РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
Министарство привреде

CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

CZECH OFFICE FOR
STANDARDS, METROLOGY
AND TESTING

Анализа тренутног стања у области оцењивања усаглашености производа у Републици Србији

Analysis of the current state of the Serbian national structure for product conformity assessment

„Израда ове Анализе финансијски и експертски је подржана кроз пројекат Чешке развојне сарадње „Подршка унапређењу и развоју области инфраструктуре квалитета у Републици Србији циљу усклађивања прописа/правила за индустријске производе и стандарда са прописима ЕУ“

Београд, август 2023.

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Belgrade, August 2023.

Садржај

Content

1. УВОД

Слободно кретање робе једна је од четири основне слободе јединственог тржишта Европске уније. Уклањање препрека у трговини постиже се усклађивањем техничких прописа, уз обезбеђивање високог нивоа безбедности живота и здравља људи, заштите животиња и биљака, заштите животне средине, заштите потрошача и др. У случају да одређени производи нису покривени хармонизованим законодавством ЕУ, на такве производе се примењује начело узајамног признавања: производи законито произведени и стављени на тржиште у једној држави чланици ЕУ, могу се слободно стављати на тржиште у другим државама чланицама.

Министарство привреде, као координатор за техничке прописе и орган задужен за креирање стратегије и дефинисање политике развоја стандардизације, акредитације и метрологије, успоставило је стабилан институционални оквир у овим областима. Рад Сектора за квалитет и безбедност производа усмерен је на унапређење правног и институционалног оквира у областима стандардизације, акредитације, метрологије, прописивања техничких захтева за производе и оцењивања усаглашености у складу са техничким захтевима.

Хоризонтални правни оквир у овој области успостављен је доношењем четири системска закона, у периоду од 2008. до 2010. године, као и доношењем свих подзаконских аката за њихово спровођење, што је завршено 2012. године. Такође, ови закони су измењени и допуњени како би се постигла потпуна усклађеност са одговарајућим законодавством ЕУ (Одлука број 768/2008/ЕС, Уредба (ЕС) број 765/2008/ЕС и Уредба (ЕУ) број 764/2008/ЕС). Закон о техничким захтевима за производе и оцењивању усаглашености („Службени гласник РС", бр. 36/09 и 49/21) представља правни основ за преношење европских директива, у случају да прописивање техничких захтева и спровођење поступака оцењивања усаглашености за производе није прописано посебним законима. Такође овај закон омогућава и прописивање техничких захтева у нехармонизованом законодавству ЕУ.

Закон о стандардизацији („Службени гласник РС", бр. 36/09 и 46/15) обезбеђује услове за брже и ефикасније доношење европских стандарда, односно испуњавање услова за пуноправно

1. INTRODUCTION

Free movement of goods is one of the four fundamental freedoms of the single market of the European Union. Removing barriers to trade is achieved by the harmonization of technical regulations, while ensuring a high level of safety of life and health, protection of animals and plants, environmental protection, consumer protection and so on. If certain products are not covered by harmonized EU legislation, the principle of mutual recognition applies on such products: products legally marketed in one EU Member State should be freely circulated in other Member States.

Ministry of Economy, as a coordinator for technical regulations and the authority responsible for creating the strategy and development policies for standardization, accreditation and metrology, set a stable institutional framework in these areas. The sectors work is aimed at improving the legal and institutional framework for standardization, accreditation, metrology, prescribing technical requirements and conformity assessment with technical requirements.

The horizontal legal framework in this field is established by adoption of four horizontal laws in the period from 2008 to 2010, as well as by adoption of all by-laws for their implementation, which was completed in 2012. Furthermore, these laws have been updated and amended in order to fully comply with corresponding EU legislation (Decision No 768/2008/EC, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008/EC and Regulation (EU) No 764/2008/EC).

The Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 36/09 and 49/21) represents basis for transposition of European directives, if prescribing of technical requirements and conducting conformity assessment procedures for products is not stipulated by special laws, but it also enables prescription of technical requirements in non-harmonised regulations at the EU level.

Law on Standardisation ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 36/09 and 46/15) provides conditions for faster and more efficient adoption of European standards, i.e., fulfilment of conditions for full membership in European standardisation organisations. Pursuant to the Law on Standardisation the Institute for Standardisation of Serbia (ISS) has been transformed. It has the status of a public entity. Since the ISS has, as

чланство у европским организацијама за стандардизацију. У складу са Законом о стандардизацији Институт за стандардизацију Србије (ИСС) трансформисан је и добио статус јавне установе. Имајући у виду да је да је ИСС већ крајем 2012. године испунио своју обавезу која се тиче доношења европских стандарда, у смислу да је преузео више од 98% европских стандарда, створена је могућност да обавља и друге послове, а не само оне који се односе искључиво на доношење стандарда. Од 2017. године ИСС је пуноправни члан CEN/CENELEC.

Закон о метрологији („Службени гласник РС", број 15/16) је основни хоризонтални оквир за уређење метролошког система у Републици Србији. Приликом израде овог закона у обзир су узета документа Међународне организације за законску метрологију – OIML D1 и OIML D9 и прописа ЕУ који се односе на област метрологије. Хармонизација хоризонталног законодавства у области метрологије завршена је доношењем новог Закона о метрологији 2016. године.

У области метрологије извршена је опсежна реконструкција система, чиме је онемогућен сваки евентуални сукоб интереса. Утврђене су јасне улоге свих учесника у систему. У складу са новим законом, постављено је ново руководство и извршена је реорганизација Дирекције за мере и драгоцене метале.

Поред наведених, најзначајније институције које обезбеђују да се на тржиште Републике Србије стављају само безбедни производи су органи тржишног надзора, пре свега тржишна инспекција, Министарства унутрашње и спољне трговине, као и друга министарства која прате спровођење техничких прописа.

Закон о акредитацији („Службени гласник РС", бр. 73/10 и 47/21), усвојен је у циљу усаглашавања са Уредбом (ЕС) број 765/2008, којом се прописују захтеви за акредитацију и тржишни надзор у вези са стављањем производа на тржште, а ступио је на снагу крајем 2010. године. Тиме је систем акредитације усклађен са правилима из Уредбе (ЕС) број 765/2008, као и са захтевима наведеним у стандарду ISO IEC 17011 – Општи захтеви за акредитациона тела која акредитују тела за оцењивање усаглашености. У складу са Законом о акредитацији Акредитационо тело Србије (АТС) основано је као јавна установа.

Систем акредитације је у потпуности усклађен са принципима европске акредитације а АТС је примљен у Европску организацију за

early as end of 2012, fulfilled its objective and obligation in terms of transposition of European standards, and since it transposed more than 98% of European standards, the conditions are fulfilled for ISS to perform other work not exclusively related to adoption of standards. Since 2017, ISS is a full member of CEN/CENELEC.

The basic horizontal framework for organising metrology system in the Republic of Serbia is the Law on Metrology ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 15/16). In the course of preparation of this law, documents of International Organisation of Legal Metrology – OIML D1 and OIML D9 and EU regulations relating to metrology have been taken into account. The process of harmonisation of horizontal legislation in the field of metrology was finalized by the adoption of the new Law on metrology in 2016.

In the field of metrology, the most extensive reconstruction of the system was performed, thus preventing any possible conflict of interest. Clear roles of all actors in the system were established. A new management of the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals and the reorganization of the institution in accordance with the new law have been established. In addition, the most important institutions ensuring placing only safe products on the Serbian market are market surveillance authorities, primarily the Market Inspection, Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade, as well as other ministries that monitor the implementation of technical regulations.

The Law on Accreditation ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 73/10 and 47/21), adopted in view of harmonisation with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products, entered into force at the end of 2010. Accreditation system was thus harmonised with the rules specified in the Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 as well as with the requirements stated in the standard ISO IEC 17011 – General requirements for accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies. By the Law on Accreditation, the Accreditation Body of Serbia (ABS) was established as a public entity.

Accreditation system is fully in compliance with the principles of European accreditation. Integration of the Accreditation Body of Serbia into the European accreditation and signing of the MLA have been completed, which is one of the key prerequisites for acceptance of certificates issued by accredited organizations in Serbia when exporting our products to the EU market.

акредитацију, потписан је EA MLA споразум, што је један од кључних предуслова за прихватање резултата оцењивања усаглашености издатих од акредитованих тела у Србији приликом извоза наших производа на тржиште ЕУ.

Претходно наведена четири хоризонтална закона, заједно са подзаконским актима, преносе све европске опште принципе, имајући у виду да су приликом израде српског законодавства у овој области, нова решења из правних аката ЕУ везана за кретање робе (односно Одлука број 768/2008/ЕС о заједничком оквиру за трговање производима, Уредба 765/2008/ ЕС којом се прописују захтеви за акредитацију и тржишни надзор у вези са стављањем производа на тржште и Уредба 2019/515 о узајамном признавању производа који се законито стављају на тржиште у другој држави чланици), узета у обзир.

Српско техничко законодавство, за већину производа је, већ усклађено са законодавством ЕУ усвајањем и применом одговарајућих подзаконских аката, у складу са хоризонталним законима.

2. ЦИЉ И МЕТОДЕ АНАЛИЗЕ

Основни циљ анализе је да се проучи успостављени систем националне инфраструктуре квалитета за оцењивање усаглашености производа у приоритетним областима, а у циљу отпочињања преговора о Споразуму о оцењивању усаглашености и прихватању индустријских производа (ACAA) у следећим областима: машине (MD), нисконапонске опреме (LVD) и електромагнетне компатибилности (EMC), са становишта њихове спремности и техничке и стручне оспособљености да испуне услове релевантних прописа и стандарда ЕУ, укључујући спровођење релевантних процедура оцењивања усаглашености.

Потписивање ACAA споразума начин је да се елиминишу техничке препреке у трговини између Републике Србије и ЕУ, пре приступања Републике Србије ЕУ. У секторима за које ће се преговарати о овом споразуму (MD, LVD, EMC), српски извозници ће имати могућност да стављају CE знак на своје производе и да их слободно продају/ставе на тржиште ЕУ без

The four horizontal laws stated above, along with the by-laws, transpose all European principles in global terms, having in mind that during the drafting of Serbian legislation, new solutions from EU legal acts relating to trade of goods (namely Decision No 768/2008/EC on a common framework for the marketing of products, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008/EC setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and Regulation (EU) 2019/515 on mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State), have been taken into account.

Serbian technical legislation for most of the products is already harmonized with EU legislation by adopting and implementing appropriate rulebooks in accordance with horizontal laws.

2. OBJECTIVE AND METHOD OF THE ANALYSIS

The aim of the Analysis is to explore the current status of setting up a national quality infrastructure for product conformity assessment in priority areas in order to negotiate the Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA) in the following areas: machinery products (MD), low voltage equipment (LVD) and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), from the point of view of their readiness and technical and professional competence to meet the conditions of relevant EU regulations and standards, including the implementation of relevant conformity assessment procedures.

ACAA is a way to eliminate technical barriers to trade between the Republic of Serbia and the EU prior to the accession of the Republic of Serbia to the EU. In the sectors for which this Agreement will be negotiated (MD, LVD, EMC), Serbian exporters will be entitled to affix CE mark on their products and freely sell/place them on EU market without additional certification in the EU itself but at the same time it will also allow free access to the Serbian market for products from the EU. The ACAA could potentially cover up to 10% of SRB exports to the EU, predominantly machinery products and electronic equipment. Apart from saving exporters the time and costs

додатне сертификације у ЕУ. Истовремено би се омогућио слободан приступ тржишту Републике Србије за производе из ЕУ. АСАА споразум би потенцијално могао да покрије до 10% српског извоза у ЕУ, углавном машина и електронске опреме. Осим што би извозницима уштедео време и елиминисао трошкове сертификације, потписивање АСАА споразума би требало да допринесе промовисању имиџа производа произведених у Републици Србији, олакша приступ другим светским тржиштима са којима ЕУ има потписане ФТА (Споразуме о слободној трговини) и омогући Републици Србији атрактивније локације за производне погоне. На основу потписаног АСАА споразума, биће могуће слободно увозити и продавати на тржишту Републике Србије, производе произведене било где, који су обележени СЕ знаком усаглашености. Наведено би требало да олакша пласман производа за српске произвођаче, извознике и увознике, да допринесе смањењу царинске администрације и да спречи царинске преваре.

2.1 Методе анализе

Анализа је базирана на следећим активностима:

- Прикупљање и сумирање података и информација који се односе на успостављени систем националне инфраструктуре квалитета за оцењивање усаглашености производа у светлу преговора о потписивању Споразума о оцењивању усаглашености и прихватању индустријских производа (АСАА) у следећим областима: машина (MD), нисконапонске опреме (LVD) и електромагнетне компатибилности (EMC), а на основу анализа јавно доступних информација и података из релевантних извора као што су: српски регистар именованих тела за оцењивање усаглашености (ТОУ), регистар акредитованих ТОУ у Републици Србији, Републички завод за статистику, Управа царина, Привредне коморе итд. у обиму који одреди партнер на пројекту, Министарство привреде Републике Србије.
- Израда специјализованих упитника за сваку од категорија релевантних заинтересованих страна.
- Спровођење вођених интервјуа са релевантним заинтересованим странама (законодавцем, институцијама инфраструктуре квалитета, телима за оцењивање усаглашености, добављачима, итд) користећи развијене упитнике за прикупљање података и информација.

of undergoing certification, an ACAA with the EU should help promote the image of products made in the Republic of Serbia, facilitate access to other global markets with which the EU has FTAs (Free Trade Agreements) and make the Republic of Serbia more attractive location for production facilities. Based on the ACAA, it will be possible to freely import and sell in the Republic of Serbia any products manufactured anywhere that are marked with EU CE conformity marking. This should facilitate marketing of products for Serbian manufacturers, exporters and importers and should contribute to a reduction customs administration as well as prevent customs fraud.

2.1 Method of the analysis

Analysis has been created based on the following activities:

- Collecting and summarising data and information relating to the current state of the Serbian national structure for product conformity assessment in the priority areas from point of view of ACAA negotiating (MD, LVD and EMC) based on analysis of publicly available information and data of the relevant subject from sources such as in particular Serbian Register of designated conformity assessment bodies (CABs), Register of accredited CABs in Serbia, SRB Statistical Office, Customs Office, Chambers of Commerce etc. to the extent specified by project partner, the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Serbia.
- Developing the questionnaire specific for each category of relevant stakeholders.
- Carrying out guided interviews with relevant stakeholders (regulators, quality infrastructure institutions, conformity assessment bodies, suppliers, etc.) using developed questionnaires to collect data and information.

Релевантне заинтересоване стране које су интервјуисане су следеће:

Институције:

- Законодавац (Министарство привреде)
- Орган тржишног надзора (Министарство трговине)
- Институт за стандардизацију Србије (ИСС)
- Акредитационо тело Србије (АТС)
- Дирекција за мере и драгоцене метале (ДМДМ)

Именована ТОУ (тела за оцењивање усаглашености као независна трећа страна која обавља послове оцењивања усаглашености за MD, LVD и EMC - испитивање, контролисање и сертификацију) изабрана су као једина именована тела компетентна за обављање послова оцењивања усаглашености у изабраним областима:

- IDVORSKI LABORATORIJA DOO Beograd,
- KVALITET NIŠ,
- SIQ DOO Beograd

Произвођачи (произвођачи машина и електронске/електричне опреме) су изабрани као најзначајнији, узимајући у обзир удео на тржишту Републике Србије.

- RIVAL INDUSTRIJA d.o.o. Beograd
- PPT INŽENJERING a.d. Beograd
- AGROART d.o.o.
- Agria d.o.o. Subotica
- ARPEL d.o.o. Beograd
- FRUITECH doo Ivanjca
- JugoNatron doo, Hum
- MAT-INg, Malca bb
- Tecon doo, Beograd
- INSA A.D. Beograd
- FKS Holding Kablovi a.d. Jagodina (Фабрика каблова Јагодина)
- ALING-CONEL d.o.o
- Institut "Mihajlo Pupin" Beograd
- Meter&Control DOO Beograd
- ELIT INOX D.O.O. Čačak
- Milan Blagojević Smederevo A.D

The relevant stakeholders interviewed were the following:

Institutions:

- Lawmakers/regulators (Ministry of Economy)
- Market surveillance authority (Ministry of Trade)
- Standardization body of Serbia (ISS)
- Accreditation body of Serbia (ATS)
- Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals (DMDM)

Designated CABs (independent third-party conformity assessment bodies for MD, LVD and EMC - testing, inspection and certification) have been selected as the only designated bodies competent for conformity assessment activities for the selected areas:

- IDVORSKI LABORATORIJA DOO Belgrade,
- KVALITET NIŠ,
- SIQ DOO Belgrade

Producers (manufactures of machinery and electronic/electric equipment) have been selected as the most relevant having in mind their share of production in Serbia**:**

- RIVAL INDUSTRIJA d.o.o.Belgrade
- PPT INŽENJERING a.d. Belgrade
- AGROART D.o.o.
- Agria d.o.o. Subotica
- ARPEL d.o.o. Belgrade
- FRUITECH doo Ivanjca
- JugoNatron doo, Hum
- MAT-INg, Malca bb
- Tecon doo, Belgrade
- INSA A.D. Belgrade
- FKS Holding Kablovi a.d. Jagodina (Cable factory Jagodina)
- ALING-CONEL d.o.o
- Institute "Mihajlo Pupin" Belgrade
- Meter&Control DOO Belgrade
- ELIT INOX D.O.O. ČAČAK
- Milan Blagojević Smederevo A.D

3. УПИТНИЦИ/ ИНТЕРВЈУИ

Посебни упитници припремљени су за интервјуисање сваке од горе наведених заинтересованих страна.

Питања у упитницима, која су била основ накнадно вођених интервјуа са законодавцем и институцијама инфраструктуре квалитета, за циљ су имала да се провери тренутно стање преношења/примене европског законодавства и стандарда у кључним областима за (MD, LVD, EMC) за потписивање ACAA споразума, да се провери сарадња укључених органа и институција, међусобна повезаност институција инфраструктуре квалитета у циљу обезбеђивања релевантних услуга.

Код именованих тела којима смо се обратили, а која обављају послове у кључним областима за потписивање ACAA споразума, циљ спроведених интервјуа био је да се добије детаљан преглед обима активности које обављају (оцењивање усаглашености, еталонирање, мерење, испитивање, сертификација), наручилаца, система менаџмента, као и могућности и спремности да своје послове обављају у оквиру ЕУ.

Поред наведеног, произвођачима изабраних производа којима смо се обратили, питања су постављена углавном са циљем да се добију детаљне информације о нивоу и обиму њихове производње, извозу произведених производа, увођењу система менаџмента квалитетом, доступности сопствене опреме за испитивање/ еталонирање, као и информисаности о стању законодавства и стандарда у датој области.

Обухват анкетираних представља довољан узорак заинтересованих страна, чији одговори приказују степен спремности Републике Србије да се придружи ЕУ или преговара о ACAA споразуму у овим областима.

Конкретни одговори на питања постављена у упитницима дати су у посебним прилозима (прилози су доступни у енглеској верзији), који су подељени према интервјуисаним групама. Резултати вођених интервјуа са наведеним субјектима сумирани су у препорукама на крају документа.

Упитник за институције (Анекс 1)

Упитник за именована ТОУ (Анекс 2)

Упитник за произвођаче (Анекс 3)

3. QUESTIONNAIRES/ INTERVIEWS

Specific questionnaires have been prepared for the purposes of interviewing each of the above mentioned stakeholders.

Questions in the questionnaire which were the basis of subsequent guided interviews conducted with regulators and quality infrastructure institutions were aimed at verifying the current level of transposition/implementation of European legislation and standards in key areas for ACAA (MD, LVD, EMC), the cooperation of the involved bodies and institutions, the interconnectedness of the quality infrastructure bodies in order to ensure relevant services. And further on the existence of barriers to trade.

In case of addressed designated bodies operating in ACAA priority areas, the objective of conducted interviews was to obtain detailed overview of range of the scope of activities performed (conformity assessment, calibration, measurement, testing, certification), customers, management systems and its possibilities and readiness to be able to perform their activities within the EU.

Furthermore, manufactures of relevant products were approached and asked questions aimed mainly at obtaining detailed information about the scale and volume of its production, export of manufactured products, introducing management quality systems, availability of its own testing/calibration facilities and its awareness about state of play of legislation and standards in the area concerned.

The range of interviewers addressed represents a sufficient sample of stakeholders, whose answers represent views on the level of readiness of the Republic of Serbia to join the EU or negotiate the ACAA in the given areas.

The specific answers to the questions asked in the questionnaires are given in separate annexes (annexes are available only in English version) divided according to the interviewed groups. The results of the guided interviews with the mentioned subjects are summarized in the recommendations at the end of the document.

Questionnaire for Institutions (Annex 1)

Questionnaire for Designated CABs (Annex 2)

Questionnaire for Manufacturers (Annex 3)

4. РЕЗУЛТАТИ

4.1. Резултати интервјуа са институцијама које припремају прописе и доносиоцима прописа

Министарство привреде координира усклађивање и спровођење предметних прописа.

Република Србија ускладила је свој правни оквир са новим верзијама директива о нисконапонској електричној опреми (2014/35/EU), о електромагнетној компатибилности (2014/30/EU) и машинама (2006/42/EZ), путем правилника. На основу информација добијених од органа надлежних за LVD, EMC и машине, не постоје значајне разлике између захтева у домаћем законодавству у односу на законодавство ЕУ. Постојеће разлике односе се на следеће:

- Поједини делови текста из ЕУ директива, нису усаглашени због чињенице да се наведене одредбе односе на земље чланице ЕУ (нпр. нотификована тела, CE знак);
- Српски знак усаглашености (3A) обавезан је до потписивања ACAA споразума или приступања ЕУ. Правилницима је прописано да ће након приступања/потписивања ACAA споразума на тржишту Републике Србије важити само CE знак. Међутим до тада ће ознака 3A бити једина важећа ознака усаглашености, пре стављања машина и електронске/електричне опреме на тржиште Републике Србије. Треба напоменути да машине и електронски/електрични производи, означени CE знаком имају мање стриктне захтеве када се стављају на тржиште Србије (потребан је само превод декларације о усаглашености и упутства за употребу).

Ови прописи се примењују у спрези са два следећа правна акта:

- Закон о општој безбедности производа, (Службени гласник РС, бр. 41/09 и 77/19 (на основу Директиве 2001/95/EC о општој безбедности производа – GPSD)
- Закон о техничким захтевима за производе и оцењивању усаглашености (на основу новог законодавног оквира).

4. RESULTS

4.1 Results of the interviews with lawmakers and regulators

Ministry of Economy is coordinating the alignment and implementation of the regulations in question.

The Republic of Serbia has aligned its legal framework with the latest versions of the Low Voltage (2014/35/EU), Electromagnetic Compatibility (2014/30/EU) and Machinery (2006/42/EC) Directives in the form of Rulebooks. According to the information from the responsible authorities for LVD, EMC and Machinery, there aren't any substantial differences between the requirements in the domestic legislation compared to the EU acquis. The differences that exist are the following:

- Some parts of the text of the EU directives have not been aligned due to the fact that these provisions are related to membership of the EU (e.g., notified bodies, CE marking);
- Serbian conformity (3A) mark is required until an ACAA agreement signed or EU accession. The rulebooks state that after the accession/signing of an ACAA, only CE mark shall be applicable on Serbian market. But until then, 3A mark shall be the only valid mark of conformity prior to placing machinery and electronic/electric equipment on Serbian market. It should be noted that machinery and electronic/electric products bearing CE mark have less strict requirements when being placed on Serbian market (only translation of DoC and Instruction for use are required).

These regulations apply in conjunction with 2 other pieces of domestic legislation namely:

- The Law on general product safety, Official Gazette of RS, no. 41/09 and 77/19 (based on the Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety – GPSD)
- The Law on technical requirements for products and conformity assessment (based on NLF).

Органи тржишног надзора раде у складу са Законом о тржишном надзору (Сл. гласник РС, бр. 92/11), а на основу Уредбе (ЕС) број 765/2008.

Органи тржишног надзора проактивно врше контролу над електричним производима и машинама, у складу са правилницима. Међутим, обухват је ограничен и већина контрола је чисто „административна", као што је провера да ли постоји знак усаглашености, провера декларације о усаглашености или извештаја о испитивању. Органи тржишног надзора врше јако мало испитивања, ако их уопште раде. Разлози за недостатак испитивања се односе углавном на буџетска ограничења. На тржишту постоји довољан број одговарајућих тела за оцењивање усаглашености, која подржавају органе тржишног надзора.

Органи тржишног надзора (Сектор тржишне инспекције) су од јануара до децембра 2022. године извршили 4085 провера производа, који обухватају следеће секторе: електрична опрема, лична заштитна опрема, машине, нафта и нафтни деривати, текстилни производи и општа безбедност производа, у складу са Планом тржишног надзора за 2022. годину (тржишни инспектори нису строго подељени по групама производа, па их није могуће посебно обрадити), али и као одговор на жалбе и информације добијене коришћењем НЕПРО система за неусаглашене производе озбиљног ризика. На основу налаза, инспектори су наложили 468 корективних и рестриктивних мера за неусаглашене и небезбедне производе. НЕПРО је објавио 90 обавештења о опасним производима. Обавештења се углавном односе на следеће категорије производа: одећа, текстил и модни артикли; моторна возила и делови моторних возила, дечија опрема, опрема за спорт и хоби, играчке, намештај, козметика, посуђе за кување. Поменути производи су пореклом из Кине, Турске, Србије, Шведске, Француске, Јужне Кореје, Италије, Хрватске, Јапана, Белгије, Чешке, САД, Холандије, Јужне Африке, Аустрије и Пољске са ризиком од повреда, пожара, гушења, ризика од хемикалија, загађење животне средине, ризика од опекотина.

