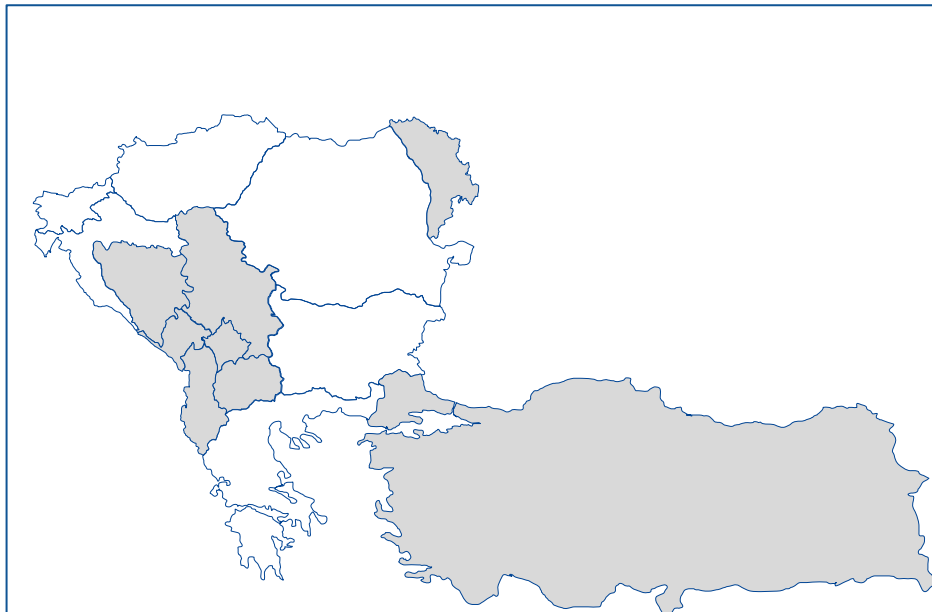


Report

Current status of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries in the Balkan region

- Side-event to the 12th Annual meeting of CEN&CENELEC -

Roberta Apostolska



September 2016

Foreword

This report presents the outcomes and the activities carried out within the Workshop “Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region” held on 9 June 2016, in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The event was organized by the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology (IZIIS), Skopje, in cooperation with the Directorate General Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission and, within the frame of the CEN and CENELEC¹ 12th Annual meeting held on 8-9 June 2016 in Skopje.

The workshop builds upon the activities carried out at three previous workshops organised by DG JRC within the framework of the Enlargement and Integration Action:

1. Adoption of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region, held on 5-6 December 2013 in Milan and the JRC, Ispra, Italy
(http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2013_12_WS_Balkan)
2. Building capacities for elaboration of NDPs and NAs of the Eurocodes in the Balkan Region, held on 4-5 November 2014 in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
(http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2014_11_WS_Balkan)
3. Elaboration of maps for climatic and seismic actions for structural design in the Balkan region, held on 27-28 October 2015 in Zagreb, Croatia
(http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2015_10_WS_Balkan)

¹ The European Committee for Standardization (CEN), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)

Abstract

This report addresses the current status of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries in the Balkan region within the context of the Enlargement and Integration Action of the JRC.

The main objectives of the activities presented herein were to: (1) assess recent progress, difficulties and needs (current status) for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in non-EU countries from the Balkan region since the last workshop held in Zagreb on 27-28 October 2015; (2) explore opportunities to facilitate the process of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region and (3) announce the possibilities DG JRC will offer in opening its research infrastructures to external users linked to the Enlargement and Integration Action of DG JRC.

Generally, it may be concluded that non-EU countries in the Balkan region reported significant progress in the process of adoption of the Eurocode since the first workshop in Milan (2013). Most National Standardisation Bodies have adopted the Eurocodes as standards, in parallel with existing national codes that are part of the National regulatory framework. In most countries practitioners use national codes and Eurocodes in parallel, as long as National regulations are respected. None of the countries have adopted the Eurocodes in its National regulatory framework.

There is a need for creating a regional platform to boost regional collaboration for cross-border convergence of NDPs, in particular for the harmonisation of seismic hazard, snow, wind and thermal actions maps. There is also a need for additional education and training in the field of the Eurocodes. Although they are adopted as standards in most non-EU Balkan countries, their successful implementation depends on their inclusion in the National regulatory frameworks, as well as, on capacities of professionals for their use in every day design practice.

