories and office consumable s for recruited staff	x	x	x	x	x	KMA	42.000,00 per 5 year
<i>Specific Objective 4</i> Simplification and digitalization of the application process for providing metrological services	<i>Output 4.1</i> Software developed		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Responsible institution/d epartment	Total cost €
		<i>Activity 4.1.1</i> Contracting for software developmen t		x	x			KMA	100,000.0 0
Objective 5 Development of awareness and outreach campaign	Output 5.1 Outreach/aw areness campaign		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Responsible institution/d epartment	Total cost €
		Activity 5.1.1 Holding briefing sessions with the manufacturi	x	x	x	x	x	KMA	15.000.00

		ng sector regarding the metrological services, preparing and distributing brochures And the creation of programs for promotion on TV and press media							
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Chapter 6.2: Comparison table with the three options

The following table presents the comparison of options using multi-criteria analysis. Based on this table, it results that the most suitable option is Option 3- Option for the Drafting of the New Law on Metrology. The analysis is based mainly on the economic and social impacts elaborated in Chapter 4 of this Concept Document, as well as in relation to the costs of the options.

Figure 10: Comparison of options

Comparison tool: Multi-criteria analysis									
Relevant positive impacts	Option 1: No change			Option 2: Improvement of implementation and execution			Option 3:		
Economic	--			-			++		
Social	--			+			++		
Relevant costs	++			+			--		
Assessment of the expected budget impact	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

Conclusion	Not recommended	Not recommended	Recommended
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Chapter 7: Conclusions and next steps

According to all the analyses made by this Concept Document, the only option that guarantees addressing the problems identified in the field of competition is the drafting of a new law. The main causes that led us to identify the key problem are the effects created by the legal provisions, which thereupon give rise to difficulties for the functioning of KMA in the provision of metrological services, the protection of citizens' health, the protection of the market, and competition. The third option (3), which is also the recommended option based on the analysis of the working group of this Concept Document, does not present financial difficulties to be addressed.

The plan for the implementation of this Concept Document provided it is approved with the recommended option, the third* option (3), is as follows:

Figure 11: Summarized implementation plan of the preferred option

Action	Deadline
1. Approval of the Concept Document in the field of metrology	Q2 2024
2. Drafting of the Draft Law in the field of Metrology	Q3 2024
3. Approval of the Draft Law in the field of Metrology	Q4 2024
5. Entry into force of the Law on Metrology	Q1 2025
6. Implementation of the Law on Metrology	2025 - 2028
7. Ex-post assessment of the Law on Metrology	2030

Chapter 7.1: Monitoring and assessment provisions

The action plan for the implementation of the recommended option in this Concept Document shall be reflected in the MIET/KMA Work Plan, and the implementation of this plan will be monitored by the management of MIET/KMA through the Legal Department and the Department for European Integration and Policy Coordination. Also, this Concept Document envisages that after five years of the entry into force of the Metrology Law, the ex-post evaluation of this Law will be carried out (2030).

**Translator's Note: The word used in the original document, second/option, is presumably a technical mistake.*

Annex 1: Economic Impact Assessment Form

Category of economic impact	Key impact	Is this impact expected to occur?		Number of organizations, companies and/or individuals affected	Expected benefit or cost of impact	Preferred level of analysis
		Yes	No			
Jobs ³	Will the current number of jobs increase?	x				
	Will the current number of jobs decrease?		x			
	Will it affect the level of pay?		x			
	Will there be an effect on the ease of finding a job?	x				
Doing business	Will it affect access to finance for businesses?		x			
	Will certain products be removed from the market?	x				
	Will certain products be allowed in the market?	x				
	Will businesses have to be closed down?		x			
	Will there be new businesses created?	x				
Administrative burden	Are there any obligations envisaged for businesses to provide new information?	x		L	L	L
	Has the obligation to provide business information been simplified?		x			
Trade	Are the current import flows expected to change?		x			

³When there is an impact on jobs, there will be social impacts as well.