Српски систем за неусаглашене и производе са озбиљним ризиком - НЕПРО није у потпуности усклађен са сличним системима ЕУ ICSMS и RAPEX (Сигурносна капија). Разлог томе може бити чињеница да земље које нису чланице ЕУ, не могу у пуној мери да користе ове информационе системе за надзор над тржиштем ЕУ и стога немају увид у начин на

Market surveillance authority is operating according to the Law on market surveillance (Official Gazette of RS, no. 92/11) based on Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

The market surveillance authorities are pro-actively doing inspections on electrical products and machinery according to rulebooks. However, the range is limited and most of the inspections are purely "administrative" such as checking the presence of conformity mark, declaration of conformity or test reports. There is very little testing if any being done by the market surveillance authorities. The reasons for the lack of testing are mainly budgetary limitations. There is a sufficient number of appropriate conformity assessment bodies on the market to support the market surveillance authorities.

From January to December 2022 Market Surveillance authorities (Market inspection Sector), carried out 4085 checks of products, covering following sectors: electrical equipment, personal protective equipment, machines, oil and oil derivate, textile products and general product safety, according to the Market surveillance plan for 2022 (market inspectors are not strictly divided according to product groups, therefore it is not possible to process them separately), as well as reacting to complaints and information received using NEPRO system for non-compliant serious risk products. Based on the findings, inspectors ordered 468 corrective and restrictive measures for non-compliant and unsafe products. 90 notifications on dangerous products have been published by NEPRO. The notifications mostly refer to the following product categories: clothing, textile and fashion items; motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, children's equipment, sports and hobby equipment, toys, furniture, cosmetics, cooking utensils. The mentioned products are originating from China, Turkey, Serbia, Sweden and France South Korea, Italy, Croatia, Japan, Belgium, Czech Republic, USA, Netherlands, South Africa, Austria and Poland with the risk of injury, fire, suffocation, chemical risk, risk for environmental pollution risk of burns.

The Serbian system for non-compliant and serious risk products – NEPRO is not fully in line with the similar EU systems ICSMS and RAPEX (Safety Gate). The reason for this may be that non-EU countries cannot use those EU market surveillance information systems to their full extent and therefore do not have insight into how they are built and how they function. Also, the domestic reporting system has not been actively harmonised and the databases do not

који су изграђени и како функционишу. Такође, домаћи систем извештавања није усаглашен и базе података нису повезане међусобно. У зони слободне трговине, заједничка база података за пријављивање високоризичних и неусаглашених производа је неопходан и суштински алат. У недостатку заједничке базе података за високоризичне и неусаглашене производе, алтернатива би могла бити обавеза пријављивања земљи која није чланица ЕУ у унапред одређеном року, производа за које се утврди да су неусаглашени на домаћем тржишту. Потписивање ACAA споразума би такође омогућило коришћење и учешће српских органа тржишног надзора у релевантним информационим системима ЕУ, као и бољу координацију и комуникацију са органима тржишног надзора ЕУ у вези са високоризичним и неусаглашеним производима.

SWOT анализа за институције

Предности	Мане
• компетентно и искусно особље • ефикасно и брзо преношење европских прописа у домаће законодавство • јасна расподела одговорности и овлашћења између институција инфраструктуре квалитета • добра координација институција инфраструктуре квалитета	• координација између других организација и министарстава • недостатак искуства у имплементацији пренетог законодавства • недостатак административних капацитета • недовољна укљученост у рад институција, произвођача и других добављача производа који потпадају под LVD, EMC и MD
Могућности	**Ризици**
• пуноправно чланство РС у ЕУ • приступ јединственом тржишту ЕУ потписивањем и применом ACAA споразума • размена искустава са другим државама чланицама ЕУ • размена искустава са земљама које имају или су имале закључен ACAA споразум или сличан споразум са ЕУ • учешће у креирању законодавства ЕУ • стицање и одржавање поверења у инфраструктуру квалитета Србије	• политичка ситуација • лоше постављени механизми за правилно функционисање ACAA споразума • недовољна припремљеност релевантних субјеката/ институција укључених у функционисање ACAA споразума

communicate with each other. In a free trade area, a common data base for reporting high-risk and non-compliant products is a necessary and essential tool. In the lack of a common database for high-risk and non-compliant products, it would be a viable alternative to have an obligation to report to the non-EU country within a predetermined time, products found to be non-compliant on the domestic market. Signing of an ACAA would also enable the use and participation of Serbian market surveillance authorities in relevant EU information systems and better coordination and communication with EU market surveillance authorities regarding high-risk and non-compliant products.

SWOT analysis for institutions

Strengths	Weaknesses
• competent and experienced staff • efficient and fast transposition of European regulations into domestic legislation • clear distribution of responsibility and authority between institution of quality infrastructure • good coordination between institutions involved in quality infrastructure	• coordination between other organizations and ministries • lack of experiences in implementation of transposed legislation • lack of administrative capacities • insufficient involvement in institutions works of manufacturers and other suppliers of product under LDV, EMC and MD
Possibilities	**Risks**
• becoming full member of EU • access to the single EU market by signing and implementation of ACAA • exchange of experiences with other EU Member states • exchange of experiences with countries that have or had ACAA or similar agreement with EU concluded • involvement in creating EU legislation • gaining and maintaining trust of Serbian quality infrastructure	• political situation • poorly set mechanisms for the proper functioning of the ACAA • insufficient preparation of the relevant subjects/ institutions involved in the functioning of the ACAA

4.2 Резултати интервјуа са ТОУ

Укупан број ТОУ у Србији, именованих и регистрованих у Регистру именованих тела који води Министарство привреде, према прописима усклађеним са ЕУ директивама је 49 и то у области машина, електромагнетне компатибилности, лифтова, опреме под притиском, једноставних посуда под притиском, личне заштитне опреме, уређаја и система намењених за употребу у потенцијално експлозивним атмосферама, мерних инструмената, вага са неаутоматским функционисањем и радио и телекомуникациона терминална опрема (стање у јануару 2023: Машине - 1, EMC - 3, Лифтови - 8 , PPE - 4, ATEX - 2, PED - 12, SPVD -5, MID - 3, NAWI – 4, GAD - 3 и P&TTE – 4). Нека ТОУ имају више од једне области именовања, тако да се укупан број заснива на релевантним областима именовања (групе производа), а не на стварном броју именованих ТОУ.

Клијенти ТОУ углавном долазе из приватног сектора, као што су произвођачи, увозници и малопродавци, али ту су и државни органи и други субјекти, нпр. телекомуникациони оператери и снадбевачи електричном енергијом.

Већина ТОУ информише се о новинама у областима електричних производа и машина. Информације покушавају да прибаве од министарстава или институција инфраструктуре квалитета.

ТОУ имају интерне процедуре како би били у току са хармонизованим стандардима ЕУ или IEC стандардима. Такође је значајно напоменути да већина ТОУ учествује у техничким комитетима националног тела за стандардизацију.

Што се тиче техничког законодавства, ТОУ имају процедуре да буду у току са техничким законодавством, сличне процедурама за стандарде. Често учествују у радним групама за израду прописа, у оквиру министарстава.

У вези са њиховим ставом о потреби за акредитацијом, већина ТОУ наводи да је то неопходно због:

- тражње на тржишту, и
- обавеза прописаних правним захтевима.

Следивост њихових испитивања или мерења се углавном постиже еталонирањем опреме за испитивање и мерење од стране акредитоване

4.2 Results of the interviews with CABs

The total number of Serbian CABs designated and registered within the Register maintained by the Ministry of Economy for conformity assessment according to the regulations harmonized with the EU directives is 49, namely in the field of machinery, electromagnetic compatibility, lifts, pressure equipment, simple pressure vessels, personal protective equipment, devices and systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and radio and telecommunication terminal equipment (state of play in January 2023: Machinery - 1, EMC - 3, Lifts - 8, PPE - 4, ATEX - 2, PED - 12, SPVD -5, MID – 3, NAWI – 4, GAD – 3, and R&TTE – 4). Some CABs have more than one field of designation, so the total number is based on the relevant fields of designation (product groups), not the actual number of designated CABs.

Clients of the CABs come mainly from private entities, such as manufacturers, importers and retailers as well as from public authorities and other instances like telecom operators and electricity providers.

Most CABs have a procedure to keep themselves informed of the latest developments in the area of electrical products and machinery. They try to obtain information from ministries or QI institutions.

CABs have an internal procedure for remaining up to date with EU harmonised standards or IEC standards. It is also worth noting that most CABs participate in the Technical Committees of the standardisation body.

Concerning technical legislation, CABs have a procedure for remaining up to date with technical legislation, similar to the procedure for standards. They often participate in the ministerial working group on drafting of regulations (MK).

About the need to be accredited, most CABs state that it is needed due to:

- demand on the market, and
- demand by legal requirements.

Traceability of their tests or measurements is mainly obtained by having their test and measurement equipment calibrated by an accredited, external calibration laboratory. A majority of the CABs participates or have participated in interlaboratory comparisons (ILCs) or proficiency testing (PT) activities.

екстерне лабораторије за еталонирање. Већина ТОУ учествује или је учествовала у активностима међулабораторијског поређења (ILCs) или испитивањима оспособљености (PT). Њихова стопа учешћа је најмање једном у циклусу акредитације од 4 године, за сваки обим акредитације . Већина интервјуисаних ТОУ је изјавила да је тешко наћи адекватно и стручно особље, што покушавају да реше организовањем интерних обука.

Анализа ТОУ показала је следеће:

- запослени су свесни предности које доноси акредитација;
- недостатак хоризонталне комуникације и институционалне сарадње између ТОУ се показује као значајна слабост;
- потреба за учешћем у међулабораторијским поређењима је очигледна потврда стручне оспособљености лабораторија. Одређени број лабораторија је заинтересован за пружање услуга организације и управљања PT шемама, односно за добијање акредитације према стандарду SRPS ISO/IEC 17043;
- многи руководиоци и запослени у ТОУ имају потешкоће у професионалном односу према клијенту, његовим очекивањима и постављеним роковима. Када би дошло до ефикасније имплементације система управљања, то би се могло превазићи и предузети одговарајуће корективне мере;
- постоји потреба за анализом финансијског стања ТОУ, посебно анализе трошкова, а евидентна је и потреба за одговарајућом обукома у области управљања финансијама;
- само у појединим ТОУ схвата се значај именовања/нотификације, јер се више ослањају на нека специфична решења појединих српских техничких прописа, која постоје у прелазном периоду до приступања ЕУ, а мање су оријентисани на проширење акредитације у областима испитивања према новим хармонизованим стандардима за потребе произвођача и органа тржишног надзора.

Their participation rate is at least once in the accreditation cycle of 4 years, for each of their scope titles. Most of the CABs interviewed stated that it is hard to find adequate and specialised staff. The CABs solve this problem by providing internal training.

CABs analysis showed the following:

- employees understand the advantages that accreditation brings;
- lack of horizontal communication and institutional cooperation between CABs is perceived as a major weakness;
- the need for participation in interlaboratory comparisons is obvious confirmation of professional competence of laboratories. A certain number of laboratories are interested in providing services of organization and management of PT schemes, i.e., in obtaining accreditation according to the SRPS ISO/IEC 17043 standard;
- many CABs managers and staff have serious difficulties in professional attitude towards the client, his expectations and set deadlines. If there was a more effective implementation of the management system, this could be overcome and appropriate corrective measures would be taken;
- there is a need for an analysis of the financial state of CABs, especially an analysis costs, and the need for appropriate finances management training is also evident;
- only in certain CABs the importance of designation/notification is understood, because they rely more on some specific solutions of individual Serbian technical regulations, which exist in the transitional period until joining EU, and are less oriented to the expansion of accreditation in the areas of testing according to the new harmonized standards for the needs of manufacturers and market surveillance authorities.

SWOT анализа за ТОУ

Предности	Мане
• компетентно и искусно особље • висок ниво расположиве научне основе за лабораторијски рад • проширен обим акредитације • конкурентне цене у поређењу са иностраним акредитованим лабораторијама	• недостатак стратешке оријентације и комерцијалног пословног планирања • организациона структура која узрокује велике трошкове • недостатак увида у потребе тржишта • промена статуса лабораторије из обављања послова за државне органе у пружаоце комерцијалних услуга - недостатак оријентације обављања лабораторијских услуга ка корисницима • недовољна повезаност и сарадња са европским лабораторијама и (потенцијалним) клијентима из ЕУ • недовољно познавање новог правног оквира • застарела опрема
Могућности	Ризици
• доступност IPA фондова и других пројеката • одржавање постојећих клијената на основу поверења и привлачења нових • све већи значај знака "CE" и српског знака усаглашености • јачање свести произвођача о одговорностима које носи са собом декларација о усаглашености	• измена захтева за обавезно испитивање у појединим областима, у складу са новим прописима (у неким областима испитивање производа се укида, а у неким случајевима уводи се ова обавеза) • јака европска/међународна конкуренција на тржишту, посебно након истека прелазног периода

SWOT analysis for CABs

Strengths	Weaknesses
• competent and experienced staff • high level of available scientific background for laboratory work • wide scope of accreditation • competitive prices compared to foreign accredited laboratories	• lack of strategic orientation and commercial business planning • organizational structure that causes large costs • lack of insight into market needs • changing the status of the laboratory from performing for state authorities to providers for commercial services • lack of user orientation laboratory services - insufficient connection and cooperation with European laboratories and (potential) EU clients • insufficient knowledge of new legal frame • outdated equipment
Possibilities	Risks
• availability of IPA funds and other projects • maintaining existing clients on • basis of trust and attracting new ones • growing importance of "CE" mark and • Serbian conformity mark • strengthening the producer's awareness about responsibilities that the Declaration of conformity bears	• changing the requirement for mandatory testing in certain areas, in accordance with new regulations (in some areas testing is abolished, and in some cases this obligation is introduced) • strong European/international competition on market, especially after the expiration of transitional period

4.3 Резултати разговора са произвођачима

Већина интервјуисаних произвођача су чланови организације Привредна комора Србије (ПКС). Ово организација пружа „општу" подршку својим члановима као што су промоције, састанци, организовање сајмова итд. Међутим, ПКС ретко пружа специјализовану подршку за развој производа у оквиру LVD или EMC, као што су специфичнији стандарди/регулаторна подршка и учешће у LVD/EMC пројектима.

Већина интервјуисаних произвођача користи домаће услуге оцењивања усаглашености (углавном услуге еталонирања, испитивања и сертификације производа) за своје производне процесе и поступке оцењивања усаглашености.

Анализе и интервјуи показују да унапређење

4.3 Results of the interviews with the manufacturers

Most of the manufacturers interviewed are members of the trade association - Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia (CCIS). This association provides "general" support to its members such as promotion, meetings, organization of fairs, etc. However, CCIS rarely provides specialised support for the development of products in the scope of LVD or EMC, such as more specific standards/regulatory support as well as involvement in LVD/EMC projects.

A majority of manufacturers interviewed use domestic conformity assessment services (mainly calibration, testing and product certification services) for its production process and conformity assessment procedures.

Analysis and interviews show that the development of a manufacturers' cooperation

сарадње између произвођача треба бити подржано кроз регулаторну подршку и подршку стандардизације за развој електричне опреме. Подршка коју пружају ПКС и слични организације је прилично општа и реактивна. Сарадња произвођача може да пружи регулаторну и техничку подршку својим члановима, не само у областима LVD/EMC/MD, већ и за друге прописе као што су RoHS, WEEE, RED и други. Кроз овакав вид сарадње, могла би се дати коментари на нацрте прописа или друге повезане документе. Такође могла би се припремити упутства за произвођаче, на пример, како да изврше опозив производа. Овакав вид сарадње мора бити проактиван према својим члановима, обавештавати их о најновијим информацијама, чак и када се то од њих не тражи.

providing regulatory and standardisation support for the development of electrical equipment should be promoted and supported. Support provided by CCIS and similar entities is rather general and it is reactive. A manufacturers' cooperation can provide regulatory and technical support to its members, not only in the LVD/EMCD/Machinery fields but also for other regulations like RoHS, WEEE, RED, and others. This cooperation could provide comments on new, draft regulations or other related documents. Also, guidance documents could be developed for manufacturers on e.g., how to perform product recall actions. Such a cooperation has to be proactive towards its members and feed them with the latest information even when they are not asked to.

SWOT анализа за произвођаче

Предности	Мане
• компетентно и искусно инжењерско особље • висок ниво доступног научног искуства • конкурентне цене у поређењу са страним произвођачима • искуство у прилагођавању производног програма	• недостатак сарадње са ТОУ из ЕУ • недостатак искуства у стављању производа на тржиште ЕУ • недовољан број компетентног инжењерског особља са искуством у ЕУ • недостатак увида у потребе тржишта • недостатак финансијске подршке • недовољно познавање новог правног оквира • застарела опрема
Могућности	**Ризици**
• пласирање производа на тржиште ЕУ • доступност фондова и пројеката ЕУ • стицање знања од произвођача из ЕУ • стицање већег броја клијената • све већи значај знака "CE" • јачање свести произвођача о одговорностима које носи декларација о усаглашености	• смањење промета на домаћем тржишту због приступа страних произвођача истих или сличних производа • јака европска/ међународна конкуренција на тржишту, посебно након истека прелазног периода • одлазак инжењерског особља у земље ЕУ

SWOT analysis for manufacturers

Strengths	Weaknesses
• competent and experienced engineering staff • high level of available scientific background • competitive prices compared to foreign manufacturers • experience in adjusting the production program	• lack of cooperation for CABs from EU • lack of experience in placing products in EU market • insufficient number of competent engineering staff with EU experiences • lack of insight into market needs • lack of financial support • insufficient knowledge of new legal frame • outdated equipment
Possibilities	**Risks**
• placing products on EU market • availability of EU funds and projects • gaining knowhow from EU manufacturers • gaining wider number of clients • growing importance of "CE" mark • strengthening the producer's awareness about responsibilities that the Declaration of conformity bears	• decrease of turnover on the domestic market due to the access of foreign producers of the same or similar products • strong European/international competition on market, especially after the expiration of transitional period • departure of engineering staff to EU countries

5. ЗАКЉУЧАК

Да би се постигло потписивање ACAA споразума о коме се преговара са ЕК, како би Република Србија постала део тржишта ЕУ, бар у одабраним областима, неопходно је спровести следеће мере и активности:

- Одржавати међуресорне консултације како би регулаторни органи и институције припремали секторске анализе о потреби потписивања ACAA споразума;
- организовати округле столове и семинаре, како би се представници информисали о значају и предностима ACAA споразума;
- ускладити правни систем Републике Србије са свим европским прописима који се односе на идентификоване групе производа;
- обезбедити пуну примену техничких прописа усклађених са европским законодавством, од значаја за идентификоване групе производа;
- промовисати значај именовања ТОУ као предуслова за нотификацију са циљем да се обезбеди довољан број именованих ТОУ за оцењивање усаглашености за идентификоване групе производа који су предмет ACAA споразума;
- интензивирати обуке именованих ТОУ за будућу нотификовање;
- повећати број провера производа које врше органи тржишног надзора (узорковање и испитивање) према техничким прописима усклађеним са европским, релевантним за идентификоване групе производа.
- Јачање ТОУ у Србији како би постали регионални лидери у одређеним областима оцењивања усаглашености. Да би се ово постигло, неопходно је спровести следеће мере и активности које се огледају у подстицању:
  - ТОУ ојачају организационе, техничко-технолошке и кадровске капацитете како би одговорили на захтеве међународног и регионалног тржишта;
  - да се лабораторије за испитивање акредитују и учествују у програмима испитивања оспособљености (PT шеме), кроз организацију

5. CONCLUSION

In order to achieve of signature of the ACAA of which is being negotiated with the EC, as the Republic of Serbia would become part of the EU market, at least in selected areas, it is necessary to implement the following measures and activities:

- hold interdepartmental consultations for the sake of regulatory authorities and institutions preparation of sectoral analyses on the need to sign the ACAA;
- organize round tables and seminars, in order to inform representatives of the importance and benefits of the ACAA agreement;
- harmonize the legal system of the Republic of Serbia with all European regulations relating to identified product groups;
- ensure full application of technical regulations harmonized with European one's legislation, of importance for identified product groups;
- promote the importance of designation of CABs as a prerequisite for notification with the aim of ensuring a sufficient number of designated CABs for conformity assessment of the identified group of products that are the subject of the ACAA agreement;
- intensify the training of designated CABs for future notification;
- increase the number of product checks carried out by market surveillance authorities (sampling and testing) according to technical regulations harmonized with European ones relevant to identified product groups.
- Strengthen Serbian CABs in order to become regional leaders in certain areas of conformity assessment. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement the following measures and activities reflected in encouraging:
  - that CABs strengthen organizational, technical-technological and personnel capacities in order to meet the demands of international and regional markets;
  - testing laboratories to be accredited and participate in proficiency testing programs (PT schemes), through the organization of the appropriate one's training and consulting for the application of SRPS ISO 17043 and the

одговарајуће обуке и консултације за примену СРПС ИСО 17043 и организацију и имплементацију PT шема на регионалном нивоу;

- да ТОУ препознају свој интерес да се преко националних удружења (лабораторија, сертификационих тела, контролних тела, итд.), интегришу у одговарајућа међународна професионална удружења (нпр. Eurolab and Eurochem), у циљу побољшања квалитета услуга испитивања и сертификације, њихову међусобну сарадњу и стварање добрих пословних пракси, као и успостављање ефикасније сарадње са надлежним органима који припремају и доносе прописе, као и са АТС, ИСС, ДМДМ и др.

➢ Јачање капацитета органа и организација надлежних за припрему и доношење техничких прописа, односно министарстава и институција које утврђују компетентност ТОУ за спровођење прописаних поступака оцењивања усаглашености, у смислу обезбеђивања примене најбољих пракси ЕУ и СТО, посебно у вези са прописивањем техничких захтева и праћење њихове примене у области спровођења оцењивања усаглашености.

Како би се ово постигло, неопходно је спровести следеће мере и активности:

- да се усвоји јасан и детаљан план активности надлежних органа са роковима за усклађивање и спровођење европског законодавства у области слободног кретања роба, који ће садржати планове за спровођење директива и прописа „новог и старог приступа"; као и планове за јачање институција одговорних за њихово спровођење. Такав план треба да садржи и рокове за отклањање препрека у трговини производа који подлежу европским прописима, са јасно дефинисаним надлежностима и административним капацитетима за ефикасно спровођење усклађених прописа са европским законодавством;
- да се ојачају капацитети државне управе и регулаторних тела за израду техничких прописа, унапреди рад постојећих и/или да се образују нове

organization and implementation of PT schemes on regional level;

- CABs to recognize their interest to, through national associations (laboratories, certification bodies, control bodies, etc.), integrate into the corresponding international professional associations (e.g. Eurolab and Eurochem), in order to improve the quality of services testing and certification, their mutual cooperation and creation of good business practices, as well as the establishment of more effective cooperation with the competent authorities that prepare and pass regulations, ATS, ISS, DMDM and others.

➢ Strengthen the capacity of authorities and organizations responsible for preparation and adoption of technical regulations, i.e., ministries and institutions determining the CABs competence to implement prescribed conformity assessment procedures, in terms of ensuring the application of EU and WTO best practices, especially in relation to prescribing technical requirements and monitoring their application in the field of implementation of conformity assessment.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement the following measures and activities:

- adopt a clear and detailed plan of activities of the competent authorities with timeframes for harmonization and implementation of European legislation in the area of free movement of goods, which will contain plans for the implementation of directives and regulations of the "New and Old Approach" legislation, as well as plans to strengthen the institutions responsible for their implementation. Such a plan should also include deadlines for removing obstacles in trade in products that are subject to European regulations, with clearly defined competencies and administrative capacities for effective implementation of harmonized regulations with European legislation;
- strengthen the capacities of state administration and regulatory bodies drafting technical regulations, improving the work of existing ones and/or educate new organizational units that will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of technical

организационе јединице, које ће бити одговорне за припрему и спровођење техничких прописа, укључујући и оне задужене за утврђивање компетентности ТОУ за спровођење прописаних поступака оцењивања усаглашености;

- да се обезбеди и да организационе јединице у органима надлежним за техничке прописе чине стручњаци за регулисане области;
- да се ојачају стручни капацитети у организационим јединицама задуженим за припрему техничких прописа, кроз одговарајућу обуку и едукацију;
- да се ојачају стручни капацитети у организационим јединицама задуженим за припрему и доношење техничких прописа, за нотификацију прописа према правилима СТО и ЕУ, као и анализу и припрему коментара на нацрте/предлоге техничких прописа, са активним учешће привредних субјеката и њихових удружења;
- да се настави са програмима подршке IPA и билатералних донатора у припреми, ажурирању и примени техничког законодавства, посебно у смислу јачања специјалистичких знања у органима државне управе у вези са усклађивањем са европским прописима у овој области;
- да се институционализује и ојача координирајућа улога министарства надлежног за техничке прописе и оцењивање усаглашености у односу на остала министарства, царину и органе за надзор над тржиштем, ради једнообразног и благовременог усклађивања са европским прописима и континуираног преиспитивања техничких прописа Србије који неће стварати непотребне техничке препреке у трговини. Сарадња између наведених институција биће прецизније дефинисана годишњим акционим плановима;
- да се обезбеди механизам за сарадњу органа државне управе који припремају техничке прописе (који усклађују домаћи правни систем са европским техничким законодавством) са привредним субјектима, академским институцијама, невладиним

regulations, including those in charge of determining CABs competence for implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedures;

- ensure that the organizational units in the competent authorities in charge of technical regulations are composed of experts in the regulated areas;
- strengthen the professional capacities in organizational units in charge of preparation and development of technical regulations, through appropriate training and education;
- strengthen the professional capacities in organizational units in charge of preparation and drafting of technical regulations, for the notification of its regulations according to WTO rules and EU, as well as analysis and preparation of comments on drafts/proposals of technical regulations, with the active participation of business entities and their associations;
- continue with the support programs from IPA and bilateral donors in preparation, updating and applying technical legislation, especially in terms of strengthening specialist knowledge in state administration bodies in connection with harmonization with European regulations in this area;
- institutionalize and strengthen the coordinating role of the ministry responsible for technical regulations and conformity assessment in relation to regulators, customs and market surveillance authorities, for the sake of uniform and timely harmonization with European regulations and continuous review of Serbian technical regulations that will not create unnecessary technical obstacles in trade. The cooperation between the mentioned institutions will be more precisely defined through annual actions plans;
- provide a mechanism for the cooperation of state administration bodies who draft/create technical regulations (which harmonize the domestic legal system with the European technical legislation) with economic operators, academic institutions, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders. This cooperation should aim at creating a broad base of experts able to strengthen their expertise in various fields and accelerate

сектором и другим заинтересованим странама. Ова сарадња треба да има за циљ стварање широке базе стручњака способних да ојачају своју стручност у различитим областима и убрзају процес хармонизације и имплементације законодавства у оквиру Поглавља 1 (слобода кретање робе), као и да допринесе ефикасним и рационалним преговорима са ЕУ у циљу постизања што већег степена заштите интереса привреде Републике Србије;

- да се обезбеди да законодавци учествују као посматрачи, а касније и као пуноправни чланови у разним одборима и радним телима ЕК у којима се доносе усаглашени прописи. Циљ овог учешћа је да се Република Србија упозна са променама у европском техничком законодавству ради благовременог упознавања српских привредних субјеката и њихових удружења, као и заштите интереса српске привреде;
- да се ажурира и спроводи Акциони план који се односи на техничко законодавство и административне мере за промет производа у нехармонизованој области. Акционим планом јасно је утврђена улога и обавезе надлежних министарстава да изврше анализу тих правила и мера и у складу са резултатима анализе предлажу рокове и неопходне мере за потпуно поштовање чл. 34-36 ТФЕУ;
- успоставити систем континуираног преиспитивања свих техничких прописа и осигурати да се њима систематски елиминишу и спречавају техничке препреке у трговини;
- успоставити функционалну мрежу контактнх тачака за производе ради пружања информација о садржају техничких прописа Републике Србије.