Keywords: Eurocodes, National Annexes, NDPs, current status, National Standardization Body, elaboration, Balkan Region

Acknowledgments

The contribution of the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology (IZIIS), Skopje, as organizer and local host of the event, CEN&CENELEC representatives, DG JRC representatives and of the invited experts is highly appreciated.

Table of Contents

Current status of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries in the Balkan region	i
Foreword	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Table of Contents.....	vii
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables.....	ix
1 Introduction.....	11
2 Summary of activities carried out within the framework of the JRC E&I Action	11
3 Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region.....	14
3.1 WORKSHOP ON CURRENT STATUS OF ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROCODES IN THE BALKAN REGION	14
3.1.1 Objectives	14
3.1.2 Participants	15
3.2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF LECTURES DELIVERED BY INVITED EXPERTS FROM EU.....	16
3.3 BRIEF SUMMARY OF NON-EU BALKAN COUNTRY REPORTS	18
3.4 ADDITIONAL GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	21
4 General conclusions and recommendations	21
5 References	22
Appendix A.....	23
A Workshop: Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region	23
A.1 PROGRAMME OF THE WORKSHOP	25
A.2 LIST OF INVITED EXPERTS	26
A.3 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FROM NON-EU COUNTRIES IN THE BALKAN REGION AND FROM CROATIA	27

List of Figures

Fig. 3.1 Groups of participants [%]	15
Fig. 3.2 Workshop at the IZIS premises	16
Fig. 3.3 Eurocodes: Towards the 2nd generation	17
Fig. 3.4 State of the implementation of the Eurocodes in the European Union.....	17
Fig. 3.5 Opening of JRC Research Infrastructure	18
Fig. 3.6 Standardization in Croatia – Eurocodes.....	18
Fig. 3.7 Process of adoption of the Eurocode.....	20

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Eurocodes adopted as National Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina	19
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1 Introduction

This report gives an overview of the current status of the process of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in non-EU countries in the Balkan region since the last workshop held in Zagreb on 27-28 October 2015.

The considerable interest in the implementation and adoption of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries in the Balkan region is based on the opportunity to have an advanced common standardization environment, which is adaptable to the particular requirements of each country with regard to geographical, geological and climatic conditions, allowing to select specific levels of safety. The other important benefit is the fact that the Eurocodes are a comprehensive design tool, which over a mid- to long-term period intends to cover additional fields of design, such as protection of the environment, resources, energy efficiency, safety and health conditions and security. Moreover, adoption and implementation of Eurocodes will help the Candidate Countries to fully implement EU acquis at the time of accession and support Potential Candidate Countries to progressively align themselves with the EU acquis.

The main objectives of the activities presented herein were:

- to assess recent progress, difficulties and needs (current status) for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries from the Balkan region since the last workshop held in Zagreb on 27-28 October 2015;
- to explore opportunities to facilitate the process of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region
- to announce the possibilities the JRC will offer in opening its research infrastructures to external users linked to the Enlargement and Integration (E&I) Action of DG JRC.

2 Summary of activities carried out within the framework of the JRC E&I Action

In line with the EU enlargement and neighbourhood policy the following non-EU countries in the Balkan region were identified: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo^{*2}, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey, as well as Moldova, that belongs to the European neighbouring countries of Eastern Europe.

In each of the non-EU countries in the Balkan region several different groups of national stakeholders were identified:

- National Authorities and policy decision makers (Ministries of Construction, Ministries of Infrastructure, etc.)
- National Standardization Bodies (NSBs)

² *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

- Professional users of standards (Design and construction companies, Industry organizations, National Economic Chambers, Chambers of professionals involved in design and engineering, etc.)
- Institutions that will stream the determination of National Annexes and the application and training on the Eurocodes (Universities, research institutions, Academies of Sciences, etc.)
- Chairmen of TC250 Mirroring Committees and members of working groups to the Mirroring Committees

The organization of three workshops with representatives of the Balkan countries was carried out in order to provide scientific and technical contribution in the context of the JRC support to DG GROW on worldwide promotion of the Eurocodes, and to support Accession and Candidate Countries within the framework of the JRC Enlargement and Integration Action.

The first Workshop on the “Adoption of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region” was held on 5-6 December 2013 in Milan and at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) at Ispra, Italy³ (Apostolska et al., 2013). It was organized by DG JRC with a visit of the European Laboratory for Structural Assessment (ELSA) and supported by the JRC Enlargement and Integration Action.