	Are the current export flows expected to change?		x			
Transport	Will there be an effect on how passengers and/or goods are going to be transported?		x			
	Will there be any changes in the time needed to transport passengers and/or goods?		x			
Investments	Are companies expected to invest in new activities?	x				
	Are companies expected to cancel or postpone investments for later?		x			
	Will Diaspora investments increase?		x			
	Will Diaspora investments decrease?		x			
	Will Foreign Direct Investments increase?		x			
	Will Foreign Direct Investment decrease?		x			
Competitive-ness	Will the business price of products, such as electricity, increase?		x			
	Will the business price of products, such as electricity, decrease?		x			
	Is the innovation or research likely to be promoted?		x			
	Is the innovation or research likely to be hindered?		x			
Impact on SMEs	Are the companies that are affected mainly SMEs?		x			
Prices and competition	Will the number of goods and services available for business or consumers increase?		x			

	Will the number of goods and services available for business or consumers decrease?		x			
	Will the prices of existing goods and services increase?		x			
	Will the prices of existing goods and services decrease?		x			
Regional economic impacts	Will any specific business sector be affected?	x		L	L	L
	Is this sector concentrated in a certain region?		x			
General economic development	Will future economic growth be affected?		x			
	Could there be any effect on the inflation rate?		x			

Annex 2: Social Impact assessment Form

Category of social impact	Key impact	Is this impact expected to occur?		Number of organizations, companies and/or individuals affected	Expected benefit or cost of impact	Preferred level of analysis
		Yes	No			
Jobs ⁴	Will the current number of jobs increase?	x		L	L	L
	Will the current number of jobs decrease?		x			
	Will jobs in any specific business sector be affected?		x			
	Will there be any impact on the level of pay?		x			
	Will there be any effect on the ease of finding a job?		x			
Regional social impacts	Are the social impacts concentrated in any specific region or city?		x			
Work conditions	Are the rights of employees affected?		x			
	Are the standards for work in hazardous conditions envisaged or abolished?		x			
	Is there going to be any impact on the way social dialogue takes place between employees and employers?		x			
Social inclusion	Will there be any impact on poverty?		x			
	Will there be any impact on access to social protection schemes?		x			
	Will the prices of existing goods and services be affected?		x			

⁴When there is an impact on jobs, there will be social impacts as well.

	Will there be an impact on the financing or organization of social protection schemes?		x			
Education	Will it affect primary education?		x			
	Will it affect secondary education?		x			
	Will it affect high education?		x			
	Will there be any impacts on vocational training?		x			
	Will it affect employees' training and lifelong learning?		x			
	Will it affect the organization or structure of the educational system?		x			
	Will there be any impacts on academic freedom and self-governance?		x			
Culture	Does the option affect cultural diversity?		x			
	Does the option affect the funding of cultural organizations?		x			
	Are the opportunities for people with disabilities to participate or benefit from cultural activities affected?		x			
	Does the option affect the preservation cultural heritage?		x			
Governance	Does the option affect citizens' ability to participate in the democratic process?		x			
	Is every person treated equally?	X		L	L	L
	Will the public be better informed about specific issues?	X		L	L	L
	Does the option affect the way the political parties operate?		x			
	Will there be an impact on civil society?		x			

Public health and safety ⁵	Will there be any impacts on people's lives, such as life expectancy or mortality rate?		x			
	Will there be any effect on the quality of food?		x			
	Will it increase or decrease health risk due to harmful substances?		x			
	Will there be health effects due to changes in noise levels or the quality of air, water and/or soil?	x		L	L	L
	Will there be health effects due to changes in energy use?		x			
	Will there be health effects due to changes in waste disposal?		x			
	Will it impact people's lifestyle, such as levels of interest in sport, changes in nutrition, or changes in the use of tobacco or alcohol?		x			
	Are there specific groups that face much higher risks than others (determined by factors such as age, gender, disability, social group or region)?		x			
Crime and security	Are the chances of apprehending criminals affected?	x		L	L	L
	Are criminal proceeds going to be affected?	x		L	L	L
	Will it affect the level of corruption?		x			
	Does it have an impact on the law enforcement capacity?	X		L	L	L

⁵When there are impacts on public health and safety, then there are regularly environmental impacts as well.