➢ Повећање броја ТОУ, која доказују своју компетентност акредитацијом коришћењем одговарајућих процедура за оцењивање усаглашености.

Да би се ово постигло, неопходно је спровести следеће мере и активности:

- промовисати значај акредитације у поступцима оцењивања усаглашености производа са захтевима

the process of harmonization and implementation of legislation within Chapter 1 (free movement of goods), as well as to contribute to efficient and rational negotiations with the EU in order to achieve the highest possible level of protection of interest of the economy of the Republic of Serbia;

- ensure that the state regulators participate as observers, and later as full members in various committees and working bodies of the EC in which harmonized regulations are adopted. The goal of this participation is for the Republic of Serbia to become aware of the changes in the European technical legislation for the sake of timely familiarization with Serbian business entities and their associations, as well as protection of the interests of Serbian economy;
- updated and implement the Action Plan related to technical legislation and administrative measures for trade of products in the non-harmonized area. Action plan clearly sets the role and obligations of the competent ministries to carry out the analysis of those rules and measures and in accordance with the results of the analysis, propose deadlines and necessary measures for full compliance with Art. 34-36 TFEU;
- establish a system of continuous review of all technical regulations and ensure that they are systematically managed eliminating and preventing technical barriers to trade;
- establish a functional network of product contact points to provide information on the content of Serbian technical regulations.

➢ Increase number of CABs proving their competence by accreditation using corresponding conformity assessment procedures.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement the following measures and activities:

- promote the importance of accreditation in conformity assessment procedures of products with the requirements of technical regulations harmonizing with European "New approach" directives, as the most important element of the notification of designated CABs;

техничких прописа који су усклађени са европским директивама „Новог приступа“, као најважнијег елемента нотификације именованих ТОУ;

- промовисати значај акредитације као основног предуслова за ТОУ, првенствено код именована ТОУ која врше испитивање производа, за привреду и за органе тржишног надзора, посебно када је у питању имплементација института заштитне клаузуле;
- јачати капацитете ТОУ у циљу проширења обима акредитације у складу са захтевима прописа и општом потражњом;
- проценити потребу за изменама и евентуално прецизирати одредбе прописа у вези са поступком јавних набавки, у делу који се односи на утврђивање техничке спецификације за производе, како би се прецизирала обавеза прибављања докумената о усаглашености издатих од ТОУ чију компетентност потврђује акредитација и/или се потврђује актом надлежног органа (у случајевима када је то прописано), а ради доказивања испуњености услова тражених документацијом о јавној набавци
- унапредити транспарентност у области сертификације система менаџмента у циљу боље информисаности клијената и спречавања неетичких пракси у овој области, кроз успостављање посебне електронске евиденције свих акредитованих сертификационих тела (укључујући представништва или филијале страних сертификационих тела, са комплетним подацима о EA кодовима, односно областима за које су акредитовани и за које пружају услуге на територији Републике Србије), који су акредитовани по српским правилима или на основу правила о прекограничној акредитацији или на други одговарајући начин;
- подстицати ТОУ која врше оцењивање усаглашености, укључујући сертификацију система менаџмента, да формирају on-line базу података издатих сертификата, како у регулисаним тако и у нерегулисаним областима;
- подстицати оцењиваче система менаџмента да се специјализују у одређеним областима.

- promote the importance of accreditation as an essential prerequisite for CABs, primarily designated CABs, perform product testing, for the economy and for the market surveillance authorities, especially when it comes to the implementation of the safeguard clause procedure institute;
- strengthen the capacity of CABs in order to expand the scope of accreditation in accordance with requirements of regulations and general demand;
- assess the need for changes and possibly specify the provisions of regulations regarding public procurement procedure, in the part that refers to determination of technical specification for products, in order to specify the obligation to obtain documents of conformity issued by CABs whose competence is confirmed by accreditation and/or by the act of the competent authority (in cases where it is prescribed), and for the purpose of proving the fulfillment of the requirements required by the public procurement documentation;
- improve transparency in the field of management system certification in order for better information of clients and prevention of unethical practices in this area, through establishment of a special electronic record of all accredited certification bodies (including representative offices or branches of foreign certification bodies, with complete data on EA codes, i.e. areas for which they are accredited and which they provide services on the territory of the Republic of Serbia), which are accredited according to Serbian rules or cross-border accreditation or in other appropriate ways;
- encourage CABs that perform conformity assessment, including management system certification, to form an online database of issued certificates, both in regulated and unregulated areas;
- encourage assessors of management systems to specialize in certain areas.

- јачање свести произвођача о хармонизованом законодавству и хармонизованим стандардима у одабраним областима (LVD, EMC и MD):

Да би се то постигло, потребно је имплементирати следеће мере и активности:

- обука инжењерског кадра и даље образовање кроз различите фондове и пројекте ЕУ;
- укључивање представника произвођача у радне групе за припрему и доношење техничких прописа, и то:
- набавка најсавременије опреме и знања из ЕУ;
- размена искустава са произвођачима из ЕУ и ТОУ из ЕУ;
- боље укључивање у осмишљавање и реализацију пројеката ЕУ;
- подизање свести о фондовима ЕУ;
- помоћ у одржавању контакта са ТОУ из ЕУ и произвођачима.

Такође, узимајући у обзир резултате ове анализе и коментаре свих заинтересованих страна укључених у анализу, могао би се израдити предлог за конкретан истраживачки пројекат за идентификацију спецификација за претходно испитивање усаглашености производа у области LVD/EMC/MD од стране конзорцијума произвођача, ТОУ, независних стручњака и високошколских институција. Ово је сценарио који треба да се оствари у наставку како би се показале могућности сарадње домаћих привредних субјеката и образовних институција за добробит целог тржишта. Универзитети играју важну улогу у подршци индустрији. Уколико образовне институције високог нивоа буду активне у подршци привредним субјектима кроз примењена истраживања уследиће иновације и повећаће се број висококвалификоване радне снаге.

У неким земљама, високошколске установе се све више укључују у техничка питања која се тичу и LVD и EMC. Посебно образовање (дипломирани или мастер) за EMC треба даље развијати. Треба дати предлог за покретање заједничког примењеног истраживачког пројекта, који је прво идентификован на нивоу кластера или сарадње произвођача. Употреба ове опреме за претходно испитивање усаглашености ће произвођачима пружити знање о испитивању и омогућити им да обављају мање скупу интерну контролу. Ово

- Strengthen manufacturers awareness regarding harmonized legislation and harmonized standards in selected areas (LDV, EMC and MD):

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement the following measures and activities:

- engineering staff training and further education through different EU fund and projects;
- involvement of manufacturers' representatives in working groups for preparation and adoption of technical regulations, i.e. ;
- procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and knowhow from EU;
- exchange of experiences with EU manufacturers and EU CABs;
- better involvement in EU project design and realization;
- raising awareness of EU funds;
- assistance in maintaining contact with EU CABs and manufacturers.

Also, taking into account the results of the Analysis and the comments from all the stakeholders included in the Analysis, a proposal could be drafted for a specific research project for the identification of specifications for pre-compliance test equipment in the LVD/EMC/machinery areas by a consortium of manufacturers, CABs, independent experts and higher educational institutions. This is a scenario to be put on stage further down the line to show the possibilities for the domestic economic operators and educational institutions to cooperate for the benefit of the whole market. Universities play an important role in supporting the industry. If the educational high-level institutions are active in supporting the economic operators through applied research, innovations will follow, and the number of highly qualified work force members will increase.

In some countries, higher educational institutions are getting more and more involved in technical matters concerning both LVD and EMC. Specific education (bachelor or master) for EMC should be further developed. A proposal for starting a joint applied research project, first identified at clusters or manufacturers' cooperation level, should be made. The use of these pre-compliance test equipment will provide testing knowledge to manufacturers and allow them to perform less costly in-house testing. This is the stage before the more costly compliance tests in accredited test laboratories take place.

је фаза пре него што се одрже скупљи тестови усаглашености у акредитованим испитним лабораторијама.

Требало би покренути кампање подизања свести о улози институција инфраструктуре квалитета за развој/набавку нове опреме, нових производа и унапређење привреде. Ове кампање подизања свести такође треба да садрже кратке информације о систему инфраструктуре квалитета и улогама и обавезама укључених институција и првредних субјеката. Примарне циљне групе за ово треба да буду – краткорочно гледано, саме институције инфраструктуре квалитета, произвођачи, привредне коморе и сличне организације:

- на средњи рок, потрошачке организације. Потрошачи са знањем који знају своја права стварају подстицај ка једнаким условима.
- дугорочно гледано, образовне институције као што су инжењерске коморе универзитета, итд. Данашњи студенти су будућа радна снага. Ово ствара додату вредност за цело тржиште да има радну снагу која познаје систем интеракције, посебно у погледу врсте специјализоване радне снаге за коју ТОУ и произвођачи тврде да им недостаје.

Сарадња између произвођача је кључна, треба је промовисати и убрзати активности. Познато је да се произвођачи такмиче једни са другима. Међутим, има много успешних примера како могу и да међусобно сарађују. На пример, као удружење могу да утичу на стандардизацију, могу да граде заједничке ставове у вези са применом нових прописа, могу да раде заједно на промовисању једнаких услова за учеснике на тржишту.

Системски би требало креирати начин на који би сви привредни субјекти на тржишту били информисани о најновијим достигнућима у технологији, стандардизацији и законодавству, како би били информисани о захтевима и условима за извоз у различите земље ЕУ и друге земље. Информације треба да постоје и да се стално ажурирају.

Awareness campaigns should be launched on the role of the quality infrastructure institutions for the development/procurement of new equipment, new products and the advancement of the economy. These awareness campaigns should preferably also include short information on the quality infrastructure system and the roles and obligations of the involved institutions and economic operators. The primary target groups for this should be - in the short term, the quality infrastructure institutions themselves, the manufacturers, chambers of commerce and similar organisations:

- in the medium term, consumer organisations. Knowledgeable consumers who know their rights create a push towards a level playing field.
- in the long term, the educational institutions such as engineering departments of universities, etc. Today's students are tomorrow's work force. It creates added value for the whole market to have a work force that knows the system in which they are to interact, especially concerning the type of specialized work force that the CABs and manufacturers claim are lacking.

Cooperation between manufacturers is crucial, should be promoted and catalysing activities should be initiated. Manufacturers are known to compete with each other. However, there are many successful examples of how they can cooperate with each other as well. For example, as a group they can influence standardisation, they can agree on common views concerning implementation of new legislation, they can work together to promote a level-playing field.

Systemic routes should be created to keep all economic operators of the market informed on the latest developments in technology, standardisation and legislation, to inform them of the requirements and conditions for export to different EU and other countries. The information should be there and be updated continuously.

Annex 1 - Lawmakers/regulators

Institution: ***Ministry of Economy, Sector for Quality and Product Safety***
Person: *Mile Mitrović M. Sc.ME, Head of Section for Harmonized Technical Legislation, Designation and Monitoring of CABs, Coordination body for the accession of the Republic of Serbia to the EU, Deputy Secretary of NG1 – Free Movement of Goods*

Place: *Belgrade*

LVD/EMC Rulebooks

No.	Question
1	Have the LVD (2014/35/EU) and the EMC (2014/30/EU) directives been transposed into the SRB legal framework in the form of local laws and regulations?
YES, transposed through Rulebook on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ of RS no. 25/16 and 21/2020) and Rulebook on Electromagnetic Compatibility (OJ of RS no. 25/16 and 21/20).	
2	*If the answer to question 1 is yes,*
2.a	How has this been verified? Are there any differences between the local legal framework and that of the EU? What are these differences? Why was there a need for these differences?
Appropriate Tables of Concordance have been submitted to EC Obligation of obtaining Confirmations of Conformity has been removed from rulebooks on 1st January 2022. Independent articles of the Rulebook on amendments to the Rulebook on Electromagnetic Compatibility, Article 3 (OJ of RS no. 21/20) and article of the Rulebook on amendments to the Rulebook on electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 21/2020), Article 5. Difference is in Serbian Conformity Mark (AAA mark), stipulated by the Law on technical requirements for products and Conformity assessment (OJ of RS, no. 36/09 and 49/21) and mentioned Rulebook(s). AAA mark is the equivalent to CE mark. It was necessary since Serbia is not an EU member state. Note: Article 32. THE LAW ON TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT Certificate of conformity issued by a foreign CAB (hereinafter: foreign document) is valid in the Republic of Serbia, if issued in accordance with confirmed international agreements to which the Republic of Serbia is a signatory. Conformity mark is different, the appearance of the mark is different, but the conditions are the same for both the product and the bodies, the assumption of conformity, the protective clause and alike, and the AAA mark shall be removed with EU membership. Article 24, Rulebook on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ of RS no. 25/16 and 21/2020) „On the date of entry into force of the confirmed international agreement on conformity assessment and acceptance of industrial products with the European Union (ACAA agreement) for electrical equipment to which this regulation applies or, if that agreement is not concluded, on accession of the Republic of Serbia to the European Union, the provisions of point 2 of Annex 5 of this rulebook cease to apply.“ Article 23, Rulebook on Electromagnetic Compatibility (OJ of RS no. 25/16 and 21/20). „On the day of entry into force of the ACAA agreement for devices to which this regulation applies or, if that contract is not included, on the date of accession of the Republic of Serbia to the European Union Union, the provisions of point 2 of Annex 6 of this rulebook cease to apply.	
2.b	Have the requirements been implemented on the market? How has this been verified?

Yes, it is fully implemented. It is control by market inspection and through the marketing surveillance by the responsible ministry. Requirements are being implemented on the market, verified by Market Surveillance Authorities.	
2.c	Are the standards bodies mandated to adopt the EU harmonized standards for LVD and EMC adopted/published by CEN/CENELEC, so that they can be used for presumption of conformity by the regulators? How was such a mandate given (through decree or regulation or special order)? How has it been verified that these standards have been adopted?
The Institute for Standardization of Serbia (ISS) automatically adopts standards according to the obligations of CEN/CENELEC membership. This is in accordance with the Agreement on stabilization and association between the European Communities and their member states, on the one side, and the Republic of Serbia, also according to The Law on standardization ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/09 and 46/2015) and ratification of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SSP) The responsible, Ministry of Economy, harmonizes the list of standards in accordance with the published list of the EU, at least once a year. The frequency is not prescribed, as it is not prescribed in the EU either. The competent ministry actively participates in the preparation of the work plan for the adoption of Institute of standardization of R Serbia.	
2.d	According to the regulators are the local calibration laboratories and the National Metrology Institute (NMI) able to provide traceability of measurements to the manufacturers? How has this been verified? Where do regulators get this type of information from?
YES	
2.e	If the manufacturer chooses to use third party conformity assessment for its conformity assessment procedure, is there a sufficient number of appropriate laboratories on the local market for that? How do the regulators acquire this type of information?
Yes. There is a register of designated bodies appointed by the line ministry. Accredited/designated CABs are available for CA procedures for manufacturers. These information's are available on the web page of Accreditation Body of Serbia (www.ats.rs) and the web page of Ministry of Economy (Register of designated CABs - Технис :: ТЕХНИС ПРЕТРАГА РЕГИСТАРА (privreda.gov.rs)). Now, existing three designated CABs for EMC (Kvalitet Niš, SIQ ,Idvorski). Regulatory authorities access information through communication with the economy, the Association of Accredited Bodies and the like. For LVD, there is no third party, and for EMC, only a very small number of users, i.e. products subject to them, is for review by teams.	
3	*If the answer to question 1 is no,*
3.a	Is there a local legislation on low voltage electrical products and on EMC? When did this come into force?
N/A	
3.b	Is the local legislation compatible with the LVD and the EMC directives of the EU? If yes, how has this been verified? If no, what is the difference and why?
N/A	
3.c	Is the local legislation properly implemented on the market? How is the implementation verified?
N/A	
3.d	Is the concept "presumption of conformity based on harmonized standards or international standards" used in the local system? What product standards is it based on? Can you give some examples?
N/A	

3.e	Is there a local marking (similar to the CE mark) for electrical products under the LVD and EMC? What is the purpose of this mark and how does it affect import and export?
N/A	
4	How do the regulators communicate with the institutions of the QI and with the actors (economic operators, NBs, CABs) of the market? (Communication may be for informing about legislation or other topics of interest)
Communication are with the institutions of the QI and with actors of the market by mail, phone, meetings, official channels, information on the website of organizations, appointments, supervision, etc., public forums, etc.	

Machinery Rulebook

No.	Question
1	Has the machinery directive 2006/42/EC been transposed into the national legal framework in the form of local laws and regulations?
Yes, Rulebook on Machinery Safety „Official Gazette of RS", No. 58/16 and 21/20, which is in alignment with Directive 2006/42/EC and Directive 2009/127/EC, This rulebook entered into force on 1 June 2016 and implementation started from 1 September 2016.	
1a	A link to the referenced regulation:
https://www.tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisimaEU/novi-pristup/masine.html https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/en/Technical-Regulations/Technical-Regulations-Harmonized-withEU/new-approach/Machinery.html	
2	If the answer to question 1 is yes,
2.a	How has this been verified? Are there any differences between the local legal framework and that of the EU (any articles or annexes omitted, any different numbering of essential requirements or articles, different names or terms)? What are these differences? Why was there a need for these differences? Is there any comparison of texts of the original text of transposed directive and the text of the official EU directive, i.e. has there been any Table of Concordance made?
The text of the regulations in English with the corresponding compliance table was submitted to the European Commission. The national annex refers to the existence of the Serbian mark of conformity (3A mark), which is the counterpart of the CE mark. Serbia is not a member of the EU, so a national conformity mark is required that shows compliance with national regulations (Compliance Table). At the session held on 2 March 2023, the Government adopted the Regulation on notification of conformity assessment bodies. The decree was published in the "Official Gazette of rs", no. 18/2023 of March 3, 2023, and entered into force on March 11, 2023. Application shall be possible once Serbia becomes an EU member state/signs an ACAA. "Article 14. This regulation shall enter into force on the date of its entry into force international agreement on conformity assessment and acceptance of industrial of products with the European Union, in the part of the product to which that contract refers or if that contract is not concluded, from the date of accession of the Republic of Serbia to the European Union."	
2.b	In what way have the national texts of technical regulation on machinery safety been proofread; example: ''steering system'' instead of ''control system''? NONE VERIFIED BY VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS OR WORKING GROUP OTHER (Computerized cross-matching)
The text of the national regulation was worked on by members of a special working group consisting of competent representatives in the field of technical regulations, standardization, accreditation, manufacturers, importers, ...	
2.c	How are the EU-related matters in the Machinery Directive transposed into national provisions of Machinery safety technical regulation (for example: Coordination of Notified

	Bodies or corresponding entities, Coordination of MSAs, disputing of standard, link to OHS, remedies,…)?
Transitional provisions that come into force on the day of Serbia's accession to the EU.	
2.d	Have the requirements been implemented on the market? How has this been verified?
Through the activities of market surveillance and other inspection bodies of the RS (inspection of labour in factories, Directorate for Safety and Health at Work).	
2.e	Are the standards bodies mandated to adopt the EU harmonized standards for the machinery directive adopted/published by CEN/CENELEC, so that they can be used for presumption of conformity by the regulators? How was such a mandate given (through decree or regulation or special order)? How has it been verified that these standards have been adopted? How often do you synchronize your list of national standards with the EN harmonized standards (for example those published on OJEC)?
ISS is a member of CEN/CENELEC from 1. January 2017. By 2023, 99% of harmonized standards have been adopted. Law on Standardization, Regulation on The Safety of Machines The list of standards in the field of machine safety, which is an integral part of the Regulation on the safety of machines, is updated in accordance with the list published by the Ec. The update is carried out in accordance with the Government's work plan. The frequency of updates is carried out at the Ministry of Economy, in accordance with the initiative for acquisition by the ISS. The plan for the adoption of standards is drawn up on the basis of the proposals of the competent ministries and other organizations. For the field of machinery, the Ministry of Economy submits a proposal for a list of standards that need to be adopted.	
2.f	According to the regulators, are the local calibration laboratories and the National Metrology Institute (NMI) able to provide traceability of measurements to the manufacturers? How has this been verified? Where do regulators get this type of information from? Please note: Even though a similar question was asked for electrical products, it was on electrical quantities. This question is for quantities related to machinery.
Yes The Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals (DMDM), as the competent state authority for establishing traceability of measurement results in Serbia, calibrates standards and measuring instruments in order to convey the value of a unit of some physical size with as little measurement uncertainty as possible.	
2.g	If the manufacturer chooses to use third party conformity assessment for its conformity assessment procedure, is there a sufficient number of appropriate conformity assessment bodies on the local market for that? How do the regulators acquire this type of information? Is there an official list of CABs made available to the public? Please note: This question is for the machinery sector only, not a general question.
There is a register of designated CABs, which is maintained by the Ministry of Economy https://www.tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/ci/tehnis-pretraga-registara.html#/?_k=kgq8az Tehnis :: Conformity Assessment (privreda.gov.rs)	
3	If the answer to question 1 is no
3.a	Is there any additional local legislation on machinery or related to machinery sector? When did this come into force and other connected regulations?
Machine Safety Rulebook Rulebook on lifts safety https://www.tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisimaEU/novi-pristup/liftovi.html https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/en/Technical-Regulations/Technical-Regulations-Harmonized-withEU/new-approach/lifts.html Pressure Equipment Regulations (MRE) - REGULATION on pressure equipment "Official Gazette of RS", number 114 of November 30, 2021.	

Regulations on Simple Pressure Vessels (MRE) - Rulebook on simple containers under pressure "Official Gazette of the RS", no. 114/2021 of 30.11.2021. entered into force on December 8, 2021, and is applicable from July 1, 2023. Law on Cable Cars (MGSI) - LAW ON PASSENGER CARS ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 38/2015, 113/2017 - other laws and 31/2019) MH (Law on objects of general use) - LAW ON OBJECTS OF GENERAL USE ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 25/2019 and 14/2022) Construction Products Act - LAW ON CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 83/2018) Rulebook on noise emitted by equipment used in an open space - "Official Gazette of RS", no. 1 of January 4, 2013. https://www.tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisimaEU/novi-pristup/buka.html	
3.b	Is the local legislation compatible with the machinery directive of the EU? If yes, how has this been verified?
	If no, what is the difference and why? In particular, a link to national Occupational Health and Safety Law may be applicable, prescribing a procedure for recognizing minimum requirements for the machinery at work place (used by employees). Additional: Mach. Dir, Annex 1.7.1.2: The requirements of the specific Community Directives concerning colors and safety signals must be complied with.
Rulebook on machine safety Law on Safety and Health at Work	
3.d	Is the local legislation properly implemented on the market? How is the implementation verified?
Market surveillance and labour inspection (in accordance with the inspection plan) The Ministry of Economy cooperates with the Market Surveillance in the part of forming a checklist for machines	
3.e	Is the concept “presumption of conformity based on harmonized standards” used in the local system? What product standards is it based on? Can you give some examples?
Harmonized Standards, List of Serbian Standards accompanying the Regulations https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/en/Technical-Regulations/Technical-Regulations-Harmonized-withEU/new-approach/Machinery.html Last update 19. December 2019	
3.f	Is there a local mandatory marking (similar to the CE mark) for machinery? What is the purpose of this mark and how does it affect import and export?
Yes (3A mark) It is used in the RS market, not relevant for export The CE marking is not automatically accepted, but it is necessary to affix the 3A mark on the machinery based on the available Declaration of Conformity, Instructions for use,...	