The workshop was focused on the progress and specific needs for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes and related EN standards in the Balkan region. In particular, the workshop and the round table discussion served the following objectives:

- Assess the level of commitment and the progress of adopting the Eurocodes;
- Assess the level of harmonization of national policy/legislation with EU regulatory frameworks;
- Assess the progress of definition of Nationally Determined Parameters (NDP);
- Define the strategies for training and elaboration of guidelines and training materials;
- Facilitate exchange of views, knowledge and information between EU experts and representatives of non-EU countries in the Balkan region;
- Facilitate regional cooperation in preparing National Annexes (NAs) and harmonization of NDPs.

The total number of participants was 51.

Several important conclusions were drawing out:

- Most of the non-EU countries in the Balkan region are planning to use the Eurocodes as primary standards. However, in most of the countries there is a lack of relevant institutional support for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes.
- There is good progress on Eurocodes translations, especially on EN 1990, EN 1991 and EN 1992 (except in Bosnia and Herzegovina). The process of elaboration of Nationally Determined Parameters (NDPs) and National Annexes (NA) has started in the majority of the non-EU countries in the Balkan region.
- Eurocodes are included in higher education; more extensively in the second cycle (Master courses). In general, training courses are not offered by professional

³ http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2013_12_WS_Balkan

associations (except in Montenegro) and there is lack of comprehensive training material.

- There is a need for creating a regional platform for collaboration concerning adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes.

The second workshop “Building capacities for elaboration of NDPs and NAs in the Balkan region” was held on 4-5 November 2014 in Skopje. It was focused on further adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in non-EU countries in the Balkan region⁴. The main goal was to assess recent progress, difficulties and needs for the definition of the NDPs and NAs since the first workshop held in 2013, and to boost regional collaboration for cross-border harmonization of NDPs (Apostolska et al., 2014).

In particular, the workshop and the round table discussion served the following objectives:

- Assess recent progress, difficulties and needs for the definition of the NDPs and NAs since the first workshop held in Milan and Ispra on 5-6 December 2013
- Boost regional collaboration for cross-border convergence of NDPs, in particular for the harmonization of seismic hazard maps based on the experience of the SHARE and NATO projects
- Facilitate transfer of knowledge from EU Member States (EU MS) experts (Croatia, Greece, Bulgaria, Slovenia) to representatives of non-EU countries in the Balkan region in the field of elaboration of NDPs and NAs
- Increase awareness of existing Enlargement funds and instruments which might support further progress in adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes
- Give an overview of state-of-the-art training material, background information and worked examples and raise awareness of the existing Eurocodes web site and benefits emanating from its use
- Improve information flow between National Standardization Bodies and European Commission

The total number of participants was 49.

Based on compiled questionnaires and country report presentations delivered at the workshop significant progress of definition of NDPs was observed. Most non-EU countries in the Balkan region (except Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey) have started with the definition of NDPs. Albania and Serbia are the most advanced with around 60% of NDPs already defined. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that 71% of NAs are in the phase of public enquiry. The average percentage of acceptance of the recommended values for the NDPs already defined is more than 80%. This percentage is in line with the average of 73% acceptance calculated for the EU Member States and based on uploaded 67.8% of NDPs in the JRC Eurocodes NDPs database (data refers to 22 April, 2016).

The third Workshop “Elaboration of maps for climatic and seismic actions for structural design in the Balkan region” was held on 27-28 October in Zagreb, Croatia⁵. The Workshop was aimed at further adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries in the Balkan region. In particular, it was envisaged to serve the following main objectives:

⁴http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2014_11_WS_Balkan

⁵http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2015_10_WS_Balkan

- To strengthen the capacities of the stakeholders from non-EU countries in the Balkan region for the elaboration of maps for climatic and seismic actions for structural design with the Eurocodes.
- To facilitate the regional cooperation and networking among non-EU countries in the Balkan region towards successful implementation of the Eurocodes.

The total number of participants was 50.

The main outcomes from the workshop results can be summarised as follows:

- Concerning elaboration of maps for climatic and seismic actions, Albania and Serbia are the most advanced with all maps elaborated. It was also observed that in most of the countries the seismic hazard maps have been already elaborated, except in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in the latter being planned for the end of 2015. Compared with the seismic hazard maps, the elaboration of maps for climatic actions is lagging behind mainly due to the insufficient data available.
- The process of publication of NAs to the EN parts that are relevant to the objectives of the Workshop is in its initial phase in all countries, except in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia where all NAs have already been published (the maps will be included by the end of 2015). Montenegro is in an advanced stage also with already elaborated NA to EN1998-1 and NAs to EN1991-1-3, EN1991-1-4 and EN1991-1-5 foreseen for the end of 2015.