	Does it have any impact on the rights and safety of victims of crime?		x			
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Annex 3: Environmental Impact Assessment Form

Category of environmental impacts	Key impact	Is this impact expected to occur?		Number of organizations, companies and/or individuals affected	Expected benefit or cost of impact	Preferred level of analysis
		Yes	No			
Sustainable climate and environment	Will there be any impact on the emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, etc.)?		x			
	Will fuel consumption be affected?		x			
	Will the mix of resources that are used for energy production change?		x			
	Will there be a change in price for environmentally friendly products?		x			
	Will certain activities become less polluting?		x			
Air quality	Will it have an impact on air pollutants?		x			
Water quality	Does the option affect drinking water sources?		x			
	Does the option affect ground waters?		x			
	Does the option affect drinking water sources?		x			
Soil quality and land use	Will there be an impact on the quality of soil (such as acidification, contamination, use of pesticides or herbicides)?		x			
	Will there be an effect on soil erosion?		x			

	Will land be lost (through constructions etc.)?		x			
	Will land be recovered (through decontamination etc.)?		x			
	Will there be any changes in land use (i.e. from forest to agricultural or urban use)?		x			
Waste and recycling	Will the amount of generated waste change?		x			
	Will the ways in which waste is treated change?		x			
	Will there be an effect on the recycling possibilities for waste?		x			
Use of resources	Does the option affect the use of renewable resources (fish stocks, hydro power plants, solar power, etc.)?		x			
	Does the option affect the use of resources that are non-renewable resources (ground waters, minerals, coal, etc.)?		x			
Degree of environmental hazards	Will there be any effect on the likelihood of hazards, such as fires, explosions, or accidents?		x			
	Will there be any effect on preparedness in the case of natural disasters?		x			
	Is the protection of society against natural disasters affected?		x			
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will there be an effect on protected or endangered species or the areas where they live?		x			

	Will the size of or the connections between nature areas be affected?		x			
	Will there be an effect on the number of species in a given area?		x			
Animal welfare	Will there be an effect on the treatment of animals?		x			
	Will there be an effect on the health of animals?		x			
	Will there be an effect on the quality and safety of animal feed?		x			

Annex 4: Assessment form of impact on fundamental rights

Category of impact on fundamental rights	Key impact	Is this impact expected to occur?		Number of organizations, companies and/or individuals affected	Expected benefit or cost of impact	Preferred level of analysis
		Yes	No		High/Low	
Dignity	Does the option affect the dignity of people, their right to life or the integrity of a person?		x			
Freedom	Does the option affect the right to liberty of individuals?		x			
	Does the option affect a person's right to privacy?		x			
	Does the option affect the right to marry or start a family?		x			
	Does the option affect the legal, economic or social protection of individuals or families?		x			

	Does the option affect freedom of thought, conscience or religion?		x			
	Does the option affect freedom of expression?		X			
	Does the option affect freedom of assembly or association?		x			
Personal data	Does the option involve the processing of personal data?		x			
	Are the individual's rights to access, rectification, and objection guaranteed?		x			
	Is the way in which personal data are processed clear and well protected?	x		L	L	L
Asylum	Does this option affect the right of asylum?		x			
Property rights	Will property rights be affected?		x			
	Does the option affect the freedom of doing business?		x			
Equal treatment ⁶	Does the option safeguard the principle of equality before the law?	x		L	L	L
	Are certain groups likely to be directly or indirectly harmed by discrimination (i.e. any discrimination on the basis of gender, race, color, ethnicity, political or any other opinion, age or sexual orientation)?		x			
	Does the option affect the rights of people with disabilities?		x			

⁶Gender equality is addressed in the *Gender Impact Assessment*

Children's rights	Does the option affect the rights of children?		x			
Good administration	Will administrative procedures become more burdensome?		x			
	Will the way in which the administration takes decisions be affected (transparency, procedural time-limits, right to access a file, etc.)?		x			
	For criminal law and envisaged sanctions: are the rights of the defendant affected?		x			
	Is access to justice affected?		x			