4	How do the regulators communicate with the institutions of the QI and with the actors (economic operators, NBs, CABs) of the market? (Communication may be for informing about legislation or other topics of interest) Do the QI institutions have to report to relevant regulator? If yes, please specify the way, topics and frequency.
	Do you have any NQI Council or any other NQI steering wheel that can manage the whole NQI system? If yes, please specify the frequency and organisation of its work.
Regular meetings of the Ministry of Economy with representatives of other institutions of Infrastructure of quality (Institute for Standardization of Serbia, ATS-Accreditation Body of Serbia, DMDM- National Metrological Institute), as well as with appointed /authorized bodies. Quality Council (Government Body)	
5	Who (which ministry, which gov. agency) has a formal ownership over the technical regulations in the field of machinery (not just machinery directive but also outdoor equipment noise emission directive, partly related directive on pressurized equipment, EX equipment, ….)? Is ownership split within several agencies?
The Ministry of Economy is responsible for the field of Machinery, Noise, ATEX	
6	How do you handle interpretations of the related regulations (disputed terminology, (mis)interpretation of essential health and safety requirements or addressing the requirements, disputes between the stakeholders, different understanding between the QI stakeholders)? Have you experienced such types of disputes? How many since adoption of EU-approximated legislation?
There were no problems of this kind	
7	Do you have your own interpretative documents or do you use any interpretative documents such as EU Guide on Machinery Directive or Recommendations for Use as interpretative documents if it comes to a dispute?
Guide on the application of regulations in the field of machinery (Regulations) https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/en/Technical-Regulations/Technical-Regulations-Harmonized-withEU/new-approach/Machinery.html	
8	Is there any formal Working Group (or Coordination Group) on technical regulation in the field of machinery that represents interests of the stakeholders?
Chamber of Commerce (Group for metal industry)	
9	How do you handle urgent voices of industry, users/consumers, CABs, MSAs and other interested parties? Have you had any national or international disputes on application of technical regulations on machinery (such as false adoption or false implementation of it, false MSA judgement, safeguard clause on standard)? If yes, how many?
/	
10	How do you handle any complaints raised by private sector with respect to compliance with Technical Regulations issues (against competitive firms, against deemed improper market surveillance activities, against CABs/designated bodies)?
/	

11	Is there any register of issued certificates for machinery listed in Annex IV (machines with high risk) or machinery subject to limits in noise emission (regulatory certificates issued by Notified Bodies)? If yes, where is this register published, how is it accessible? Or in other words: are there domestic producers of machineries subject to NoBo assessment?
This is under Designated CABs	
12	Is there any (national) publicly available register of issued negative test reports and/or rejected/withdrawn certificates for machines subject to mandatory CABs evaluation i.e. NoBo assessment?
No	
13	Is there any national or regional cooperation/coordination of national Notified Bodies (NoBo) in your country? If yes, specify details (name of the group, frequency of meetings).
There is no special organization of designated bodies in RS Group for certification and control bodies within the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia (PKS)	
14	Do you see any benefit of regional cooperation of stakeholders such as regional ADCO group on market surveillance issues, Coordination of Notified Bodies, etc i.e. to similar cooperations as in the EU?
Yes, knowledge in the field of market surveillance, exchange of information with notified/designated bodies	
15	Have you made any study case or scenarios to determine whether your application of machinery directive is (unintentionally) disadvantaging local manufacturers vis-à-vis foreign manufacturers or economic operators (example: is the burden equal for the importer of Chinese item, EU produced item or domestically produced item by a local/regional manufacturer).
No	

Market surveillance authorities
Person: *Vera Despotovic and Goran Aksentijevic*
Institution: *Ministry of Foreign and Internal Trade, Market Inspection Sector*
Place: *Belgrade*

LVD/EMC Rulebooks

No.	Questions
1	Have the market surveillance authorities checked to see that products follow the requirements of the LVD and the EMC or of the local legislation for electrical products, as the case may be?
Yes. The fulfillment of the requirements of LVD and EMC regulation, which have been transferred to the Serbian legislation, is being control in use according to: Rulebook on electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits ("Official Gazette of the RS", number 25/16 and 21/20) and the Rulebook on electromagnetic compatibility ("Official Gazette of the RS", number 25/16 and 21/20).	
2	*If the answer to question 1 is yes,*
2.a	How have they checked the compliance of these products on the market? Please describe.
According to the Law on Market Surveillance ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 92/2011), which aligns the obligations of the market surveillance authorities with the EC Regulation on Accreditation and Market Surveillance 2008/765 (and which is planned to be amended with the aim of harmonizing with According to the Regulation on market surveillance and product conformity (EU) 2019/2010, market surveillance authorities perform proactive and reactive market surveillance. From January to December 2021, Market Inspection Sector, carried out 4051 checks of products, covering following sectors: electrical equipment, personal protective equipment, RED, oil and oil derivate and general product safety, footwear, textile products, machines, energy efficiency, according to the MS Plan for 2021, as well as reacting to complaints and information received. Based on the findings, Inspectors ordered 394 corrective and restrictive measures for non-compliant and unsafe products. 79 notifications on dangerous products published by NEPRO originating from Serbia, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Great Britain, the USA, Turkey, Poland, France, Sweden, and China. The notifications refer to motor vehicles and parts for motor vehicles, electrical appliances and equipment, products and equipment for children, personal protective equipment, cosmetics, machines, furniture, clothing and toys with risk of injury, fire, burns, electric shock, microbiological risk and chemical risk. Sampling overview for LVD&EMCD: - in 2019, 7 samples (lighting led) were taken for EMC testing, 3 were unsatisfactory; - in 2021, there was no sampling due to the lack of budget funds -in 2022, for LVD, 40 samples were taken (chargers and ligh chains), of which 11 samples were found to be unsatisfactory, 8 were satisfactory, while 21 samples are awaiting testing reports. In the specific case of inspection of compliance with LVD and EMCD requirements, predominantly proactive market surveillance was carried out in accordance with the Plan based on risk assessment, as well as responding to citizens' reports and notifications of business entities about the implementation of voluntary activities for the withdrawal and recall of dangerous products. Based on the activities carried out in the previous period, documentation checks were mainly carried out, as one of the ways of checking the compliance of products with prescribed requirements, there are 2 possible ways of checking compliance: 1. One is administrative control - when the documentation and its completeness are checked, which most often results in the determination of formal non-compliance and the undertaking of corrective measures. Another type of check is the check of essential conformity, which is carried out, among other things, by sampling and laboratory analysis of samples, and in case of essential non-conformity, i.e. safety risk assessment may result in the application of restrictive measures: withdrawal of the product from the market and recall from the consumer, i.e. the application of other appropriate measures market surveillance in accordance with the authorizations	
3	*If the answer to question 1 is no,*
3.a	Why have they not checked the compliance of these products on the market?
N/A	

3.b Are	they planning to check the compliance of these products on the market in the near future?
N/A	
3.c	How are they planning to check the compliance of these products on the market?
N/A	
4	Is there a reporting system for non-compliant products?
Yes, there is a database and a reporting system for all activities of market surveillance authorities, including a reporting system for non-compliant products. In addition, there is a national system for exchanging information on unsafe (dangerous) products - NEPRO (National RAPEX), which can be accessed through the website of the Ministry of Internal and External Trade. The NEPRO system is coordinated and maintained by the Ministry of Internal and External Trade (previously: Ministry of Trade, tourism and telecommunications). The E-INSPECTOR software, as the widest database of all inspection supervisions and measures, of all inspections, is maintained by the Government Office for Information Technologies and Electronic Administration.	
5	*If the answer to question 4 is yes,*
5.a	Please describe this system.
All market surveillance activities and all measures taken are recorded in the electronic database E-inspector, on the basis of which reports are prepared by areas of work and at appropriate time intervals as monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports. The reports serve to provide information in the process of analysing the effects of the work and to inform the Government, the National Assembly, the public through the Work Informer available on the Ministry's website, as well as to provide information at the request of competent authorities and organizations. Data on dangerous products, their origin, risks and market surveillance measures contained in this database are selected and administered through the NEPRO system.	
6	*If the answer to question 4 is no,*
6.a	Please explain why such a system has not been set up and if they are planning to set up such a system, in the near future.
N/A	
7	Is there a system for administering serious risk products?
Yes, there is a system for the administration of products with serious risks, established as the System for Exchange of Information on Dangerous Products - NEPRO.	
8	*If the answer to question 7 is yes,*
8.a	Please explain how this system works.

The NEPRO system was established and functions as an equivalent of the RAPEX System, based on the exchange of information through the contact points of the competent authorities with a central contact point that coordinates the work of the System for the exchange of information on dangerous products, their origin, safety risks and measures taken and, in addition to the exchange of information between competent authorities, administers notifications about dangerous products submitted by business entities on the basis of implemented voluntary activities, and on the prescribed notification form.

In the system of exchange of information on dangerous products, guidelines for risk assessment are applied. The Risk Assessment Template facilitates the implementation of risk assessment procedures. The results of the risk assessment are entered into electronic records (E-inspector) and are taken into account when making decisions on the measure of withdrawal, i.e. product recall.

As part of the IPA 2017-EU project for safer products in Serbia, an analysis was performed, and recommendations were made on how the E-inspector can be used more functionally in terms of more consistent support for market surveillance. In accordance with those recommendations, procedures were developed for the implementation of market surveillance activities, including the risk assessment procedure, the entry of such data into the electronic database and the connection between the E-inspector and the NEPRO system.
In order to perform supervision more effectively, a checklist is prepared and used to check the conformity of products with the requirements of the standards that are purchased from the Institute for Standardization. In connection with the handling of the standards, a procedure was carried out. For the needs of market surveillance inspectors, instructions and publications are prepared, which are periodically revised.

The market inspection sector introduces a quality management system based on the principles of harmonization of the legal framework for market surveillance with the EU Regulation on market surveillance and product conformity 2019/2010 (previous Regulation on accreditation and market surveillance 2008/765) and in accordance with the basic principles of the standard: ISO 9001: 2015 and ISO/IEC 17020:2012.

The database on dangerous products from the national system for the exchange of information on dangerous products - NEPRO, is used in the exchange of information within the framework of regional cooperation through the established regional network of market surveillance authorities. For now, this information is exchanged via e-mail, through regional contact points, the most active of which are Serbia, BiH and Montenegro. Regarding the exchange of information on dangerous products in the LVD sector, within the mentioned regional network of market surveillance authorities, BiH and Serbia are the most active. For these purposes, the harmonized Dangerous Product Notification Form is used. The contact points in the Regional Network of Market Surveillance Authorities were appointed by the market surveillance authorities-users of implemented projects for the development of quality infrastructure in the Region.

The Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade performs market surveillance within the Sector for Market Inspection. The market inspection sector has 459 systematized workplaces and 337 employees, of which 72 inspectors are engaged in the control of conformity and safety of products, while the rest work in the field of consumer protection, protection of intellectual property rights, prevention of money laundering, suppression of illegal trade, etc. .). In the field of conformity control and product safety, the aforementioned 72 market inspectors perform market surveillance in several sectors covering certain product categories, including LVD and EMCD. This means that 72 market inspectors are trained and are able to perform tasks in the areas of LVD and EMCD, while it is important to note that 7 market inspectors are trained at a higher level and have a specific role in the area of LVD as well as 7 market inspectors, specialized in EMSD, so that they are able to support other market inspectors in the implementation of market surveillance activities in LVD. and the EMSD field.

In addition, the coordination of the work of inspectors in the field is ensured through the Department at the headquarters of the Market Inspection Sector, which supports the work of 24 operational departments in the field.

9	*If the answer to question 7 is no,*
9.a	Please explain why such a system has not been set up and if they are planning to set up such a system, in the near future.
N/A	
10	Are there measures in place (such as withdrawal of products from the market, penalty etc), if non-compliant products are found on the market?
Yes, the Law prescribes measures taken by market surveillance authorities when they find noncompliant products on the market, such as the measure of withdrawing non-compliant products from the market. Fines are also prescribed, which are imposed in the proceedings before the competent judicial authorities, and the request for initiation of such proceedings is submitted by the market surveillance authorities. Procedures for the application of measures are based on the principles of objectivity, independence and the principle of proportionality.	
11	If the answer to question 10 is yes,
11.a	Please describe these measures with some examples. Are these consistently applied to all economic operators in question? Please explain with evidence if possible.
For example, an electric outdoor mosquito repellent product has been withdrawn from the market in the amount of 77 units for the reason that it did not meet the requirements for IP protection. The public was informed about the measure taken to withdraw the mentioned product from the market via the NEPRO System.	
12.a	Explain and motivate why?
Yes, all measures are consistently applied to all economic entities in accordance with their role and the obligations they have in the supply chain in accordance with that role	
N/A	
13	Is there a sufficient number of appropriate conformity assessment bodies on the market to support the market surveillance authorities? Is there evidence to support the answer given by the market surveillance authorities?
YES, there is a sufficient number, which is illustrated by the statistics of the Market Inspection Sector on sampling and testing of product compliance with LVD and EMC requirements, which were given in the answer to question number 2.a.	
14	Are there available statistics on non-compliant products versus compliant products?
E-INSPEKTOR and NEPRO provide all the data. Charts are made based on NEPRA. Statistical reports are being improved.	
15	*If the answer to question 14 is yes,*
15.a	Please explain how the statistics is obtained and what it is used for?
It exists in E-INSPECTOR and is used for reporting and risk assessment, which is the basis for planning. There is a Training and Reporting Department	
16	*If the answer to question 14 is no,*
16.a	Please explain why such information is not obtained.
N/A	

Machinery Rulebook

No.	Questions
1	Have the market surveillance authorities checked to see that products follow the requirements of the machinery directive or of the local legislation for machinery, as the case may be?

Yes. Compliance with the requirements of the regulations on MD, which have been transferred to the Serbian legislation, is controlled in use according to Rulebook on Machinery Safety „Official Gazette of RS", No. 58/16 and 21/20	
2	If the answer to question 1 is yes,
2.a	How have they checked the compliance of these products on the market? Please describe. If there is available statistics on types of checks, please add it to your answer.
According to the Law on Market Surveillance ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 92/2011), which aligns the obligations of the market surveillance authorities with the EC Regulation on Accreditation and Market Surveillance 2008/765 (and which is planned to be amended with the aim of harmonizing with According to the Regulation on market surveillance and product conformity (EU) 2019/2010, market surveillance authorities perform proactive and reactive market surveillance. From January to December 2021, from the aspect of control of the MD surveillance number was 297, and it was only as planned by trimmers and drills. In 2022 according to the Regulations of MD was not paid, but for 2023 are planned controls and from the domain of MD. At NEPRO 2022 was an extraordinary Surveillance and recalled product Multicurrent Mixer for concrete. All reports are submitted and considered by the Product Safety Council. Product Safety System. The Security Directorate is recognized as an act of market surveillance. They participated in ATEX and for product safety and personal protective equipment. Health and Safety Administration and Labor Inspectorate	
3	If the answer to question 1 is no,
3.a	Why have they not checked the compliance of these products on the market?
N/A	
3.b Are	they planning to check the compliance of these products on the market in the near future?
N/A	
3.c	How are they planning to check the compliance of these products on the market?
N/A	
4	Is there a reporting system for non-compliant products?
Yes, there is a database and a reporting system for all activities of market surveillance authorities, including a reporting system for non-compliant products. In addition, there is a national system for exchanging information on unsafe (dangerous) products - NEPRO (National RAPEX), which can be accessed through the website of the Ministry of Internal and External Trade. The NEPRO system is coordinated and maintained by the Ministry of Internal and External Trade (previously: Ministry of Trade, tourism and telecommunications).	

The E-INSPECTOR software, as the widest database of all inspection supervisions and measures, of all inspections, is maintained by the Government Office for Information Technologies and Electronic Administration	
5	If the answer to question 4 is yes,
5.a	Please describe this system.

All market surveillance activities and all measures taken are recorded in the electronic database E-inspector, on the basis of which reports are prepared by areas of work and at appropriate time intervals as monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports. The reports serve to provide information in the process of analysing the effects of the work and to inform the Government, the National Assembly, the public through the Work Informer available on the Ministry's website, as well as to provide information at the request of competent authorities and organizations. Data on dangerous products, their origin, risks and market surveillance measures contained in this database are selected and administered through the NEPRO system.

6	If the answer to question 4 is no,
6.a	Please explain why such a system has not been set up and if they are planning to set up such a system, in the near future.

N/A

7	Is there a system for administering high risk products, for example withdrawing noncompliant products etc.?

Yes, there is a system for the administration of products with serious risks, established as the System for Exchange of Information on Dangerous Products - NEPRO.

8	If the answer to question 7 is yes,
8.a	Please explain how this system works.

The NEPRO system was established and functions as an equivalent of the RAPEX System, based on the exchange of information through the contact points of the competent authorities with a central contact point that coordinates the work of the System for the exchange of information on dangerous products, their origin, safety risks and measures taken and, in addition to the exchange of information between competent authorities, administers notifications about dangerous products submitted by business entities on the basis of implemented voluntary activities, and on the prescribed notification form.

In the system of exchange of information on dangerous products, guidelines for risk assessment are applied. The Risk Assessment Template facilitates the implementation of risk assessment procedures. The results of the risk assessment are entered into electronic records (E-inspector) and are taken into account when making decisions on the measure of withdrawal, i.e. product recall.

As part of the IPA 2017-EU project for safer products in Serbia, an analysis was performed, and recommendations were made on how the E-inspector can be used more functionally in terms of more consistent support for market surveillance. In accordance with those recommendations, procedures were developed for the implementation of market surveillance activities, including the risk assessment procedure, the entry of such data into the electronic database and the connection between the E-inspector and the NEPRO system.
In order to perform supervision more effectively, a checklist is prepared and used to check the conformity of products with the requirements of the standards that are purchased from the Institute for Standardization. In connection with the handling of the standards, a procedure was carried out. For the needs of market surveillance inspectors, instructions and publications are prepared, which are periodically revised.

The market inspection sector introduces a quality management system based on the principles of harmonization of the legal framework for market surveillance with the EU Regulation on market surveillance and product conformity 2019/2010 (previous Regulation on accreditation and market surveillance 2008/765) and in accordance with the basic principles of the standard: ISO 9001: 2015 and ISO/IEC 17020:2012.

The database on dangerous products from the national system for the exchange of information on dangerous products - NEPRO, is used in the exchange of information within the framework of regional cooperation through the established regional network of market surveillance authorities. For now, this information is exchanged via e-mail, through regional contact points, the most active of which are Serbia, BiH and Montenegro. Regarding the exchange of information on dangerous products in the MD sector, within the mentioned regional network of market surveillance authorities, BiH and Serbia are the most active. For these purposes, the harmonized Dangerous Product Notification Form is used. The contact points in the Regional Network of Market Surveillance Authorities were appointed by the market surveillance authorities-users of implemented projects for the development of quality infrastructure in the Region.

9	If the answer to question 7 is no,
9.a	Please explain why such a system has not been set up and if they are planning to set up such a system, in the near future.
N/A	
10	Are there measures in place (such as withdrawal of products from the market, penalty etc), if non-compliant products are found on the market?
Yes, the Law prescribes measures taken by market surveillance authorities when they find noncompliant products on the market, such as the measure of withdrawing non-compliant products from the market. Fines are also prescribed, which are imposed in the proceedings before the competent judicial authorities, and the request for initiation of such proceedings is submitted by the market surveillance authorities. Procedures for the application of measures are based on the principles of objectivity, independence and the principle of proportionality. Penalty is prescribed by the Law.	
11	If the answer to question 10 is yes,
11.a	Please describe these measures with some examples.
For example, 2022 multi-current mixer, circular saws and sewing machines. In 2021, there was a ban on 463 items, i.e. a withdrawal order, from 297 controls. The reason for the non-completion of the declaration, the lack of proper documentation. In 2022, there were no machines, except for one multicurrent mixer. This was an extraordinary surveillance after the report. The public was informed about the measure taken to withdraw the mentioned product from the market via the NEPRO System.	
11.b	Are these consistently applied to all economic operators in question? Please explain with evidence if possible.
Yes, all measures are consistently applied to all economic entities in accordance with their role and the obligations they have in the supply chain in accordance with that role.	
12	If the answer to question 10 is no,
12.a	Explain and motivate why?
N/A	
13	Is there a sufficient number of appropriate conformity assessment bodies on the market to support the market surveillance authorities? Is there evidence to support the answer given by the market surveillance authorities?
There is. They work with laboratories.	
14	Are there available statistics on non-compliant products versus compliant products? .
E-INSPEKTOR and NEPRO provide all the data. Charts are made based on NEPRO. Statistical reports are being improved	
15	If the answer to question 14 is yes,
15.a	Please explain how the statistics is obtained and what it is used for? .
It exists in E-INSPECTOR and is used for reporting and risk assessment, which is the basis for planning. There is a Training and Reporting Department	

16	If the answer to question 14 is no,	
16.a	Please explain why such information is not obtained.	
N/A		
17	Which market surveillance authorities (MSA) operate in the field of machinery i.e. are there different MSAs in charge of consumer products (DIY machinery, portable tools, garden equipment,…), industrial machinery (at working place), special types of machinery (such as underground machinery, lifting machinery and accessories, for use in EX zones,…)? Please, name the(se) agency (ies).	

There are two competent authorities. From the aspect of safety at work, the Competent Directorate for Safety and Health at Work, besides the Ministry of Internal Trade, are subject to the responsibility.

In the System for Product Safety, the Security Directorate is recognized as an acter of market over the company.

If it comes to ATEX and MD that work in Ex protection, depending on the type of machines, there is cooperation with the Ministry of Mining and Energy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

There is a Joint Coordination Body, which is organized as a government body called the Product Safety Council. All competent authorities for MS are members of this body, as well as all bodies responsible for quality infrastructure. In the work of this body participate in representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as representatives of representative NGO for consumers protection. This body meets as needed, at least 1-2 times a year. The number of members is about 15 and has the possibility of including professional persons if necessary. For example, at one meeting, requested participating in the operational activities of representatives of the Agency for ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

Representatives of the Directorate for Safety and Health at Work, as well as representatives of the labor inspection participated when it comes to the safety of products subject to the ATEX Directive, as well as for personal protective equipment.

18	Is a market surveillance (MS) function in the machinery sector: - Specialized only in surveillance of consumer machinery (DIY)?
	- Or is it covering also industrial machinery (YES/NO)? - Geographically covering the whole country (YES/NO)?

They are divided according to the protected good, i.e. according to the aspect of public interest whether it is about Safety and Health at Work, Environmental Protection etc.

No distinction is made regarding the geographical origin of the fracture, selection is made on the basis of risk assessment, mutual cooperation and other input data.

19	How many MSA personnel is involved in machinery field-checks?

The Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade performs market surveillance within the Sector for Market Inspection. The market inspection sector has 459 systematized workplaces and 337 employees, of which 72 inspectors are engaged in the control of conformity and safety of products, while the rest work in the field of consumer protection, protection of intellectual property rights, prevention of money laundering, suppression of illegal trade, etc. .). In the field of conformity control and product safety, the aforementioned 72 market inspectors perform market surveillance in several sectors covering certain product categories, including MD. This means that 72 market inspectors are trained and are able to perform tasks in the areas of MD, while it is important to note that 7 market inspectors are trained at a higher level and have a specific role in the area of MD, so that they are able to support other market inspectors in the implementation of market surveillance activities in MD field.
In addition, the coordination of the work of inspectors in the field is ensured through the Department at the headquarters of the Market Inspection Sector, which supports the work of 24 operational departments in the field.

20	What is the level of customs clearance border control and MSA? (low, moderate, high)

So far, MS has been done 100% over products that have already been placed on the internal market. No inspection has been done at the border so far, but it is stipulated that it is in the Law on Market Surveillance.	
21	In your opinion, is the level of MS compliance checks same for two main groups of economic operators (importers, domestic manufacturers) i.e no disadvantage between the types of economic operators when it comes to Technical File review, interviews, etc…
Everyone is treated equally. The same is required by foreign and domestic manufacturers. It is an overview of the technical file, declarations and the like, i.e. administrative control.	
22	What is the level of compliance assessment by MSA: a.Administrative only? b.Mainly administrative with rough technical assessment? c.Administrative check and technical overview? d.Administrative check + Technical assessment by subcontracted CAB?
Administrative control is mainly done, so if the need arises, another type of control is undertaken. So far, it's all been administrative.	
23	Does market surveillance take place in state-owned companies? Do you see any potential risk for (un)biased compliance assessment of these companies?
They're also subject to surveillance. No, since they have the same treatment.	
24	Which methodology is MSA using for risk assessment of noncompliant products?
RAG Guide application where is risk assessment, based on. the General Product Safety Directive, which is the some as RAPEKS.	

Standardization body of Serbia (ISS)
Person: *Radisa Knezevic, Head of the Sector for general areas of standardization*
Institution: *Institute for Standardization of Serbia*
Place: *Belgrade*

LVD and EMC Rulebooks

No.	Question
1	Has the standardization body adopted the EU harmonized standards for LVD and EMC which have been published by CEN/CENELEC and translated them into the local language? If standards are not translated to the local language please, explain why?
Yes, the Institute for Standardization of Serbia respects the all obligations of full membership in European organizations for standardization - CEN and CENELEC. Harmonized European standards, which are the subject of these directives, have been adopted as identical Serbian standards (about 99%) mostly in English. European standards are adopted by the method of translation into the Serbian language in accordance with the needs of interested parties and the available human and financial resources of the Institute. Insight into the Institute's information system: • under the EMC Directive (2014/30), there are 411 published standards (including amendments), of which 21 documents have been translated into Serbian. • Under the LVD directive (2014/35), there are 1084 published standards (including amendments), of which 72 documents have been translated into Serbian.	
2	*If the answer to question 1 is yes,*
2.a	Was this mandated by the regulators?

Yes, the Ministry of Economy - Sector for Quality and Product Safety is responsible for the transposition and implementation of these two directives and has adopted the following regulations: For Low Voltage Electrical Equipment (LVD) https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisima-EU/novipristup/lvd.html For electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisima-EU/novipristup/EMC.html On the website of the Institute for Standardization of Serbia, there are informative sections dedicated to: - National regulations and standards https://iss.rs/sr_Cyrl/regulation - As well as European directives and regulations https://iss.rs/sr_Cyrl/directive	
2.b	Have these standards replaced any local standards or are local standards still being used?
Yes, all conflicting national standards have been withdrawn.	
3	*If the answer to question 1 is no,*
3.a	Are they planning to adopt the EU harmonized standards for LVD and EMC, in the near future?
/	
3.b	Are these going to replace local standards?
/	
4	Is the standardization body preparing for a future membership of CEN and CENELEC? What is the timeline?
The Institute is a full member of the European standardization organizations CEN and CENELEC since 2017	
4.a	Is there a CEN/CENELEC assessment report available?
Yes. The Institute successfully conducted two compliance checks with the criteria for full membership in European standardization organizations (CEN and CENELEC) in 2019 and 2022, and the reports were submitted to the Institute.	
5	Does the standardization body have mirror committees to CEN and CENELEC to follow the development of standards? Please explain.
The Institute for Standardization of Serbia has its national Committees for standards and related documents that monitor the work of the respective technical committees CEN and CENELEC, 119 in the general areas of standardization and 43 in the electrotechnical areas. Number of employees in ISS: 61 employees. • The LVD directive (2014/35) covers the work of 28 commissions, of which 23 are active, while 5 are under the jurisdiction of the Expert Council. • The EMC Directive (2014/30) covers the work of 32 commissions, of which 28 are active, while four are under the jurisdiction of the Expert Council. The 17 commissions cover both LDV and EMC. The total number of members in these commissions is over 300 experts from more than 200 different organizations	
6	Is the standardization body able to find local technical experts to support it in development of standards or other technical matters?

Yes, work on standardization is organized in 163 active national commissions for standards and related documents, and in those commissions for standards participate experts who are representatives of various interested parties. The total number of members in commissions for LVD in EMC is over 300 experts from more than 200 different organizations.	
7	*If the answer to question 6 is yes,*
7.a	Which sectors of the market do these experts come from? How many external technical experts does the standardization body have in its pool.
Businesses, public companies, educational institutions, public institutions, associations, state administration, public agencies, tourist organizations, ... There are about 1,500 experts who are representatives of the various aforementioned stakeholders.	
8	*If the answer to question 6 is no,*
8.a	How does the lack of technical experts affect the development of standards? Please exemplify.
/	
9	Are local stakeholders included in the standardization work so that there is active contribution from the market? Explain and motivate, please.
Yes, representatives of interested parties are members of national commissions for standards and related documents. The Institute has an application form available on its website for membership in standards commissions in the section: "Become a member of the commission". https://iss.rs/sr_Latn/be-our-member_p731.html Each interested party can have its representative in the standards commissions in accordance with established rules and procedures.	
10	Does the standardization body have a systematic process to communicate with the market, in particular regarding new standards? Describe the system and motivate, please.
The Institute has a very informative website that is open to all users and interested parties, as well as other means of communication and information such as: social networks, organizing seminars, cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and regional chambers as well as cooperation with the Chamber of Engineers, cooperation with ministries, especially those who are the adopters of technical regulations, etc. On the website of the Institute there is visible information about published standards as well as drafts and new projects of standards, ...	

Machinery Rulebook

No.	Question
1	Has the standardization body adopted the EU harmonized standards for machinery which have been published by CEN/CENELEC?
Yes, at the end of 2022, the Institute for Standardization of Serbia adopted 99.38% of all European harmonized standards , including machine standards, in accordance with the compliance with the	

obligations of full membership in European organizations for standardization – CEN and CENELEC.	
2	If the answer to question 1 is yes,
2.a	- Was this mandated by the regulators?

Yes, the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Serbia – Sector for Quality and Product Safety is responsible for transposing and implementing the EU Directive for Machinery and it has adopted the Regulation on Machine Safety ("Official Gazette of rs", no. 58/16 and 21/20) which is fully compliant with all the principles and essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC https://tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnicki-propisi/tehnicki-propisi-uskladjeni-sa-propisima-EU/novipristup/masine.html On the website of the Institute for Standardization of Serbia there are information sections dedicated to all interested parties in the RS related to: - National regulation and standards: https://iss.rs/sr_Cyrl/regulation - The European Directive and Regulations: https://iss.rs/sr_Cyrl/directive	
2.b	Have these standards replaced any local standards or are local standards still being used?
Yes, all national standards that are contrary to European standards have been withdrawn.	
3	If the answer to question 1 is no,
3.a	Are they planning to adopt the EU harmonized standards for machinery in the near future?
/	
3.b	Are these going to replace local standards?
/	
4	Is the standardization body preparing for a future membership of CEN and CENELEC? What is the timeline?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
4.a	Is there a CEN/CENELEC assessment report available?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
5 Does	the standardization body have mirror committees to CEN and CENELEC to follow the development of standards in the machinery sector? Please explain.
The Institute for Standardization of Serbia has its own national Commissions for Standards and related documents that monitor the work of the relevant TECHNICAL COMMITTEES CEN/CENELEC (as well as ISO/IEC at the international level) for the field of machinery: 31 commissions for standards in general areas of standardization and 4 in electrical engineering fields. European standards are taken as Serbian standards mainly in English by the method of downloading, while a smaller number of standards are taken into Serbian by the translation method, and those standards for which users express requests and which are most applicable in the RS.	
6	Is the standardization body able to find local technical experts to support it in development of standards or other technical matters in the machinery sector?
Yes, in the work of national standards commissions participate experts who are representatives of various stakeholders.	
7	If the answer to question 6 is yes,
7.a	Which sectors of the market do these experts come from, for example universities, industry, etc?
Commercial companies, public companies, educational institutions, public institutions, associations, state administration, public agencies,…	
7.b	How many external technical experts does the standardization body have in its pool? How many of these are experts within the machinery sector?
There are about 1500 experts who are representatives of various stakeholders who participate in the work of all standards commissions at the Institute while in the standards commissions that monitor the work of international since. There are about 280 European technical committees in the field of machine safety.	
8	If the answer to question 6 is no,

8.a	How does the lack of technical experts affect the development of standards in the machinery sector? Please exemplify.
/	
9	Are local stakeholders included in the standardization work for machinery so that there is active contribution from the market? Explain and motivate, please.
Yes, stakeholder representatives are members of national standards commissions and related documents. The Institute has on its website an application form for membership in the standards commissions in the section: "Become a member of the commission". Each interested party may have its own representative in the standards commissions in accordance with the established rules and procedures of the Institute that are fully compliant with the European and international standards for standardization. In addition to those interested parties who directly participate in the work of the Standards Commissions, the Institute provides all others with free reading of draft standards at a public hearing and providing comments through its website.	
10	Does the standardization body have a systematic process to communicate with the market, in particular regarding new standards?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
11	Who is really responsible for the maintenance of the list of standards that support technical regulation in the field of machinery (custodian of technical regulation, Standardization Body/Technical Committee,…)? How often is the list reviewed and revised?
The Ministry of Economy – Sector for Quality and Product Safety is responsible for maintaining the list. The latest List of Serbian Standards in the field of machinery was updated on December 26, 2019.	
12	Where is the list of standards published (officially)? Internet link?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	

National Metrology Institute (DMDM)
Person: *Tamara Đekić, Group for certification and quality*
Institution: *Ministry of Economy, Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals*
Place: *Belgrade*

LDV and EMC Regulation

No.	Questions
1	Which SI units do they actually realize in the laboratories? i.e. SI units where they use the definition of the unit to produce the unit and achieve national traceability?
The Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals implements all SI basic units in its laboratories (ampere, second, mole, meter, kilogram, kelvin, candela). Also, national traceability is ensured for all the mentioned units.	
2	For which SI units do they have primary measurement standards? i.e. units which they do not have the realizations of but where they keep high level primary standards to serve their national market?
The Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals has national standards for all basic units of the SI system. The Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals is the holder of 38 national standards, of which 32 are located in the laboratories at the headquarters of the Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals, and 6 are located in the laboratories of the named Institute for Nuclear Sciences in Vinca.	
3	Are they a member of CIPM and BIPM?
Yes. The Republic of Serbia has been a full member of the BIPM since April 9, 2001, and the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals is a signatory to the CIPM MRA since December 5, 2002.	

4	Is the NMI peer-evaluated by BIPM members? Please explain and motivate.
Yes. The Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals has 171 internationally recognized measurement and calibration facilities (CMCs), on the basis of which it periodically participates in peer reviews with other BIPM members. Collegial evaluations are usually conducted once every five years in each area, under the auspices of the regional metrology organization EURAMET. So far, collegial evaluations have been carried out with NMI - national metrology institutes of Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland, on existing projects EURAMET No. 1208 and No. 1544. Also, experts from the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals conduct collegial evaluations in other NMIs. The report on participation in collegial evaluations at the annual level is submitted to EURAMET TC-Q.	
5	Is the NMI accredited for the part of its services where it competes with calibration laboratories on the market? Please explain and motivate.
The Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals has been accredited for part of the testing and calibration services, continuously since 2011. The calibration services of length, pressure and flow meters are accredited, accreditation certificate issued by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 02-039 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/671/). The services of testing meters, taximeters, scales and objects made of precious metals are accredited, Certificate of accreditation by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 01-339 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/453/)	
6	For the units mentioned under #1 and #2 do they participate in the key comparisons of the BIPM? If the answer is no, why not? When do they plan to start participating? If the answer is yes, which units (all or only some)? Motivate your answer and explain.
Yes, the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals participates in key BIPM comparisons for all base units of the SI system.	
7	Are the measurement capabilities the NMI listed in the BIPM CMC database?
Yes, the internationally recognized measurement and calibration capabilities of the Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals can be found at the following link https://www.bipm.org/kcdb/cmc/quick-search?keywords=Directorate+of+Measures+and+Precious+Metals	


FREQUENCY NMI ELECTIRICITY NMI
Calibration and measu Calibration and measu

8	If they do not participate in the key comparisons of the BIPM, how do they make sure that their traceability and their declared measurement uncertainty is reliable? Please explain and motivate.
In addition to participating in available comparisons at the level of BIPM, the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals participates in key, supplementary and bilateral comparisons at the level of EURAMET, or other regional metrological organizations.	
9	What is the scope of their calibration activities for electrical units, i.e. which units can they calibrate to provide traceability?
The scope of calibration activities in the field of electrical quantities is available in the DMDM Service Catalog, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals (items 9 to 25). https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	
10	Which instruments can they calibrate, and which instruments do they actually calibrate?
Measuring equipment that DMDM can calibrate (in the area of electrical quantities and others) is available in the DMDM Service Catalogue, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	

11	What is the measurement range of their calibrations? Measurement unit and corresponding range and uncertainty.
Measurement range, including measurement units and measurement uncertainty is available in the DMDM Service Catalogue, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	
12	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
There is a competent workforce on the local market, but a possible problem is the employment of young people, who prefer working in the private sector due to lower salaries and the possibility of promotions in the state sector.	
13	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?
From all sectors, private, government, technical filed of activities (accredited CABs), less from manufacturers and importers companies.	
14	Does the NMI have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of electrical products and the needs of the market? Please explain and give examples.
Information on novelties, as well as market needs in the field of electrical quantities, is monitored through participation in international organizations in the field of metrology: BIPM, OIML, EURAMET, WELMEC. The Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals is a member of all major international metrology organizations, and has appointed employees as contact persons within the professional working groups in those organizations.	
15	Does the NMI have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations? Please, describe.
The Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals has established an integrated management system, within which the procedure P-1 Management of documented information is defined.	
Within point 3.2 of this procedure, the management of external documented information is defined as follows: "In accordance with the scope of work, determined in the general internal act on internal organization and systematization of jobs and tasks by workplace, the executors at workplaces, within their competences and responsibilities, constantly follow laws, regulations, standards, recommendations of international institutions, etc. necessary to perform their activities, and regularly record changes in record P-1-Z-1 List of external documents."	
16	Does the NMI have any other roles than being the top level of measurement traceability in its country/economy? Please list, explain, describe.
The work carried out by the Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals is defined by the Law on Metrology ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 15/16). In accordance with Article 8 of the Law on Metrology, the Directorate carries out the following activities: 1) takes care of the system of legal measurement units in the Republic of Serbia; 2) develops, implements, promulgates, preserves, maintains, improves standards of the Republic of Serbia; 3) coordinates and supervises the work of the designated bearers of national standards; 4) ensures metrological traceability; 5) research and development in the field of metrology; 6) conducts testing of pre-packaged products, in order to verify the fulfilment of metrological requirements; 7) represents the Republic of Serbia in international and regional metrology organizations, ensures the fulfilment of obligations arising from membership in those organizations, and establishes cooperation in the field of metrology; 8) performs metrological supervision; 9) authorizing business entities and other legal entities to perform benchmark certification; 10) supervises the work of authorized bodies; 11) assessment of conformity of criteria; 12) decides in administrative procedures in the field of metrology; 13) performs metrological expertise; 14) prepares strategy and regulations in the field of metrology; 15) keeps a register of benchmarks that are subject to legal control and other prescribed records; 16) provides metrological information and issues an official gazette; 17) time distribution; 18) provides professional assistance and conducts training for the performance of work in the field of metrology; 19) engages in publishing activity; 20) performs other tasks in the field of metrology in accordance with the law.	

17	According to the NMI what are the main problems it encounters in disseminating traceability and serving the local market? Please explain, motivate and describe.
There is a need for further development of services and improvement of knowledge, and support could refer to the following activities: • additional provision of equipment for the development of electric vehicle charger testing services - intentions of Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals are to be prepared for the future, since there are indications that charger control will be part of legal metrology, • procurement of solar panels for the purpose of energy efficiency of the headquarters of the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals and research of solar energy • further education in the field of application of European directives Specific measurement uncertainty training course for calibration laboratories that operates in accordance to the ISO/IEC 17025	

Machinery Rulebook

No.	Questions
1	Which SI units do they actually realize in the laboratories? i.e. SI units where they use the definition of the unit to produce the unit and achieve national traceability?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
2	For which SI units do they have primary measurement standards? i.e. units which they do not have the realizations of but where they keep high level primary standards to serve their national market?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
3	Are they a member of CIPM and BIPM?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
4	Is the NMI peer-evaluated by BIPM members? Please explain and motivate.
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give. Yes. The Directorate of Measurements and Precious Metals has 171 internationally recognized Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs), on the basis of which it periodically participates in peer reviews with other BIPM members. Collegial evaluations (peer reviews) are usually conducted once every five years in each area, under the auspices of the regional metrology organization EURAMET. So far, peer reviews have been carried out with NMI - national metrology institutes of Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland, on existing projects EURAMET No. 1208 and No. 1544. Also, experts from the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals conduct peer reviews in other NMIs. The report on participation in peer reviews at the annual level is submitted to EURAMET TC-Q	
5	Is the NMI accredited for the part of its services where it competes with calibration laboratories on the market? Please explain and motivate.

This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give. The Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals has been accredited for part of the testing and calibration services, continuously since 2011. The calibration services of length, pressure and flow meters are accredited, accreditation certificate issued by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 02-039 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/671/). The services of testing electricity meters, taximeters, weighing instrument and precious metals articles are accredited, Certificate of accreditation by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 01-339 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/453/) The Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals has been accredited for part of the testing and calibration services, continuously since 2011. The calibration services of length, pressure and flow meters are accredited, accreditation certificate issued by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 02-039 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/671/). The services of testing electricity meters, taximeters, weighing instrument and precious metals articles are accredited, Certificate of accreditation by the Accreditation Body of Serbia number 01-339 (http://www.registar.ats.rs/predmet/453/)	
6	For the units mentioned under #1 and #2 do they participate in the key comparisons of the BIPM? If the answer is no, why not? When do they plan to start participating? If the answer is yes, which units (all or only some)?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	

7	Are the measurement capabilities the NMI listed in the BIPM CMC database (such as current, voltage, force, torque, energy,…)?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
8	If they do not participate in the key comparisons of the BIPM, how do they make sure that their traceability and their declared measurement uncertainty is reliable?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
9	What is the scope of their calibration activities for units relevant to the machinery sector, i.e. which units can they calibrate to provide traceability?
The scope of calibration activities for units relevant to the machinery sector is available in the DMDM Service Catalogue, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals (items 9 to 25). https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	
10	Which instruments can they calibrate within the units related to machinery and which instruments do they actually calibrate?
Measuring equipment that DMDM can calibrate is available in the DMDM Service Catalogue, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate for Measurements and Precious Metals https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	
11	What is the measurement range of their calibrations for the instruments mentioned in Q10? Measurement unit and corresponding range and uncertainty.
Measurement range, including measurement units and measurement uncertainty is available in the DMDM Service Catalogue, which is publicly available on the website of the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals https://www.dmdm.rs/images/dokumenti/KatalogUslugaDMDM_En.pdf	

12	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain. Please, also explain how they cope with the lack of expertise.
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
13	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give	
14	Does the NMI have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of machinery products and the needs of the market?
Information on novelties, as well as market needs in the area of machinery products, is monitored through participation in international organizations in the field of metrology: BIPM, OIML, EURAMET, WELMEC. The Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals is a member of all major international metrology organizations, and has appointed employees as contact persons within the professional working groups in those organizations.	
15	Does the NMI have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	
16	Does the NMI have any other roles than being the top level of measurement traceability in its country/economy?
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give. The work carried out by the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals is defined by the Law on Metrology ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 15/16). In accordance with Article 8 of the Law on Metrology, the Directorate carries out the following activities: 1) takes care of the system of legal measurement units in the Republic of Serbia; 2) develops, realize, proclaim, keep up, maintains, improves standards of the Republic of Serbia; 3) coordinates and supervises the work of the appointed holders of national standards; 4) ensures metrological traceability; 5) research and development in the field of metrology; 6) conducts testing of prepackaged products, in order to verify compliance with metrological requirements; 7) represents the Republic of Serbia in international and regional metrological organizations, ensures the fulfilment of obligations arising from membership in those organizations, and establishes cooperation in the field of metrology; 8) performs metrological supervision; 9) authorizing business entities and other legal entities to perform verification of measuring instruments; 10) supervises the work of authorized bodies; 11) conformity assessment of measuring instruments; 12) decides in administrative procedures in the field of metrology; 13) performs metrological expertise; 14) prepares strategy and regulations in the field of metrology; 15) keeps a register of measuring instruments that are subject to legal control and other prescribed records; 16) provides metrological information and issues an official gazette; 17) time dissemination; 18) provides professional assistance and conducts training for the performance of work in the field of metrology; 19) engages in publishing activity; 20) performs other tasks in the field of metrology in accordance with the Law.	
17	According to the NMI what are the main problems it encounters in disseminating traceability and serving the local market? Please explain, motivate and describe.
This question has already been answered during the interviews for electrical products. It does not need to be answered again unless the standards body has additional information to give.	

Accreditation body of Serbia (ATS)
Person: *Jovana Jovanovic, Assistant director for cooperation with state authorities and public relations,*
Institution: *ATS – Accreditation Body of Serbia*
Date: *11th April 2023*
Place: *Belgrade*

LVD and EMC Regulation

No.	Question
1	Is the local accreditation body (AB) a member of EA, the European cooperation body "European Accreditation"?
Yes.	

On the 24th May 2012, ATS became a full EA member and signed the EA MLA for the following fields of accreditation: testing laboratories, medical laboratories, calibration laboratories, inspection bodies, and certification bodies providing certification of products. ATS signed the new EA MLA on 27th May 2014 that, in addition to testing, calibration, inspection and product certification, now includes certification of management systems and certification of persons. The status of signatory to the Multilateral Agreement (MLA) between ATS and EA was confirmed in 2018.	
2	*If the answer to question 1 is yes,*
2.a	Does the local AB actively participate in the technical committees of EA? Please give examples and motivate based on the needs of the AB and the market.
The Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS) actively participates in EA technical committees such as EALC (committee for laboratories), EAIC (committee for control bodies), EACC (committee for certification bodies), EA HHC (committee for horizontal harmonization).	
3	*If the answer to question 1 is no,*
3.a	Is the local AB actively working towards becoming a member? What is the timeline?
N/A	
3.b	How is the local AB preparing to become a member of EA? Please, give some examples.
N/A	
4	Is the local AB a signatory of the EA MLA?
Yes.	
5	*If the answer to question 4 is yes,*
5.a	Which scopes of the MLA is it a signatory to?
ATS is a signatory of the EA MLA agreement in the field of testing laboratories, calibration laboratories, medical laboratories, control bodies, certification bodies for products, processes and services, people and management systems. 15.10.2022. In 2008, a decision was made to extend the EA MLA agreement to PT providers.	
6	*If the answer to question 4 is no*
6.a	Is the local AB actively working towards becoming a signatory and to which scopes? Please motivate based on the needs of the market.
N/A	
7	Please, obtain all statistics the AB has on, among other things, the following:

7.a	Number of accredited conformity assessment bodies to each of the ISO/CASCO standards, and their scope of accreditation (for example, testing laboratories for electrical products or EMC, calibration laboratories for electrical and magnetic units of measurement, etc. and in particular which harmonized test standards are in the scope of the testing laboratories). It is important to canvas the total field of activity of the accredited CABs because it will show the number of CABs with a potential to extend their scope. Therefore, the focus should not be only on LVD and EMC but on all fields.
According to data from the register of accredited bodies of the ATS, which is available on the website of the ATS http://www.registar.ats.rs/ , a total of 758 conformity assessment bodies (TOU) have been accredited, of which 343 are testing laboratories, 67 calibration laboratories, 14 medical laboratories, 285 inspection bodies, 22 certification bodies for product certification, 15 certification bodies for management system certification, 10 certification bodies for certification of persons and 2 accredited PT providers. Information on the scope of accreditation of individual TOUs is available by viewing the register of accredited TOUs on the ATS website http://www.registar.ats.rs/ . The register can be searched by entering parameters of interest in the search field (for example: subject of testing, inspection, certification, reference document...).	
7.b	Number of technical experts/technical assessors available to the AB and their field of expertise
The register of engaged assessors and technical experts according to the type of accreditation and experts engaged for the accreditation decision-making process is publicly available on the ATS website https://ats.rs/sr/o-nama/ocenjivaci-i-tehnicki-eksperti-eksperti-za-odlucivanje In the areas of electrical equipment safety and electromagnetic compatibility, which are related to LVD and EMC regulations, ATS has at least 8 technical assessors and experts. The internal records and registers of ATS assessors and technical experts are not kept according to regulations or harmonized standards, according to that they are unable to provide exact data on the questions that refer to specific regulations and standards; for example. This estimate of the number of evaluators and experts does not include technical assessors and technical experts for individual mechanical and physical tests that may be relevant to the safety of electrical equipment.	
7.c	Number of lead assessors available to the AB
The register of engaged assessors and technical experts according to the type of accreditation and experts engaged for the accreditation decision-making process is publicly available on the ATS website https://ats.rs/sr/o-nama/ocenjivaci-i-tehnicki-eksperti-eksperti-za-odlucivanje . Lead assessors are not associated with specific areas of conformity assessment, but with the reference standard for accreditation, i.e. the accreditation scheme, e.g. testing laboratories or certification bodies for product certification.	
7.d	Number of applications for accreditation in the individual fields, number of suspensions and withdrawals if applicable.
Information on suspensions, grants and withdrawals of accreditation is also available on the ATS website https://ats.rs/sr/akreditovane-organizacije/odluke-o-akreditaciji i http://www.registar.ats.rs A total of 2 suspensions are currently active. According to the available information, no suspension of accreditation is currently active in the subject areas.	
8	Does the AB have access to sufficient local technical expertise to perform its duties within the fields covered by the LVD and EMC?
Yes.	
9	*If the answer to question 8 is yes,*
9.a	Which sectors of the market do these come from?
From state institutions (faculties, institutes) as well as from the private sector.	
10	*If the answer to question 8 is no,*
10.a	How does this affect the work of the local AB?

N/A	
10.b	Does the AB rely on experts from other countries? .
If it is necessary, ATS can hire foreign assessors and technical experts who are in the register of assessors and experts of ATS.	
ATS, as a rule, uses evaluators and experts from the Republic of Serbia for accreditation in the area of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility. However, it is early to record that in 2013, through a project financed by the EU, a technical expert from Germany (DakkS) was engaged for the needs of the initial accreditation of a laboratory for testing electromagnetic compatibility	
11	According to the AB, what are the main problems/difficulties CABs encounter during their initial accreditation process and during the accreditation cycle? Please explain and give examples.
The most common problem is the insufficient preparation of the CABs for accreditation, which can result in a greater number of findings and a longer period of time for the implementation of corrective measures. The statement in question is general for initial accreditation procedures, that is, it is not specific for accreditation in the field of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility.	
12	Does the AB offer training for potential clients? Please explain what kind of training and motivate your answer based on the needs of the market.
According to Article 10 of the Law on Accreditation, the ATS is independent from the CABs that assesses. ATS may not provide consulting services to conformity assessment bodies, so, apart from generic trainings and information presented at CABs meetings, ATS does not organize any other type of training for its clients.	
13	Does the AB actively encourage the CABs on the local market to become accredited by informing of the benefits? (e.g. the AB could advise the competent authorities transposing/implementing the LVD and EMCD about the use of accredited CABs in these directives). Please explain and motivate.
ATS spreads awareness of the importance of accreditation for the economy and users by organizing and participating in various promotional activities (editing the website, publication of newsletters, brochures, seminars...)	
14	Does the AB participate in the work of and cooperate with other institutions of the QI?
Yes, with all.	
15	*If the answer to question 14 is yes,*
15.a	In what way and on which topics?
ATS cooperates with other quality infrastructure institutions by organizing trainings, meetings, exchange of evaluators and experts. LAW ON TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 49/2021) Article 5, The method of passing the technical regulation "The technical regulation is adopted according to the previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for the affairs of technical regulations, standardization, accreditation, measures and precious metals (hereinafter: the Ministry)." Article 19, Supervision of the work of appointed bodies At least once a year, the ATC submits reports to the competent ministry on the accreditation status of the conformity assessment body, which was appointed by that ministry on the basis of accreditation by the ATC. Also, Resolving complaints and objections, especially in the domain of authorized bodies, which are addressed either to the relevant ministries or directly to the accreditation body.	

16	If the answer to question 14 is no,
N/A	
16.a	Explain why such participation/ cooperation does not exist? Motivate and explain, please.
N/A	
17	Does the AB request accredited testing and calibration laboratories to participate in interlaboratory comparisons?
Yes. According to ATS-PA02 Rules for the Participation in Inter-laboratory Comparisons and Proficiency Testing Schemes, it is an obligation for accredited laboratories that perform analytical tests and calibration and inspection bodies that use analytical tests that support control to participate in available PT schemes.	
18	*If the answer to question 17 is yes,*
18.a	Please provide statistical information on the type of measurements, products etc involved and on the participation rate.
Yes. According to ATS-PA02 Rules for the Participation in Inter-laboratory Comparisons and Proficiency Testing Schemes, it is an obligation for accredited laboratories that perform analytical tests and calibration and inspection bodies that use analytical tests that support control to participate in available PT schemes. In addition to interlaboratory comparisons, PT schemes are also available in the subject area (records of early participation of accredited laboratories in schemes organized by providers IFM and Università di Firenze). ATS-PA02 Rules for participation in proficiency testing programs and interlaboratory comparisons are available on our website (in the document section: rules). ATS-PA02 is in according to: EA-4/21 INF:2018, Guidelines for the assessment of the appropriateness of small interlaboratory comparison within the process of laboratory accreditation - EA-4/18 INF:2010, Guidance on the level and frequency of proficiency testing participation. - ILAC-P9:06/2014, ILAC Policy for Participation in Proficiency Testing Activity	
19	According to the AB, do local regulators promote accredited CAB services or is there a larger reliance on traditional methods such as the use of government owned, nonaccredited CAB resources? Please, explain.
The Ministry of Economy (the ministry responsible for accreditation) emphasizes the importance of the services of accredited CABs at seminars, forums and public addresses etc. For example: LAW ON TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 49/2021) Article 5, The method of passing the technical regulation "The technical regulation is adopted according to the previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for the affairs of technical regulations, standardization, accreditation, measures and precious metals (hereinafter: the Ministry)." III ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY AND THE SERBIAN MARK OF CONFORMITY, Article 8, Prescription of assessment of conformity "A technical regulation may stipulate that certain conformity assessment activities are carried out by a conformity assessment body accredited in accordance with the relevant Serbian standard, which contains requirements for conformity assessment bodies" Article 11, Conformity assessment carried out by the manufacturer "If the technical regulation that adopted harmonized EU legislation stipulates that an accredited body within the manufacturer may participate in the conformity assessment procedure, that body must be organized as a separate organizational unit that may not participate in production, delivery, assembly, use or maintenance of products whose conformity it evaluates and can provide services exclusively to the manufacturer of which it is part." Article 12, Conformity assessment carried out by a designated body	

The appointed body can draw up and issue a domestic certificate of conformity without conducting the conformity assessment referred to in paragraph 4 of this article and in the case when the body that issued the foreign certificate of conformity is registered in the register of notified bodies for conformity assessment maintained by the European Commission, i.e. when the body which issued a foreign certificate of conformity accredited by a national accreditation body that is a signatory to the agreement on the recognition of the technical competence of conformity assessment bodies.

Article 17, Adopting a decision on the appointment of a conformity assessment body

When making a decision on the appointment, the accreditation certificate issued by the Accreditation Body of Serbia (hereinafter: ATC) is taken into account, to the extent that the conformity assessment procedures included in the scope of accreditation are prescribed.

Article 19, Supervision of the work of appointed bodies

Supervision over the work of appointed bodies, i.e. fulfilment of requests for appointment and fulfilment of obligations after the issuance of the decision on appointment, is carried out by the competent ministry. Supervision of the work of appointed bodies also includes supervision of the fulfilment of requirements for subcontractors and related legal entities from Article 16 of this law.

At least once a year, the ATC submits reports to the competent ministry on the accreditation status of the conformity assessment body, which was appointed by that ministry on the basis of accreditation by the ATC.

Article 31, Obligations of the owner of the product in use

A technical regulation may determine that prescribed inspections are performed by an appointed or accredited conformity assessment body or a state administration body.

20	Does the AB have systematic and regular communication with regulators in areas of common interest?
Yes.	
21	*If the answer to question 20 is yes,*
21.a	Please describe the type, topics and frequency of communication. Please provide examples.
According to the provisions of the new law on accreditation, ATS was obliged to sign protocols on cooperation with the bodies responsible for adopting regulations. Cooperation and communication with these bodies is carried out within the framework of signed cooperation protocols (communication takes place in relation to participation in working groups for the appointment/authorization of CABs, adoption of regulations, joint participation in trainings, ongoing problems in certain areas...) In the previous period, there was no need for seminars or round tables with accredited bodies in the area of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility. ATS, as a rule, organizes seminars for all accredited conformity assessment bodies once a year, where they collect topics that are current and relevant for all types/schemes of accreditation. With themes seminars in the previous period you can find out on our website (documents section: informational material). If necessary, seminars and round tables with accredited bodies can be held, by type of accreditation or by area of conformity assessment.	
22	*If the answer to question 20 is no,*
22.a	Please explain and motivate why.
/	
23	Does the AB have systematic procedures for communication with the market, for example with CABs which can potentially be accredited and manufacturers who need CABs for their conformity assessment process? Such CABs may be testing laboratories, calibration laboratories or inspection bodies but they may also be other types of CABs. Please explain/describe and motivate.

The accreditation body of Serbia communicates daily with its accredited clients by conducting the accreditation procedures of these CABs. In the previous period, there was no need for seminars or training of evaluators and experts with topics specific to the areas of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility. ATS, as a rule, once a year holds seminars (maintenance and improvement of knowledge, exchange of experiences) with leading and technical evaluators, by type of accreditation. When necessary, due to changes in the requirements for accreditation (e.g. transition to the application of the new edition of the reference standard for accreditation; changes or adoption of new documents with mandatory application) or other established specific needs, they organize specific trainings/seminars/round tables with evaluators and experts ma. All trainings and seminars for assessors and experts are conducted in accordance with ATS's documented training procedure.

Machinery Rulebook

No.	Question
1	Is ATS member of EA, the European cooperation body “European Accreditation”?
Yes. On the 24th May 2012, ATS became a full EA member and signed the EA MLA for the following fields of accreditation: testing laboratories, medical laboratories, calibration laboratories, inspection bodies, and certification bodies providing certification of products. ATS signed the new EA MLA on 27th May 2014 that, in addition to testing, calibration, inspection and product certification, now includes certification of management systems and certification of persons. The status of signatory to the Multilateral Agreement (MLA) between ATS and EA was confirmed in 2018. After peer evaluation which was realized in November 2021, EA Multilateral Agreement Council (MAC) has issued a decision confirming that ATS remains a signatory to the EA MLA in the field of calibration (EN ISO/IEC 17025), testing (EN ISO/IEC 17025), including medical testing (EN ISO 15189), inspection (EN ISO/IEC 17020), certification of management systems (EN ISO/IEC 17021-1), certification of products, processes and services (EN ISO/IEC 17065), certification of persons (EN ISO/IEC 17024). Also, EA MAC confirmed that ATS is compliant with all relevant requirements in the field of PT providers, so decision of extension of the EA MLA agreement to PT providers (EN ISO/IEC 17043) was made.	
2	If the answer to question 1 is yes,
2.a	Does the local AB actively participate in the technical committees of EA? Please give examples and motivate based on the needs of the AB and the market.
The Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS) actively participates in EA technical committees such as EALC (committee for laboratories), EAIC (committee for control bodies), EACC (committee for certification bodies), EA HHC (committee for horizontal harmonization).	
3	If the answer to question 1 is no,
3.a	Is the local AB actively working towards becoming a member? What is the timeline?
N/A	
3.b	How is the local AB preparing to become a member of EA? Please, give some examples.
N/A	
4	Is the local AB a signatory of the EA MLA?

On the 24th May 2012, ATS became a full EA member and signed the EA MLA for the following fields of accreditation: testing laboratories, medical laboratories, calibration laboratories, inspection bodies, and certification bodies providing certification of products. ATS signed the new EA MLA on 27th May 2014 that, in addition to testing, calibration, inspection and product certification, now includes certification of management systems and certification of persons. The status of signatory to the Multilateral Agreement (MLA) between ATS and EA was confirmed in 2018. After peer evaluation which was realized in November 2021, EA Multilateral Agreement Council (MAC) has issued a decision confirming that ATS remains a signatory to the EA MLA in the field of calibration (EN ISO/IEC 17025), testing (EN ISO/IEC 17025), including medical testing (EN ISO 15189), inspection (EN ISO/IEC 17020), certification of management systems (EN ISO/IEC 17021-1), certification of products, processes and services (EN ISO/IEC 17065), certification of persons (EN ISO/IEC 17024). Also, EA MAC confirmed that ATS is compliant with all relevant requirements in the field of PT providers, so decision of extension of the EA MLA agreement to PT providers (EN ISO/IEC 17043) was made.	
5	If the answer to question 4 is yes,
5.a	Which scopes of the MLA is it a signatory to?
ATS is a signatory of the EA MLA agreement in the field of testing laboratories, calibration laboratories, medical laboratories, control bodies, certification bodies for products, processes and services, persons and management systems. On the 15th October 2022 decision was made to extend the EA MLA agreement to PT providers.	
6	If the answer to question 4 is no,
6.a	Is the local AB actively working towards becoming a signatory and to which scopes? Please motivate based on the needs of the market.
N/A	
7	Please, obtain all statistics the AB has on, among other things, the following:
7.a	Number of accredited conformity assessment bodies to each of the ISO/CASCO standards (ISO/IEC 17025, 17065, 17021, 17020, etc.), and their scope of accreditation related to machinery.
According to data from the register of accredited bodies of the ATS, which is available on the website of the ATS http://www.registar.ats.rs/ , a total of 758 conformity assessment bodies (TOU) have been accredited, of which 343 are testing laboratories, 67 calibration laboratories, 14 medical laboratories, 285 inspection bodies, 22 certification bodies for product certification, 15 certification bodies for management system certification, 10 certification bodies for certification of persons and 2 accredited PT providers. Information on the scope of accreditation of individual TOUs is available by viewing the register of accredited TOUs on the ATS website http://www.registar.ats.rs/ . The register can be searched by entering parameters of interest in the search field (for example: subject of testing, inspection, certification, reference document...). Requests of Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC are transposed in Rule book of machine safety ("Official Gazette of R. Of Serbia", 58/16, 21/20). According to information from Register of accredited CAB there is no CAB that is accredited regarding Rule book of machine safety. There is also List of Serbian standards in area of machinery. Some of CABs are accredited against standards from the list. Information about that are available in Register of accredited CABs	

7.b	Number of technical experts/technical assessors available to the AB within the field of machinery.
AB in its Register of assessors and technical experts has about 70 TA/TE with machinery expertise.	
7.c	Number of lead assessors available to the AB

According to data from the register of accredited bodies of the ATS, which is available on the website of the ATS http://www.registar.ats.rs/ , a total of 758 conformity assessment bodies (TOU) have been accredited, of which 343 are testing laboratories, 67 calibration laboratories, 14 medical laboratories, 285 inspection bodies, 22 certification bodies for product certification, 15 certification bodies for management system certification, 10 certification bodies for certification of persons and 2 accredited PT providers. Information on the scope of accreditation of individual TOUs is available by viewing the register of accredited TOUs on the ATS website http://www.registar.ats.rs/ . The register can be searched by entering parameters of interest in the search field (for example: subject of testing, inspection, certification, reference document...). ATS has about 249 LA	
7.d	Number of applications for accreditation in the field of machinery, number of suspensions and withdrawals if applicable. Has any CAB designation (as a Notified Body) been revoked by the national regulator in the last years and what was the reason?
/	
8	Does the AB have access to sufficient local technical expertise to perform its duties within the fields covered by the machinery directive?
Yes	
9	If the answer to question 8 is yes,
9.a	Which sectors of the market do these come from, for example universities, industry, etc.?
From state institutions (faculties, institutes) as well as from the private sector.	
10	If the answer to question 8 is no,
10.a	Does the AB rely on experts from other countries?
If necessary, ATS can hire foreign assessors and technical experts who are in the register of assessors and experts of ATS. ATS, as a rule, uses evaluators and experts from the Republic of Serbia for accreditation in the area of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility. However, it is early to record that in 2013, through a project financed by the EU, a technical expert from Germany (DakkS) was engaged for the needs of the initial accreditation of a laboratory for testing electromagnetic compatibility.	
11	According to the AB, what are the main problems/difficulties CABs encounter during their initial accreditation process and during the accreditation cycle?
	Please explain and give examples with a particular focus on the machinery sector.
The most common problem is the insufficient preparation of the CABs for accreditation, which can result in a greater number of findings and a longer period of time for the implementation of corrective measures. The statement in question is general for initial accreditation procedures, that is, it is not specific for accreditation in the field of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility.	
12	Does the AB offer training for potential clients? Please explain what kind of training and motivate your answer based on the needs of the market.
According to Article 10 of the Law on Accreditation, the ATS is independent from the CABs that assesses. ATS may not provide consulting services to conformity assessment bodies, so, apart from generic trainings and information presented at CABs meetings, ATS does not organize any other type of training for its clients.	
13 Does	the AB actively encourage the CABs on the local market to become accredited by informing of the benefits? (e.g. the AB could advise the competent authorities about the use of accredited CABs in these directives). Please explain any activities that take place and motivate.

ATS spreads awareness of the importance of accreditation for the economy and users by organizing and participating in various promotional activities (editing the website, publication of newsletters, brochures, seminars...)	
14	Does the AB participate in the work of and cooperate with other institutions of the QI? For example with the NMI, Standardization Body, Regulators, etc.
Yes, with all.	
15	If the answer to question 14 is yes,
15.a	In what way and on which topics?
ATS cooperates with other quality infrastructure institutions by organizing trainings, meetings, exchange of evaluators and experts. LAW ON TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 49/21) Article 5, The method of adopting the technical regulation "The technical regulation is adopted according to the previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for the affairs of technical regulations, standardization, accreditation, measures and precious metals (hereinafter: the Ministry)." Article 19, Supervision of the work of appointed bodies At least once a year, the ATC submits reports to the competent ministry on the accreditation status of the conformity assessment body, which was appointed by that ministry on the basis of accreditation by the ATC. *Also, Resolving complaints and objections, especially in the domain of authorized bodies, which are addressed either to the relevant ministries or directly to the accreditation body.*	
16	If the answer to question 14 is no,
16.a	Explain why such participation/ cooperation does not exist? Motivate and explain, please.
N/A	

17	Does the AB request accredited testing and calibration laboratories to participate in interlaboratory comparisons?
Yes. According to ATS-PA02 Rules for the Participation in Inter-laboratory Comparisons and Proficiency Testing Schemes, it is an obligation for accredited laboratories that perform analytical tests and calibration and inspection bodies that use analytical tests that support control to participate in available PT schemes.	
18	If the answer to question 17 is yes,
18.a	Please provide statistical information on the type of measurements, products etc involved and on the participation rate.

Yes. According to ATS-PA02 Rules for the Participation in Inter-laboratory Comparisons and Proficiency Testing Schemes, it is an obligation for accredited laboratories that perform analytical tests and calibration and inspection bodies that use analytical tests that support control to participate in available PT schemes.

In addition to interlaboratory comparisons, PT schemes are also available in the subject area (records of early participation of accredited laboratories in schemes organized by providers IFM and Università di Firenze). ATS-PA02 Rules for participation in proficiency testing programs and interlaboratory comparisons are available on our website (in the document section: rules).

ATS-PA02 is in according to:
EA-4/21 INF:2018, Guidelines for the assessment of the appropriateness of small interlaboratory comparison within the process of laboratory accreditation

- EA-4/18 INF:2010, Guidance on the level and frequency of proficiency testing participation;
- ILAC-P9:06/2014, ILAC Policy for Participation in Proficiency Testing Activities

19	According to the AB, do local regulators promote accredited CAB services or is there a larger reliance on traditional methods such as the use of government owned, nonaccredited CAB resources? Please, explain.

The Ministry of Economy (the ministry responsible for accreditation) emphasizes the importance of the services of accredited CABs at seminars, forums and public addresses etc For example:
LAW ON TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 49/2021)

Article 5, The method of passing the technical regulation
"The technical regulation is adopted according to the previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for the affairs of technical regulations, standardization, accreditation, measures and precious metals (hereinafter: the Ministry)."

III ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY AND THE SERBIAN MARK OF CONFORMITY,
Article 8, Prescription of assessment of conformity

"A technical regulation may stipulate that certain conformity assessment activities are carried out by a conformity assessment body accredited in accordance with the relevant Serbian standard,
which contains requirements for conformity assessment bodies"

Article 11, Conformity assessment carried out by the manufacturer "If the technical regulation that adopted harmonized EU legislation stipulates that an accredited body within the manufacturer may participate in the conformity assessment procedure, that body must be organized as a separate organizational unit that may not participate in production, delivery, assembly, use or maintenance of products whose conformity it evaluates and can provide services exclusively to the manufacturer of which it is part."

Article 12, Conformity assessment carried out by a designated body

The appointed body can draw up and issue a domestic certificate of conformity without conducting the conformity assessment referred to in paragraph 4 of this article and in the case when the body that issued the foreign certificate of conformity is registered in the register of notified bodies for conformity assessment maintained by the European Commission, i.e. when the body which issued a foreign certificate of conformity accredited by a national accreditation body that is a signatory to the agreement on the recognition of the technical competence of conformity assessment bodies.

Article 17, Adopting a decision on the appointment of a conformity assessment body

When making a decision on the appointment, the accreditation certificate issued by the Accreditation Body of Serbia (hereinafter: ATS) is taken into account, to the extent that the conformity assessment procedures included in the scope of accreditation are prescribed.

Article 19, Supervision of the work of appointed bodies

Supervision over the work of appointed bodies, i.e. fulfilment of requests for appointment and fulfilment of obligations after the issuance of the decision on appointment, is carried out by the competent ministry. Supervision

of the work of appointed bodies also includes supervision of the fulfillment of requirements for subcontractors and related legal entities from Article 16 of this law.

At least once a year, the ATS submits reports to the competent ministry on the accreditation status of the conformity assessment body, which was appointed by that ministry on the basis of accreditation by the ATS.

Article 31, Obligations of the owner of the product in use

A technical regulation may determine that prescribed inspections are performed by an appointed or accredited conformity assessment body or a state administration body.

20	Does the AB have systematic and regular communication with regulators in areas of common interest?

YES

21	If the answer to question 20 is yes,
21.a	Please describe the type, topics and frequency of communication. Please provide examples.

According to the provisions of the new law on accreditation, ATS was obliged to sign protocols on cooperation with the bodies responsible for adopting regulations. Cooperation and communication with these bodies is carried out within the framework of signed cooperation protocols (communication takes place in relation to participation in working groups for the appointment/authorization of CABs, adoption of regulations, joint participation in trainings, ongoing problems in certain areas...)

In the previous period, there was no need for seminars or round tables with accredited bodies in the area of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility. ATS, as a rule, organizes seminars for all accredited conformity assessment bodies once a year, where they collect topics that are current and relevant for all types/schemes of accreditation. With themes seminars in the previous period you can find out on our website (documents section: informational material). If necessary, seminars and round tables with accredited bodies can be held, by type of accreditation or by area of conformity assessment

22	If the answer to question 20 is no,
22.a	Please explain and motivate why.

/

23 Does	the AB have systematic procedures for communication with the market, for example with CABs which can potentially be accredited and manufacturers who need CABs for their conformity assessment process? Please explain/describe and motivate.

The accreditation body of Serbia communicates daily with its accredited clients by conducting the accreditation procedures of these CABs.

In the previous period, there was no need for seminars or training of evaluators and experts with topics specific to the areas of conformity assessment of low-voltage electrical equipment and electromagnetic compatibility.
ATS, as a rule, once a year holds seminars (maintenance and improvement of knowledge, exchange of experiences) with leading and technical evaluators, by type of accreditation. When necessary, due to changes in the requirements for accreditation (e.g. transition to the application of the new edition of the reference standard for accreditation; changes or adoption of new documents with mandatory application) or other established specific needs, they organize specific trainings/seminars/round tables with evaluators and experts ma. All trainings and seminars for assessors and experts are conducted in accordance with ATS's documented training procedure.

24	Which ISO 170XY standard is/are used for accreditation in the TR for machineries? Do you follow EA-17 guideline?

SRPS ISO/IEC 17025:2017, SRPS ISO/IEC 17020:2012, SRPS EN ISO/IEC 17065:2016

25	Is there currently any scope uncovered by the services of the CABs in the machinery sector (in particular, machinery types to which the procedures for assessing the conformity of machinery with the requirements of the machinery directive by CABs is foreseen – i.e. Annex IV machinery). And if so, what is the rationale behind uncoverage (please specify)?

YES, due to lack of domestic manufacturers and economic interest	
26	Are there machinery types that are not well covered by the CABs services due to lack of economic interest/testing equipment/expertise on the side of CABs (i.e. market demand is high but no CA services are offered)?
Yes	
27	Are the national CABs designated after passing the accreditation audit only or is there any additional scrutiny check and/or additional requirements (insurance for example) by Ministry in charge?
Accreditation is a preferable way of proving CABs competence, but a special Committee formed by the line ministry makes a final decision on designation taking into account all relevant information, including accreditation certificate. There is a List of Serbian standards in the area of machinery transposing the EU list of harmonized standards. Some of CABs are accredited according to standards from the list. Information about that is available in Register of accredited CABs	

Annex 2 - Designated CABs

IDVORSKI LABORATORIJA DOO Belgrade
Belgrade, Volgina 15
Independent third party conformity assessment bodies- Designated/Accredited CABs (LVD and EMC)

Accreditation according to: *ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (testing laboratory) and EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (certification body for product certification)*
Interviewed person/s*: Sasa Jorgovanovic, director*

No.	Questions
1 and 2	What type of conformity assessment do they work with? **Ownership**
Testing and certification of products **Ownership:** 75% Institute Mihajlo Pupin doo, 5% FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, 20% "IKT Mreza" Business Association.	
3	**For testing laboratories:**
3.a	Which products can they test and which products do they actually test?
Electrical, electronic and radio-telecommunications products. (Examples of products within the scope of the answer). IT and multimedia equipment, LED lighting, PLC, electronic controllers, power supplies, rectifiers and chargers, UPS, medical electronic products, alarm systems, electronic measuring equipment, IoT and other smart IT products, electrical appliances, machines, radio telecommunication user equipment (radio technologies: WiFi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, RFID, SubGHz and the like completely and partially for mobile radio technologies 2G/3G/4G, GNSS, SRD radar...).	
3.b	Which standards (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local) do they use?
EN, IEC, ISO, ANSI, CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, SRPS Scope of accreditation for tests available at http://www.idvorsky.com/images/ispitivanja/IL_obim_akreditacije_2022.pdf	
3.c	What are the limitations they have in the form of range of measurements and measurement uncertainty?
The range of measurements according to the specifications of the equipment, some of the limitations regarding the measurement range are listed in the scope of accreditation of the testing laboratory. There are no special restrictions on measurement uncertainty. Of course we can't test all products, e.g. we can't do all EMC and RF/radio tests for: mobile phones, radars, automotive/vehicle electronic subassemblies, radio equipment for satellite systems except for some home receivers...	

3.d	Do they use in-house methods for testing electrical products?
No	
3.e	How do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Calibration of our measurement equipment we calibrated in accredited calibration laboratories. Part of it can be realized in Serbia (TOC - Technical Test Center Serbian Army, Jat Tehika, Nikola Tesla Institute), and part of the equipment is calibrated in foreign laboratories (Končar Zagreb, Kiwa Dare Netherlands, Seibersdorf Austria, Applus Spain, Germany, UK...). To ensure the quality of testing, various methods of internal control, monitoring of calibration trend, comparative measuring, interlaboratory comparisons, PT etc. are used as defined in the laboratory quality system.	
3.f	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on products, results, frequency, etc.
Yes, we participate in PT, according to our plan where is define the frequency, at least once during the accreditation period for each of the activities. The most used interlaboratory comparisons. We participated in one PT scheme which was organized by the University of Florence Italy. In the field of EMC and RF/radio testing, there are very few PT schemes available and there are no accredited providers (according to ISO/IEC 17043) So far, we have never had negative results (Z-score, En-number).	
3.g	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
No. Trainings in Serbia exist only for the general requirements of the management system. All technical trainings are either conducted by ourselves or we are looking for experts ourselves or participating in projects (The last example https://energy-labelling-eco-design.euzatebe.rs/rs/o-projektu -EU FOR ENERGY LABELING AND ECO-DESIGN OF PRODUCTS training organized as a part of the project). We organize and visit foreign laboratories ourselves. We also participate to the trainings which organized the Institute for Standardization of Serbia (last examples https://iss.rs/sr_Cyrl/training/course/show/24 - Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment (RiTT): Demonstration of compliance with essential requirements (with demonstration of laboratory test methods - new equipment and new methods)) some we did few years ago as part of the GIZ project (2014-2016) ACCESS - Assistance to the Competitiveness and Compatibility for the EU of Serbian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises:	

https://d-nb.info/1097609901/34	
4	**For calibration laboratories:**
4.a	What is the scope of their calibration activities for electrical units, i.e. which units can they calibrate?
N/A	
4.b	Which instruments can they calibrate and which instruments do they actually calibrate?
N/A	
4.c	What is the measurement range of their calibrations? Measurement unit and corresponding range and uncertainty.
N/A	
4.d	From where do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
N/A	
4.e	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on measurement units, range, uncertainty, results, frequency, etc.
N/A	
5	**For product and service certification bodies:**
5.a	Which products and services do they certify?
Electrical, electronic and radio-telecommunications products Conformity assessment of radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment according to the Rulebook on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment; / / Conformity assessment of equipment liable to cause electromagnetic disturbance, and/or the performance of which is liable to be affected by such disturbance according to the Rulebook on electromagnetic compatibility.	
5.b	Which product and service standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
SRPS- Serbian standards published in the list of harmonized standards with the Regulations LVD and EMC, which are according to IEC, ISO, CEN and CENELEC (see accreditation scope of our laboratory)	
5.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
It corresponds according to the current Serbian rules for EMC and RiTT equipment to importers and manufacturers who sell products only in Serbia. It is not suitable for domestic exporters and foreign producers who sell in the EU, USA and other world markets. Unfortunately, certification bodies for products from Serbia still cannot be NB for the EU, nor TBT for the FCC for the US market, so some exporters or foreign companies have to do certification outside the country (unless module A is applicable under EU directives).	

5.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
Trainings in Serbia exist only for the general requirements of the management system. All technical trainings are either conducted by ourselves within our own laboratory or we are looking for experts ourselves.	
6	**For management system certification bodies:**
6.a	Which management systems do they certify? Please, give examples such as quality management, environmental management, etc.
N/A	
6.b	Which management system standards do they use? ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local).
N/A	
6.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
N/A	
6.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
N/A	
7	**For inspection bodies:**
	Which products, installations, production procedures, etc do they inspect?
	Which standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
N/A	
	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
N/A	
	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
N/A	
8	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?
N/A	
9	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples.
N/A	
10	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples.

N/A	
11	Does the CAB have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations? Please, describe.
N/A	
12	Is the CAB accredited? Why or why not? Please explain and motivate. Is it market pressure, requirements of regulators, etc that influences the decision to be accredited or not to be accredited?
N/A	

KVALITET NIŠ

Niš, Bulevar Svetog Cara Konstantina 82-86

Independent third party conformity assessment bodies- Designated/Accredited CABs (LVD and EMC):

Accreditation according to: *ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (testing and calibration laboratory, ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (inspection body), ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (certification of products) and ISO /IEC 17021-1 (certification body for quality management systems)*

interviewed person/s*: Vladimir Vikašinovic, director (responsible manager), Ivan Popović (Head of Quality Assurance), Zvonimir Vuković (head of the testing sector)*

No.	**Questions**
1	What type of conformity assessment do they work with?
ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (testing and calibration laboratory, ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (inspection body), ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (certification of products) and ISO /IEC 17021-1 (certification body for quality management systems)	
2	**Ownership**
Ownership: 99.49% , REPUBLIC OF SERBIA and 0,51% private persons	
3	**For testing laboratories:**
3.a	Which products can they test and which products do they actually test?
Testing of electromagnetic compatibility / testing of safety parameters for electric household appliances and appliances for similar use / Testing of safety parameters for electronic grid-connected household appliances and appliances for similar use, and IT appliances and equipment; / Testing of safety parameters for luminaires, appliance switches, installation switches and connection accessories/ Testing of safety parameters for electrical measuring, controlling and laboratory equipment; / of safety parameters for electrical medical appliances and equipment.	
3.b	Which standards (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local) do they use?
Harmonized standards SRPS EN, SRPS IEC etc.	

3.c	What are the limitations they have in the form of range of measurements and measurement uncertainty?
We carry out tests according to the scope of accreditation, mostly standard household appliances. Products that are newer technologies often represent a challenge for us because we do not have the ability to test modules that are used for wireless communication.	
3.d	Do they use in-house methods for testing electrical products?
No, for electrical product we do not use in-house methods. We conduct testing according to the scope of accreditation, these are standard methods according to EN, IEC harmonized standards of LDV and EMC	
3.e	How do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Yes, we do calibration in the Serbia and abroad also, also we do intermediate control of metrology characteristics between two external calibrations. We calibrate all our measurement devices in accredited calibration laboratories. We have over 300 measuring devices, the big problem is that there are not enough accredited laboratories in Serbia that can calibrate some specific devices.	
3.f	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on products, results, frequency, etc.
Participate. We do PT comparisons for electric/ electronic products through PT providers, we do 3 to 5 per year. For some methods we make interlaboratory comparisons with laboratories from Serbia because we didn't found accredited PT provider according to ISO/IEC 17043.	
3.g	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
There are educated engineers and technicians in Serbia, but the field we deal with is relatively specific, so regardless of the professional qualifications of the people we hired, we had to provide additional training, and this is often a process that sometimes lasts a year or even more. We use trainings on the market, but we also organize internal trainings for our staff very often.	
4	**For calibration laboratories:**
4.a	What is the scope of their calibration activities for electrical units, i.e. which units can they calibrate?
calibration of direct current electric voltage measuring instruments: voltmeters, multimeters (analog and digital); / calibration of direct electric current measuring instruments: ammeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/ calibration of alternating current electric voltage measuring instruments: voltmeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/calibration of alternating electric current measuring instruments: ammeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/calibration of electric power measuring instruments: wattmeter's (analog and digital);/ calibration of electric resistance measuring instruments: resistors, ohmmeters, multimeters;	

4.b	Which instruments can they calibrate and which instruments do they actually calibrate?
All which are in the scope of accreditation.	
4.c	What is the measurement range of their calibrations? Measurement unit and corresponding range and uncertainty.
All this information is in the scope of accreditation (CMC)	
4.d	From where do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Metrological traceability is achieved through the national standards of the Republic of Serbia and the Czech Republic etc.	
4.e	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on measurement units, range, uncertainty, results, frequency, etc.
We participate whenever it is organized in our country, usually done by the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals.	
5	**For product and service certification bodies:**
5.a	Which products and services do they certify?
Electrical, electronic, gas-powered devices, solid fuels....	
5.b	Which product and service standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
Harmonized standards SRPS EN, SRPS IEC,...	
5.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
Yes, for now. We do product certification for clients from Serbia and abroad also.	
5.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain. .
There are educated engineers and technicians, but the area we deal with is relatively specific, so regardless of the professional qualifications the people we hired had to additionally train, and this is often a process that sometimes takes a year or even more. We use training on the market, but we also organize internal trainings for our staff very often	
6	**For management system certification bodies:**
6.a	Which management systems do they certify? Please, give examples such as quality management, environmental management, etc.
SRPS ISO 9001:2015, SRPS ISO 14001:2015, SRPS ISO 45001:2018, SRPS EN ISO 13485:2017	
6.b	Which management system standards do they use? ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local).
SRPS ISO 9001:2015, SRPS ISO 14001:2015, SRPS ISO 45001:2018, SRPS EN ISO 13485:2017	

6.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
Yes	
6.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
We don't think so. We are small market.	
7	**For inspection bodies:**
	Which products, installations, production procedures, etc do they inspect?
inspection of non-automatic weighing instruments and weighing scales for construction purposes, inspection of measuring instruments that are an integral part of medical devices (electrocardiographs, infusion pumps and perfusion pumps, ultrasonic physiotherapy devices, multifunctional devices for patient monitoring), inspection of blood pressure manometers.	
	Which standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
According the regulation and standards within that regulation for inspection of the products which are in the scope.	
	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
We don't have enough information.	
	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
We don't think so.	
8	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?
Both the private and public sectors.	
9	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples.
That we have, we follow through the Chamber of Commerce, through the competent ministries, we monitor developments in the areas we are dealing with at the European level.	
10	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples. .

Employees of Quality are members of several commissions at the Institute for Standardization of Serbia in almost all areas we deal with, so we believe that we have a pretty good deal about the events in IEC and CENELEC	
11	Does the CAB have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations? Please, describe.
Yes, we follow technical reports from several sources: through the Chamber of Commerce, through the competent Ministries, we monitor developments in the areas we deal with at the European level.	
12	Is the CAB accredited? Why or why not? Please explain and motivate. Is it market pressure, requirements of regulators, etc that influences the decision to be accredited or not to be accredited?
Yes, it is market request. This is necessary primarily for our clients, because very often the client's requirements are such that they need reports under accreditation.	

CABs: *Kvalitet AD Nis,*
To independent third party conformity assessment bodies
Designated/Accredited CABs (MD):

No.	Questions
1	What type of conformity assessment do they work with in the machinery sector? Testing, calibration, product certification, management system certification, inspection, etc.?
ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (testing and calibration laboratory, ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (inspection body), ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (certification of products) and ISO /IEC 17021-1 (certification body for quality management systems) Note: 99.49% , REPUBLIC OF SERBIA and 0,51% private persons	
2	Is the CAB accredited? Why or why not? Please explain and motivate. Is it market pressure, requirements of regulators, etc that influences the decision to be accredited or not to be accredited? Do costs of accreditation play an important role?
YES	

Motives are combined, sometimes it is due to regulators' requirements (i.e. for certification of products), for other types of conformity assessment motives originate mostly from market pressure (e.g. management system certification), and sometimes expectation from interested parties (e.g. for testing)		
3	**For testing laboratories:**	
3.a	Which products can they test and which products do they actually test?	
Testing capabilities are mostly covered by our scope of accreditation: Testing of electromagnetic compatibility / Testing of safety parameters for electric household appliances and appliances for similar use / Testing of safety parameters for electronic grid-connected household appliances and appliances for similar use, and IT appliances and equipment / Testing of safety parameters for portable and transportable tools with electromotors / Testing of safety parameters for electric motor operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery / Testing of safety parameters for luminaires, appliance switches, installation switches and connection accessories / Testing of safety parameters for domestic cooking appliances burning gas /Testing of in-situ measurement of electromagnetic field strength related to human exposure in the vicinity of base stations But also, there are some other capabilities not covered by accreditation, e.g. regarding performance of some equipment (like energy efficiency) etc.		
3.b	Which product testing standards (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local) do they use?	
Harmonized standards SRPS EN, SRPS IEC, SRPS EN etc.		
3.c	What are the limitations they have in the form of range of measurements and measurement uncertainty?	
We carry out tests according to the scope of accreditation, and limitations, if exist, are stated there. Products that are newer technologies often present a serious challenge for us because we do not have the ability to test modules that are used for wireless communication.		
3.d	Do they use in-house methods for testing machinery?	
No we do not use in-house methods. We conduct testing according to the EN/IEC/ISO standards regardless of their accreditation status		
3.e	How do they obtain their traceability of measurements?	
Yes, we do calibration of our equipment in Serbia and abroad in adequate organizations (accredited calibration laboratories and similar). Beside that we do intermediate control of metrology characteristics between two external calibrations, if necessary. We calibrate all our measurement devices in accredited calibration laboratories. We have over 300 measuring devices, the big problem is that there are not enough accredited laboratories in Serbia that can calibrate some specific devices.		

3.f	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on products, results, frequency of participation, etc.
We do participate through accredited PT providers, national Directorate of Measures and Precious Metal, and some other acceptable interlaboratory comparisons with other laboratories from Serbia.	
3.g	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
There are educated engineers and technicians in Serbia, but the field we deal with is relatively specific, so regardless of the professional qualifications of the people we hired, we had to provide additional training, and this is often a process that sometimes lasts a year or even more. We use trainings on the market, but we also organize internal trainings for our staff very often.	
4	**For calibration laboratories:**
4.a	What is the scope of their calibration activities for units required within the machinery sector, i.e. which units can they calibrate?
calibration of direct current electric voltage measuring instruments: voltmeters, multimeters (analog and digital); / calibration of direct electric current measuring instruments: ammeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/ calibration of alternating current electric voltage measuring instruments: voltmeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/calibration of alternating electric current measuring instruments: ammeters, multimeters (analog and digital);/calibration of electric power measuring instruments: wattmeter's (analog and digital);/ calibration of electric resistance measuring instruments: resistors, ohmmeters, multimeters;	
4.b	Which instruments can they calibrate and which instruments do they actually calibrate?
All which are in the scope of accreditation.	
4.c	What is the measurement range of their calibrations? Measurement unit and corresponding range and uncertainty.
All this information is in the scope of accreditation (CMC)	
4.d	From where do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Metrological traceability is achieved through the national standards of the Republic of Serbia and the Czech Republic etc.	
4.e	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on measurement units, range, uncertainty, results, frequency, etc.
We participate whenever it is organized in our country, usually done by the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals.	
5	**For product and service certification bodies:**

5.a	Which products do they certify within the machinery sector? In particular, do they have a role similar to that of a notified body?
Currently, we perform voluntary certification of Machines which are not covered by the Article 11 of the Rulebook on Machinery Safety of Republic of Serbia. Formerly, before the change of our national regulation (i.e. until 2022), our role was mostly similar to that of a notified body	
5.b	Do they have a role similar to that of a notified body, i.e. are they appointed by the regulators to perform certification or type approval of machinery products, etc.?
Formerly, before the change of our national regulation (i.e. until 2022), our role was mostly similar to that of a notified body. Now, we do not act as a notified body in the field of machinery.	
5.c	If the answer to question 5.b is yes, please explain the process by which they are appointed, which requirement they have to meet, their obligation towards regulators, the extent of their responsibility and obligation in general, etc.
/	
5.d	Which product standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
We use EN, IEC, ISO standards, mostly standards listed as harmonized standards	
5.e	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
Our services in this field are in accordance with our capabilities, national regulations, and our status as country (non-EU, this not capable of direct participating in CE marking). SO, we probably do fulfill some needs of our market, but not all (especially to domestic manufacturers who want to export their product world wide).	
5.f	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain. Explain also how they cope with the lack of expertise.
There are educated engineers and technicians in Serbia, but the field we deal with is relatively specific, so regardless of the professional qualifications of the people we hired, we had to provide additional training, and this is often a process that sometimes lasts a year or even more. We use trainings on the market, but we also organize internal trainings for our staff very often. Sometimes we establish cooperation with competent institutions abroad, like in the case of testing of safety parameters for domestic cooking appliances burning gas	
6	**For management system certification bodies:**
6.a	Which management systems do they certify? Please, give examples such as quality management, environmental management, etc.

2-05-002 Scope KVALITET NIS 17021 (SRPS ISO 9001:2015, SRPS ISO 14001:2015, SRPS ISO 45001:2018, SRPS EN ISO 13485:2017	
6.b	Do they have a role similar to that of a notified body, i.e. are they appointed by the regulators to certify the management systems of manufacturers of machinery products, etc.?
No.	
6.c	If the answer to question 6.b is yes, please explain the process by which they are appointed, which requirement they have to meet, their obligation towards regulators, the extent of their responsibility and obligation in general, etc.
/	
6.d	Which management system standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local).
ISO/EN standards	
6.e	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.
Our scope of accreditation mostly covers EA codes related to Machinery, so we believe that we can provide services in this area in accordance with the needs of the market	
6.f	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain. Explain also how they cope with the lack of expertise.
We have internal experts in this area, and, when needed we have a pool of external experts which can provide additional expertise	
7	**For inspection bodies:**
7.a	Which products, installations, production procedures, etc do they inspect?
inspection of non-automatic weighing instruments and weighing scales for construction purposes, inspection of measuring instruments that are an integral part of medical devices (electrocardiographs, infusion pumps and perfusion pumps, ultrasonic physiotherapy devices, multifunctional devices for patient monitoring), inspection of blood pressure manometers.	
7.b	Do they perform factory inspections for total quality assurance within the machinery sector?
No.	
7.b	Which standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)
IEC, local	
7.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.

We provide our service in accordance with or capabilities, accreditations and designations granted by the Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals. We lack in some equipment to expand our scope of accreditation/designation in order to provide full service in this areas, so we can not fulfill all expectations of the market	
7.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain. Explain also how they cope with the lack of expertise.
We don't think so there is enough expertise in the field of inspection of measuring instruments which are part of medical devices. We do have some internal expertise in this field and currently it is enough for the load of work that we have.	
8	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?
It depends of the are of conformity assessment: Testing – mostly manufacturers Calibration – end users and manufacturers Product certification – mostly importers Inspection – mostly end-users Management Systems certification – Various types of organizations	
9	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of machinery (or in general)? Please explain the procedure and give examples.
We try to follow latest devlopments through the Chamber of Commerce, through following the sites of relevant ministries, we are members in various committees in our National Institute for Standardization where we participate in development of national standards (mostly by adopting EN/ISO/IEC standards) etc..	
10	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in the area of machinery products? Please explain the procedure and give examples.
We have a policy of active participation in standardization activities and employees of Kvalitet are members of several commissions at the Institute for Standardization of Serbia in almost all areas we deal with, so we believe that we have a pretty good deal about the latest developments in the field of standardization. However, there is no strict, written procedure for implementation of those activities	
11	Does the CAB have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations? Please, describe.

Yes, we follow development of national regulation in this area through several sources: the Chamber of Commerce, relevant Governmental departments, and we actively participate in giving comments and feedback during development stages (when we are allowed/informed about it)	
12	Do you have any procedural limitations in refusing to conduct a conformity assessment (for example: language)
Yes, it is market request. This is necessary primarily for our clients, because very often the client's requirements are such that they need reports under accreditation.	
13	Do you have an internal procedure for assuring that integrity and independency are in place when accepting the order from a client (risk assessment)?
Yes, there are various mechanisms – Impartiality policy, procedures for impartiality and risk assessment, supervising by the independent Impartiality Committee and other mechanisms.	
14	Do you cooperate in any kind of cooperation of CAB on a national, regional or international level? If yes, please explain the cooperation and give info on type, scope, frequency etc of that cooperation
Yes: - members of the Association of CAB in the Chambers of Commerce - CB scheeme	
15	According to which type of CA body from the scheme for a machinery (from EA-17) are you accredited, if any? Module B (ISO/IEC 17065)? Module H (SO/IEC 17021-1)? /
/	

SIQ DOO Belgrade,
Laboratory for Testing Electrical Safety, Electromagnetics and Machinery

Accreditation according to: *ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (testing laboratory) and ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (inspection body)*
interviewed person/s*: Zoran Vukovic, director (responsible manager and contact person for ATS-Accreditation Body of Serbia for inspection body)*

No.	**Questions**
1	What type of conformity assessment do they work with?
Testing and certification of products	
2	**Ownership:**

100% , SLOVENSKI INSTITUT ZA KAKOVOST IN MEROSLOVJE (Slovenia)	
3	**For testing laboratories:**
3.a	Which products can they test and which products do they actually test?
Testing of electromagnetic compatibility; / Testing of safety parameters. Testing and control of electrical safety LVD, electromagnetic compatibility EMC, MD - household appliances, IT equipment, audio - video equipment, medical devices, machines, measuring equipment - devices MEAS - measuring equipment that has power, lighting - lights, for automotive free compliance (development testing) electronic equipment that is installed. Everything about household appliances, piya pans ect.	
3.b	Which standards (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local) do they use?
EN standards also SRPS (Serbian) equivalent to EN and BS EN standards (See Scope of accreditation for testing)	
3.c	What are the limitations they have in the form of range of measurements and measurement uncertainty?
Such cases rarely occur. Hight currents and something like this.	
3.d	Do they use in-house methods for testing electrical products? .
No. All testing methods are standard methods according to EN harmonized standards	
3.e	How do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Locally in Serbia (Institute Nikola Tesla, TOC - Technical Test Center Serbian Army) and SIQ Slovenia, Switzerland, other calibration laboratories in Slovenia. The biggest problem is equipment for EMC, for most equipment there is no calibration capacity.	
3.f	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on products, results, frequency, etc.
Yes, we participate in PT, according to our plan where is define the frequency, at least once during the accreditation period for each of the activities. The most used interlaboratory comparisons because don't have adequate PT scheme under accreditation according to ISO/IEC 17043. We participate in PT schemes with SIQ Slovenia, AD Kvalitet Niš, Teleoptik and ither. Also we participate in PT organized by IFM Austria, household appliances. We did not have unacceptable Z-score.	
3.g	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.

Our experts attend training organized by the parent organization SIQ Slovenia. Also we trained our technical staff in in-house training organized with local experts, also training organized by Institute of Standardization.		
4	**For calibration laboratories:**	**N/A**
5	**For product and service certification bodies:**	**N/A**
6	**For management system certification bodies:**	SIQ Slovenia, parent organization, is doing these jobs
6.a	Which management systems do they certify? Please, give examples such as quality management, environmental management, etc.	
N/A		
6.b	Which management system standards do they use? ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local).	
N/A		
6.c	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.	
N/A		
6.d	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.	
N/A		
7	**For inspection bodies:**	Only for MD (Machine Directive)
	Which products, installations, production procedures, etc do they inspect?	
inspection of safety of electrical household appliances and similar appliances		
	Which standards do they use? (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local)	
EN standards and ISO/IEC		
	Does this correspond to the needs of the market? Please, explain.	
Yes. We didint have any request that we couldt realized.		
	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.	
We don't think so. Insufficient training and technical knowledge regarding product testing		
8	From which sectors do their customers come? Please specify: private and/or government, technical field of activity, manufacturers, importers/exporters, etc.?	
Mostly privately. Produce. Importers don't. They also work from Germany, Bulgaria, Danse, America etc.		
9	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples.	

Hard. Personal accounts. SIQ switchboard, i.e. SIQ group (parent organization). When the standard is changed, SIQ Slovenia provides training.	
10	Does the CAB have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in the area of electrical products? (or as it may be in its own area of activity). Please explain the procedure and give examples.
SIQ Slovenia. We are in the working group of Serbian Institute of Standardization, we have 5 members in different working groups.	
11	Does the CAB have a procedure to follow-up directives and technical regulations? Please, describe.
Yes, through SIQ Slovenia, an information center.	
12	Is the CAB accredited? Why or why not? Please explain and motivate. Is it market pressure, requirements of regulators, etc that influences the decision to be accredited or not to be accredited? .
Yes I do. To be sought. Both for testing purposes for domestic and foreign manufacturers	

MD

No.	Questions
1	What type of conformity assessment do they work with in the machinery sector? Testing, calibration, product certification, management system certification, inspection, etc.?
Testing machine	
2	Is the CAB accredited? Why or why not? Please explain and motivate. Is it market pressure, requirements of regulators, etc that influences the decision to be accredited or not to be accredited? Do costs of accreditation play an important role? .
Yes, we are waiting for the accreditation of the ATS. Due to the needs of the market It's not a requirement of the legislature. They don't play a significant role	

3	**For testing laboratories:**
3.a	Which products can they test and which products do they actually test?
Most products, except machinery, which are in Annex IV to the Machinery Safety Directive. We examine conveyors, workstations and assembly stations.	
3.b	Which product testing standards (ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC, local) do they use?
EN/IEC/ISO	
3.c	What are the limitations they have in the form of range of measurements and measurement uncertainty?
There are no restrictions on the test methods we use.	
3.d	Do they use in-house methods for testing machinery?
We do not use internally developed methods.	
3.e	How do they obtain their traceability of measurements?
Equipment for measuring mechanical quantities is calibrated in the ground. Equipment for measuring el. Size calibrates abroad..	
3.f	Do they participate in interlaboratory comparisons? Please, provide in depth information on products, results, frequency of participation, etc.
Yes We can't give you a list at this time.	
3.g	Does the local market offer experts with sufficient technical know-how to facilitate the employment of competent work force? Please, explain.
No, the field of machine safety is not given enough attention in curricula.	

Annex 3 - Manufacturers

INSA A.D. Belgrade
Tršćanska 21, Belgrade (Zemun)
interviewed persons: *Svetlana Milovanović (quality representative)*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	204 employees
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	- Clock mechanisms (alarm clock, chess clock) - Water meters - automatic water meter reading systems - Gasometers (only verification and service) - Securing mechanisms for mortar and artillery ammunition, anti-tank and naval mines...
4	What is the production volume?	Clock mechanisms - 5 to 10,000 pieces per year Water meters - about 50,000 units per year Securing mechanisms - from 20,000 to 100,000 pieces per year
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	Montenegro Macedonia Bosnia and Hercegovina Germany USA
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade	Chamber of Commerce of Serbia

	association or similar organization? Which?	
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Yes, by certification body CESNA (ISO 9001; ISO 14001; ISO 45001; ISO 27001) We have also accredited CABs according ISO/IEC 17020 (inpsection body) and ISO/IEC 17025 (testing laboratory). Also we implemented Irish regulation NSAI and Directive 2014/32/EU, modul D
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Domestic company representing a foreign certification body United State of America Cesna is ASIC Accreditation services international commission.
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	USA accreditation body ASIC
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	N/A
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	N/A
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	The problem of finding competent personnel on the market of the following professions and for the following reasons: - mechanical and electrical engineers - of a financial nature (low income in the organization) - turners, metal cutters, adjusters, CNC machine operators - there are no narrowly profiled staff on

		the labour market, as well as low salaries in the organization
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	NO - not suitable staff because there is no adequate professional training on the market, especially in relation to harmonized standards
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	Calibration of measuring equipment and devices
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	No
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	There is no possibility of calibrating flowmeters - working standards on the domestic market
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	By sending standards to Macedonia or Slovakia for calibration in its accredited calibration laboratories.
15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes, we used only accredited CABs
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Yes
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	The lack of equipment and the inability of laboratories to carry out certain types of necessary tests
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes, only for testing the water meter
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	Yes, we have accredited CABs according to ISO/IEC 17020 (inpsection body) and ISO/IEC 17025 (testing laboratory).
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	By calibration of measuring equipment and devices in accredited calibration laboratory which is used in internal and external control. Traceability is also ensured by internal and external control during and after the end of the production process

21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Interlaboratory comparisons
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes we have according to management systems that we implemented. It is described on Quality Manual of organization.
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	As a joint-stock and public company, we are obliged to fulfil and follow all legal provisions regarding our company.

FKS Holding Kablovi a.d. Jagodina (Cable factory Jagodina)

Kraljevića Marka 9B, Jagodina
interviewed person *Zoran Simic (coordinator for integrated management system in Cable Factory Jagodina)*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	358 employees
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	We have four product plants at the Jagodina location. (FKS-TKL, FKS Elmos), Bresje (FKS-EK), Dragocvet (FKS-KPI)
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Power, telecommunication and signal cables and cable accessories and connectors.
4	What is the production volume?	About 3,000 tons are produced annually.
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	Albania, Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic and Austria.
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	No
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Certified by YUQS.
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes, YUQS is accredited from ATS (Accreditation Body of Serbia)
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	National body from Serbia.
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	By ATS (Accreditation Body of Serbia)
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No. We have enough competent person in Jagodina
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	Yes. Quality manager, as well technical department follow compliance with the latest changes in product standards is monitored in cooperation with the Institute for Standardization and by monitoring their website
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	Testing, calibration, inspection and product certification.
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Yes
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	**N/A**
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	**N/A**
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**

15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes, only accredited.
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Yes, they have international certificates for our product and they excepted testing that we did in Serbian CABs
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	**N/A**
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No, we were accredited. Due to the lack of financial resources, we did not renew the accreditation
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Only with calibrated measuring equipment.
21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Membership in the RS Chamber of Commerce, Belgrade Chamber of Commerce,
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	From the website of the Institute for Standardization of Serbia. Previously participated in commissions for translation and development of standards in the commissions of Institute for Standardization of Serbia
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes, we have procedure in documented quality management system.

ALING-CONEL d.o.o.

Železnička 10, 21432 Gajdobra, Srbija

interviewed person *Ana Grujic (quality manager), Jovica Ristic (development manager)*

No.	Question	Answers and comments

1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	330 employees
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One, one location Železnička 10, 21432 Gajdobra, Srbija
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Electrical installation material (switches and sockets, plugs/sockets, portable socket and similar products)
4	What is the production volume?	16,000,000 pcs/year
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	YES, all countries of the former Yugoslavia, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Slovakia, Belgium, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Libya, UAE
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	No
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Yes, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 is certified by TÜV Rheinland
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes, by DAkkS, Deutsche Affreditierungsstelle
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	local representative office in Serbia
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	By DAkkS, Deutsche Affreditierungsstelle - Germany
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**

10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No. Lack of educated staff, lack of experience and knowledge.
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	Yes. Many years of experience in this field and following newspapers. Our employees are the membership and commissions and the adoption of standards in Onsite and the standardization of Serbia.
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	Calibration of measuring equipment
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	Type testing of our products and CE marking
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	Yes. We are testing and CE marking our products in EU notified bodies (VDA, SIQ)
15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes, only accredited.
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	no
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	Services of European CABs
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	Requirements of individual markets for conformity marking
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes for testing, without accreditation.
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Yes, with calibrating of its measuring equipment.

21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Planned participation in fairs, monitoring the competition
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes, participation in commissions for the adoption of standards within the Institute of Standardization of Serbia.
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes, we have procedure in documented quality management system for following standards and regulations.

Institute "Mihajlo Pupin" Belgrade

Volgina 15, Belgrade

interviewed person: *Zeljko Stojkovic, Assistant Director*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	514 employees
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One, location Str. Volgina 15, Serbia
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Dedicated systems for management, signaling and telecommunications
4	What is the production volume?	About 5.000 per year
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	Yes, Western Balkan countries, African countries
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Yes, ICT Net cluster, Chamber of Commerce of Serbia
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, we have ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, ISO 27001:2013, SR10:2015
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Certified by YUQS.

8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes, YUQS is accredited from ATS (Accreditation Body of Serbia)
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	National body from Serbia.
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	By ATS (Accreditation Body of Serbia)
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No. Lack of educated staff, lack of experience and knowledge.
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	Yes. Internal expertise is carried out by technical staff in the development and implementation of complex projects for the military industry and management of infrastructure systems.
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	LVD, EMC testing and simpler climate-mechanical laboratory tests. We have IDVORSKI accredited laboratory.
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Not completely
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	Complex climate-mechanical tests, issuance of SIL certificate
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	Engaging foreign CABs
15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes

16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Yes
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	**N/A**
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes, Idvorski accredited testing laboratory
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	yes
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Yes. We calibrated our measurement equipment.
21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Yes. Via Serbian Chamber of Commerce PKS, ICT Net cluster and EULYNX
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Membership in EULYNX and independent monitoring of changes in relevant standards.
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Through the persons in charge of the quality department for information collection by PKS (Serbian Chamber of Commerce), ICT Net cluster, Institute for Standardization of Serbia, where we are also members of certain working groups.

Meter&Control DOO Belgrade

Veljka Dugoševića 54, Belgrade

interviewed person: *Vladan Lapčević, Director*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	156 employees

2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One location: Partizanski put 515v, 11045 Sopot, Serbia
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Smart electricity meters, data centers (data concentrators), communication modules (cellular, PLC), AMM (remote sensing, parameterization and demand response software)
4	What is the production volume?	In the previous year (2021) over 100 000, in 2022 planned about 150 000
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	Yes. In surrounding countries: BiH, Montenegro. In EU countries: Slovakia, Czech Republic. We also exports to Switzerland and Bahrain.
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Chamber of Commerce of Serbia. Meter&Control is a member of the French-Serbian Chamber of Commerce, which brings together over 120 French and domestic companies in Serbia. Meter&Control is also a member of: ESMIG European Smart Metering Industry Group; G3-Alliance , DLMS User Association.
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes. ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 27001:2013, ISO 45001:2018 issued by SGS-Belgrade. Also we have Inspection body according to ISO 17020:2013 accredited by ATS (Accreditation body of Serbia)
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Yes
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Its local organization SGS Serbia, but this SGS representative office in Serbia SGS Belgrade is certified by ATS (Accreditation body of Serbia) as a conformity assessment body for product certification according to ISO/IEC 17065.
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	SGS is accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Body for certificates related to our company, according to the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 - SAS (Accredited Body: SGS SOciété Générale de Surveillance SA), while for the

		certificate related to our organization according to the requirements of ISO / IEC 27001 standard is accredited by the British Accreditation Body - UKAS.
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	It is not easy to find competent local staff, given that for some processes is a lack of working skills on the markets in Serbia. Example are: medium/senior software developers, QA engineers, then controllers/inspectors for controlling/verification of electricity meters. Meter&Control has intensive cooperation with the University of Belgrade , primarily with the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Belgrade, Faculty of Organizational Sciences and is constantly working on bringing young engineers, in order to provide competent staff.
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	Yes, the management of regulations according to the areas of LVD and EMC are under the jurisdiction of sector R&D, more precisely development departments and QA. Persons who are qualified are: Director of R&D, R&D Manager, R&D Engineer, Management Systems Engineer and Certification.
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	The external value in our case is the conformity of the product and the conformity of the quality of the production process by : • NMI , The Netherlands-EU type examination certificate, i.e assessment of products-electricity meters according to mid directive 2014/32/EU (MID Module B) • MIRS (Metrological Institute of Slovenia)-MID 2014/32/EU (MID Module D) Approval of quality production process • MEATS (Federal Institute of Metrology Swiss)-CH Module B + CH Module D in accordance with CH regulation: Ordinance of 15 February 2006 on Measuring Instruments

		(MessMV, SR 941.210) Annex 2 Module D. Ordinance of FDJP of 26 August 2015 on Electrical Energy Meters (EMmV) • DMDM (Serbian Directorate for Measures and Precious Metals) - Certificates of inspection of type testing of meters and quality approval of the production process module.
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Yes
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	**N/A**
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	**N/A**
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Final control/verification of electricity and is accepted by the aforementioned national authorities (example: EU-MIRS and CH-METS) and customers in their markets.
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	**N/A**
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes, we have
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	Yes, we have Inspection Body accredited accoring to ISO/IEC 17020, by the ATS (Accreditation Body of Serbia), as a type **C**. In the Inspection body, the tasks of controlling and verifying electricity meters are carried out. The Inspection body has a competent and professional staff to perform the tasks of controlling electricity meters. The technical director of the Inspection body performs the order of supervision of the staff and make a plans for the training of personnel.
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Meter & Control calibrates/verifies equipment for controlling meters at specific time intervals.

		Also we performs comparisons of measurement results.
21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Yes I do. Procedure: M&C-P-02-Market research, planning, monitoring and reviewing the management system and management responsibility. It is also defined in the QMS document: Quality Manual od Management System .
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes, in the Procedure of QMS: M&C-P-01-Document and Records Management, the identification of applicable legal regulations and standards is described. Among other things, the IEC, CENELEC regulations, which are located, stored and updated on the local network: \\carlitonew\Regulative
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes. Meter&Control meets the essential requirements of the directives relating to the manufacture of meters and other products: MID, EMC, LVD. It is in accordance with the requirements and regulations of the Republic of Serbia in terms of safety and health at work, fire protection and environmental protection. The Meter&Control process is based on the PDCA cycle and risk-based thinking. Meter&Control is committed to constantly improving the delivered products and services, and is the main focus on customer satisfaction.

ELIT INOX D.O.O. ČAČAK

Milutina Mandića 2, ČAČAK

interviewed person *technical assistant.*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	In the production of electrical products, we have 50 employees

2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Electric water heaters and electric heaters with electron thermostat
4	What is the production volume?	The annual volume is about 30.000 boilers and 30.000 heaters
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	Our products are exported to The Republic of Srpska, Montenegro, Albania and Poland
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	No
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Yes I do
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes I do
8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Quality management system according to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 is certified by TUV ADRIA d.o.o. (TÜV Thuringia)
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	DAkks accreditation
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	Finding competent local staff is a serious task . The outflow of the most skilled persons is constant.

11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	Engineer from technical support follows regulations and informs production managers, who further implement it with the aim of full and continuous harmonization of electrical products with LVD and EMC requirements.
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	Certification of all products according to the requirements of the European directives, by accredited laboratories as well as regular audits of the quality management system
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Yes, partly
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	CE marking certification
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	Through the local CABs, we receive the service at the KONCAR-Zagreb Institute
15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	Yes
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	The local CABs that we work with, KVALITET a.d. NIs - national certification body for issuing CB certificates within the international IECE CB seed. SIQ Belgrade owned by SIQ Slovenia, internationally valid certificate of conformity
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	N/A
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No. Calibration of our measuring equipment make the Electrical Engineering Institute Nikola Tesla-Laboratory for Testing and Measuring.
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	Yes. Electrical Engineering Institute Nikola Tesla is accredited by Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS 02-045)
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Use of exclusively standardized measuring equipment. We regularly make calibration of our equipment.

21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	We follow and monitoring market and the possible impact on our product and its development.
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Domestic laws and bylaws, as well as standards relating to our field of production we regularly followed and they are in line with IEC and CENELEC standards
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	All our products are certified in accredited laboratories before going on the market. We are up today with regulation and we control it on the daily base.

Milan Blagojević Smederevo A.D.
Djure Strugara 20, Smederevo
interviewed person *Quality Manager*

No.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	420 employees
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One production plant
3	Which are the manufactured electrical products?	Electric stoves, pellet ovens and pellet boilers
4	What is the production volume?	15,000 pieces per year
5	Does the manufacturer export the products? If yes, to which countries?	To export to over 40 to 50 countries products, of which in 15 countries boilers and pellet stoves mainly to EU territory
6	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Member of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce
7	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	ISO 9001:2014, ISO 14001:2015
8	**If the answer to question 7 is yes,**	
8.a	Is it certified?	Yes. By TUV NORD Gmbh accredited by Dakks, German Accreditation Body
8.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes

8.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Based in another country
8.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Dakks, German Accreditation Body, accredited according to ISO/IEC 17021-1
9	**If the answer to question 7 is no,**	**N/A**
9.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	**N/A**
9.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	**N/A**
10	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	It's hard to find, a large fluctuation in professional staff
11	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of LVD and EMC? Please, explain/describe.	The whole team Director of Development Development engineer responsible for LVD and EMC regulation. Employee responsible for the certification of the management system
12	Which external conformity assessment services does the manufacturer use locally for its production process and conformity assessment procedures?	Laboratory tests provided from: KVALITET NIS, for LVD and EMC, SIQ Slovenia, as well with Bulgaria for control 96, Gornja Orahovica Bulgari. For testing from the aspect of energy efficiency - Institute in Brno, Slovakia
13	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Partially everything that is needed for Republic od Serbia we could make a test in accredited laboratories in Serbia for LVD and EMC. What we cannot be completed in Serbia we use laboratories which are abroad, primarily we use laboratory in Bulgaria for testing of energy efficiency.
14	**If the answer to question 13 is no,**	**N/A**
14.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	**N/A**
14.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**

15	Are the CABs that the manufacturer uses accredited? If not, why?	All CABS that we used are accredited. KVALITET NIS, is accredited in Serbia, as well as SIQ Belgrade. Inspection Body from Bulgaria is in NANDO base.
16	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes testing by local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	CE mark for the EU is obtained only after testing in Bulgaria where energy efficiency tests are completed. KVALITET Nis provides all the necessary tests for LVD and EMC that precede surveys in Bulgaria
17	**If the answer to question 16 is no,**	**N/A**
17.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	**N/A**
17.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	**N/A**
18	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	We have an internal laboratory for combustion testing and energy efficiency, while tests for LVD and EMC are done externally.
19	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	It is not accredited our internal laboratory.
20	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	The monitoring of LVD and EMC measurements is carried out externally
21	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Through the appointed body is informed, through the seminar Over in the contact with accredited laboratories that we providing testing.
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in IEC and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Through the appointed body is informed, through the seminar Through professional meetings Contact with CABs etc.
23	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	There is a procedure within the framework of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

RIVAL INDUSTRIJA d.o.o.Belgrade
Person : *Slobodan Pavicevic, director*
Location : *Belgrade*

NO.	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	16
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1 location, with production suitable, 3 production facilities
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Electric motor ramps for the disabled Annex IV
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, We have final control for every product, according to internal testing instruction.
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	Yes,
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	Yes, for inspection and testing of work equipment according to HSE regulation no.
7	What is the production volume?	10 pieces per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin?	Yes - Montenegro and Bosnia - No

	- If yes, please explain which and/or why.	
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Yes, Serbian Chamber of Commerce
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO/IEC 45001
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	Yes
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	No, in Serbia
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Accreditation Body of Serbia
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	Request of the market
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	N/A
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	N/A
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA	Yes, director Institute for standardization

	- CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	yes
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	We are not informed
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	We didn't use because we didn't export except in region (Bosnia and Montenegro)
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	N/A
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	We don't calibration our measurement equipment
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	We don't have
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	We don't have
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	We don't have
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	We don't know
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process?	Yes. We did it

	If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	No in that way
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	no

PPT INŽENJERING a.d. Belgrade

Person : *Ivica Burgić, Msc mechanical engineer, General Manager, Snežana Radojičić, IMS representatives*

Location : *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	50
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	Production complex in Trstenik
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	hydraulic presses, shears, scissors and telescopic platforms, various hydraulic drives for controlling latches, damper valves and similar for the needs of thermal power plants, cement plants, petrochemicals
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, We have input, process and final
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	Yes,
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES:	

	Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	no Yes. Testing, control
7	What is the production volume?	25.000.000,00 RSD
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes, yes Russia Yes, yes
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Yes, Serbian Chamber of Commerce
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, we have quality management and we have iso 9001:2015 certificate (certificate number CH21/0067.00) which is valid until January 2025, when the new recertification will be carried out. ISO 9001 was first implemented in our organization in 2007.
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	Yes
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	It is a certification body established in Switzerland, SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA , a branch in Belgrade
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	SGS Belgrade was founded in Serbia in 2001 as a full member of SGS Group. SGS Belgrade is authorized by the national accreditation body as a control oganization according to SRPS ISO / IEC 17020. ISO 9001 certificate attached

12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	N/A
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	N/A
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	N/A
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	Yes, IMS representative and technical department CABs, Ministry, Standardization Body, etc.
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Partly
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	/
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Yes Partly
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local	/

	conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	Yes we have testing facilities
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No, its not accredited
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Yes, we calibrate the measuring equipment in the Metrological Laboratory PPT NAMENSKA a.d. A reservoir about which there are appropriate beliefs for each measuring instrument. Annex : Certificate of correctness of the measuring instrument No. 3383/22 of 25.11.2022. valid until 25.11.2023.
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	In quality management system
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	/
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	There is no risk assessment for the products. There is an assessment of the risk of workplaces as well as risk assessment on the construction sites where the works are carried out (Elaborate on the arrangement of the construction site).
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	no

AGROART D.o.o.
Person : *Rada Labanac*
Location : *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments

1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	10
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1 production facilities
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Mechanical seeders for sowing close-row crops (wheat, oilseed rape, soy, alfalfa, oats, oats, etc.) Pneumatic seed drills for sowing broad-row crops (corn, sunflower, sugar beet, soy, vegetables, etc.) Precise pneumatic seeders for sowing small seeds (vegetables and medicinal herbs)
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, According to internal standards
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	Yes,
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	Yes, traffic safety agency Yes
7	What is the production volume?	50 pieces per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes - Montenegro and Croatia - No

9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	no
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	no
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	/
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	/
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	/
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	/
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	We don't need ot
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	Yes, in next 3 year
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	very difficult, there are no competent workers
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body	No

	- Consultants None of the above.	none of the above
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	no
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	We don't have that services
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	With consulting services
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	No
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	With consulting services
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	We don't have a comment
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	Yes
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Yes We follow internet, other producers, fairs etc.
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	No
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	No
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	No
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process?	Yes. We did it

	If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	Yes we do it for CE and for 3A
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	Yes

Agria d.o.o. Subotica
Person : *Bojan Baraković*
Location : *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	27
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Seeders
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, final
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	Yes
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	yes
7	What is the production volume?	120 pieces per year

8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes Former Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, France no
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	No
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, QMS, ISO 9001
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	yes
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Pan cert
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Locally in Serbia
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Accreditation Body of Serbia
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	/
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	/
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management	To Relevant Manufacturer association

	of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Yes for now
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	/
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	/
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	no
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	/
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	no
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	no

24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	No
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	We don't know
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	no
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	no

ARPEL d.o.o. Belgrade
Person : *Citakovic Dejan, CEO*
Location : *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	5
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	We design and manufacture machines for cutting metals and non-metals: Fiber Lasers, gas and plasma cutters, Waterjet cutters
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, we have internal control in the production faze and final also and control of purchasing product
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	no
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES:	/

	Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	
7	What is the production volume?	15 pieces per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes EU Countries no
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Serbian Chamber of Commerce, Association of Business Womens
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	We are in process
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	/
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	/
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	/
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	/
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	No one asked till now
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the	Yes, we are in process of implementation. We have plan to finished in next 12 months

	near future? What is the timeline?	
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No, it's not easy. The old professional staff is about to retire, and young people do not show enough interest in responsible and technologically advanced positions
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	No None of the above
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	Yes
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	/
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	/
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	no
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	We have internal control

22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	no
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	no
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	No
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	We don't know
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	Yes, we doing that in collaboration with consultants. Yes
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	no

FRUITECH doo Ivanjca

Person ***:*** *Ivana Aveic*

Location: *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	59
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	2, manufactured by machine, other by production of METAL ELEMENTS for heat exchangers
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Fruit processing machines
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls?	Yes, we have internal control

	Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	No, we don't make external testing
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	/
7	What is the production volume?	Around 40 machines per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes Bosnia and Hercegovina, Poland - Only evidence of the origin of the material
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Serbian Chamber of Commerce
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, we have ISO 9001
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	yes
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Locally, by Accreditation Body of Serbia
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Accreditation Body of Serbia
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	

12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	/
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	/
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	Isn't. It's hard to find
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturerassociation - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardisation Body - Consultants None of the above.	All engineers who design and supervise production Consultant as needed.
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	We don't know, we don't use them
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	/
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	/ we didn't have a problem with export
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No, we just make internal control

20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	In this part of production not, No. in the second part of the production to be calibrated at the six-month level. Determination of speeds- we make internal calibration. We use weights, we also use a stopwatch. We didn't calibrate Weights – we have not calibrated also.
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Only through the chamber of commerce as well as in the municipal bodies that organize various events
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	follow seminars organized by institutes for standardization
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	According to our QMS
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	There is, No. we are not informed in detail.
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	No, we don't have it
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	No, in the last 3 years

JugoNatron doo, Hum
Person ***:*** *Dragi Jovanovic*

Location : *on-line*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	10
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Machine for the production of: paper bags, hamburger bags, No.cher paper, bakery paper, natron bags, thermo rolls and cardboard boxes.
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, we have internal control
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	No, we don't make external testing
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	/
7	What is the production volume?	Around 20 machines per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes Montenegro, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Greece, Albania, Romania, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Canada, Peru, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Gambia, Congo, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Israel, India, Sri Lanka - no

9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	no
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	Yes, we had ISO 9001, No. now we don't because of finance
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	yes
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	No, TUV Sud
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	DAkkS
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	Be cause of financial problems
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	yes
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No, because the professions of mechanical engineer, technician assembler, metalworker etc are not popularly works, and, to some extent, we are forced to train the workforce ourselves for these jobs
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry	no Consultant as needed.

	- Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	yes
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	yes
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	/
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	No
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	No
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Yes, by visiting fairs in the country and abroad.
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	no
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	no
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	We don’t know

26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	yes
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	No

MAT-INg, Malca bb
Person ***:*** *Aleksandar Kais*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	40
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	1
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Machines for the bakery industry and for the fruit and vegetable processing industry.
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	Yes, we have internal control Visual control, dimension control, control of welded joints in liquid vessels
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	No, we don't use third party conformity assessment bodies
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	/
7	What is the production volume?	Around 150 machines per year
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done	Yes Romania, Bulgaria, BIH, Croatia, Moldova, Latvia, Burkina Faso, Greece, France no

	in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	no
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	ISO 9001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, ISO 14001:2015
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	Yes, Kvalitet AD NIS
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	Yes
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Yes,
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Accreditation Body of Serbia
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	/
12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	/
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	Yes, if you have a high income
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body	yes

	- Consultants None of the above.	
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	We don't know
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	We don't know
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	/
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	No
20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	Yes
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	yes
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	Yes, by visiting technical fairs, and daily monitoring of newspapers in the field of technology on the Internet
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	no
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	yes
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	We don't know
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	Yes

		The risk assessment for our machines is carried out by another body
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	No

Tecon doo, Belgrade
Person *: dr Zoran Petrovic*
Location : *Belgrade*

No..	Question	Answers and comments
1	How many employees does the manufacturer have?	31 employees, administration 4, Engineers 8, The technicians are the remaining employees.
2	How many manufacturing plants does the manufacturer have?	One, one plant in Zemun, office in Anitfasistice borbe 21a
3	Which are the manufactured machinery products? Under which Annex of the Machinery Directive do they fall (Annex I or Annex IV)?	Cranes all garden, vehicle washing machines self-service diagonals for all types of vehicles, small machines for washing vehicles motor and electric motor, for the washing systems of the vehicle. Annex I
4	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer have its own internal controls? Please explain the type and frequency of controls, etc.	We have internal control, which includes all control points according to the machine safety regulations. Tecon doesn't have its own lab Material certificate control, input control, Quality control of welds during production is carried out independently by penetrants. Engagement of an authorized house by the administration for safety and health at work for periodical testing of machines as well as when putting them into operation when an expert report is issued. Attachment No. 1.

		Checking of welded joints is done by the ultrasonic testing method, which is done by an accredited laboratory, whose reports are used in the preparation of the declaration of conformity, attachment no. 2. The visual inspection is carried out after mounting the crane, about which an inspection report is issued, attachment no. 3 Control of externally welded joints with penetrants, attachment no. 4 is done by an accredited testing laboratory.
5	Based on the type of machinery products does the manufacturer use third party conformity assessment bodies?	For laboratory tests, two accredited laboratories are used, attachment 2 and 4. Welding Institute, Dona inspect. BZR consulting for the issuance of an expert opinion on the aspect of machine safety. attachment 1, 1a SGS for verification of conformity of documentation Visual control of cranes by Alfa Technics attachment 3. For the certification of the Management System, the certification body EUROCERT S.A. ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 27001, ISO 45001.
6	If the answer to question 5 is YES: Is the third-party CAB appointed by regulators? Accredited for the work to be performed? Please explain.	Welding institute and Dona inspect are accredited by ATS BZR consulting authorized by the Administration for Safety and Health at Work SGS is internationally accredited and appointed by the ministry

		Alfa Technics doesn't have any information about prices Certification body EUROCERT S.A. accredited by the Greek accreditation ESYD
7	What is the production volume?	Cranes 2.5 million euros Laundries 1 million euros Small machines and vacuum cleaners 400 thousand euros
8	Does the manufacturer export the products? - If yes, to which countries? - If exporting, does the manufacturer need any conformity assessments of the product which can not be done in the country of origin or is not doing in the country of origin? - If yes, please explain which and/or why.	Yes Macedonia, Montenegro, Russia were active until recently We didn't need till now
9	Is the manufacturer a member of a trade association or similar organization? Which?	Chamber of Commerce of Serbia German Chamber of Commerce,
10	Does the manufacturer have a quality management system?	ISO 9001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, ISO 14001:2015, ISO/IEC 27001:2013
11	**If the answer to question 10 is yes,**	
11.a	Is it certified?	Yes,
11.b	Is it certified by an accredited certification body?	EUROCERT S.A Accredited by ESYD
11.c	Is the certification body local or established in another country?	Greek Certification Body
11.d	By which AB is the CB accredited	Accreditation Body of Greece ESYD
12	**If the answer to question 10 is no,**	
12.a	What is the reason for choosing not to have a quality management system? Please explain.	/

12.b	Is the manufacturer planning to implement a quality management system in the near future? What is the timeline?	/
13	According to the manufacturer, is it easy to find competent local personnel to the key operations and management of the production processes? Please, explain/describe.	No, there is not enough professional staff, the induction period is at least one year, after which the candidate is checked considering the complexity of the job.
14	Does the manufacturer have a qualified person for the management of regulatory compliance in the field of machinery? Please, explain/describe. If the manufacturer is not competent enough, who does he refer to for further advice: - Relevant Manufacturer association - Relevant Ministry - Relevant MSA - CABs - Standardization Body - Consultants None of the above.	Yes, competent designer We are contacting the relevant ministry, CABs, consultants
15	According to the manufacturer, do the local CABs meet the needs of the manufacturer?	yes
16	**If the answer to question 15 is no,**	
16.a	Which are the services that are not available locally?	N/A
16.b	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	N/A
17	Is the manufacturer able to get acceptance for its products if the conformity assessment procedure includes the use of local CABs? In short, are the local CABs accepted in the export value chain?	Yes, nothing additional is being done, everything is also valid for export to Montenegro and Macedonia Bodies with which it cooperates are also accepted outside of Serbia
18	**If the answer to question 17 is no,**	
18.a	How does the manufacturer solve this problem?	/
18.b	What does the manufacturer think is the main reason why local conformity assessment is not accepted internationally?	The bodies it cooperates with are also accepted outside of Serbia, the eighth body that deals with checking the safety of work equipment and issuing an expert opinion because it is a local type of authorization.
19	Does the manufacturer have its own testing/calibration facilities?	For internal control of welds within the machine hall with penetrants only

20	Are these testing/calibration facilities accredited? Please explain and motivate.	Does not have We think that accredited laboratory does not make economic sense There is a lack of staff, equipment, and there is not enough work to do even for external needs
21	How does the manufacturer obtain traceability of measurements?	The general length gauges that are ordered are already calibrated or with a certificate of verification. Laser rangefinders are checked internally, and surveyors hired externally are required to have their instruments calibrated during installation.
22	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in its area of production (e.g. by participating in technology clusters in the country)? Please describe.	There is a Management System procedure for monitoring News in the field of other regulations. It is also followed through foreign magazines It is also monitored by suppliers of equipment and components from abroad Chambers of Commerce of Germany and Serbia Through houses that provide consulting services.
23	Does the manufacturer have a procedure to keep itself informed of the latest developments in CEN and CENELEC standards in its area of production? Please, describe.	There is a Management System procedure Through houses that provide consulting services.
24	Does the manufacturer have a systematic process for keeping itself up to date concerning the legal requirements in its area of production? Please, describe.	Yes, we have IMS procedure
25	Are there CABs that belong to state-owned companies? If yes, please specify.	Don't have
26	Does the manufacturer know the risk assessment process? If yes, does the manufacturer exercise this process in product development?	It absolutely knows and performs it according to the provisions of the Rulebook on the safety of machines for the lawns they produce. It is a prerequisite for issuing a declaration of conformity
27	Have your products already been subject to a market surveillance procedure?	No