3 Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region

3.1 WORKSHOP ON CURRENT STATUS OF ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROCODES IN THE BALKAN REGION

3.1.1 Objectives

The workshop was focused on further adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in non-EU countries in the Balkan region. It was organized by the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology (IZIIS), Skopje in cooperation with the Directorate General Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and with CEN and CENELEC, within the frame of the CEN&CENELEC 12th Annual meeting, held on 8-9 June 2016 in Skopje.

The workshop builds upon the activities carried out at three previous workshops organised by DG JRC within the framework of the Enlargement and Integration Action (as listed under Section 2). In particular, it served the following objectives:

- Assess recent progress, difficulties and needs (current status) for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the non-EU countries from the Balkan region since the last workshop held in Zagreb on 27-28 October 2015
- Explore opportunities to facilitate the process of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region

- Announcing the possibilities the JRC will offer in opening its research infrastructures to external users linked to the Enlargement and Integration Action of DG JRC

The programme of the workshop was composed of three parts:

- Lectures delivered by CEN&CENELEC and DG JRC representatives concerning activities related to the Eurocodes and their state of implementation in the European Union
- Lectures delivered by participants concerning current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region
- Round table discussion and ways ahead

The programme of the workshop is given in Annex A.1 of this report.

3.1.2 Participants

The participants were selected and contacted following the same scheme adopted in previous workshops. The representatives of the National Standardization Bodies and national contact points were asked to nominate representatives from their countries to participate to the workshop.

In total, 34 participants attended the Workshop among which 26 from non-EU countries in the Balkan region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro), 4 invited experts from CEN&CENELEC and DG JRC, 2 representatives from the Croatian Standard Institute and 2 USAID representatives from Kosovo.

From five identified different target groups (TG) of national stakeholders (see Section 2) three attended the workshop (Fig. 3.1 **Groups of participants [%]**)

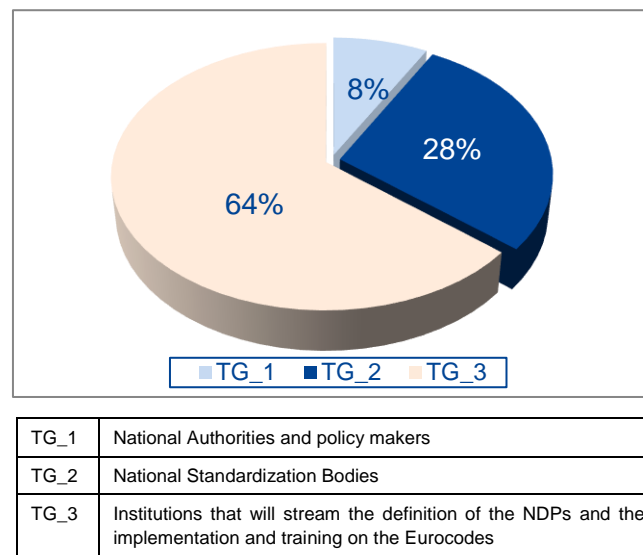


Fig. 3.1 Groups of participants [%]

The list of invited experts, as well as the list of participants from non-EU countries in the Balkan region and Croatia, comprising of their affiliations , is given in Annex A.2 and Annex A.3, respectively.

The Workshop was held on June 9, 2016 in Skopje, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at the premises of the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, UKIM-IZIIS (**Fig. 3.2 Workshop at the IZIIS premises**)



Fig. 3.2 Workshop at the IZIIS premises

3.2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF LECTURES DELIVERED BY INVITED EXPERTS FROM EU

The first part of the workshop was dedicated to the lectures delivered by invited experts of the EU concerning activities related to the Eurocodes and their state of implementation in the European Union.

The CEN&CENELEC representative, Mr. Daverveldt delivered a lecture about the second generation of the Eurocodes (Fig. 3.3). He pointed out that the Eurocodes have been adopted across Europe and elsewhere in the world for design of construction works. The evolution of Eurocodes to develop the second generation of EN Eurocodes is just starting and a major focus will be on enhancing ease of use for practical users. He elaborated that in the second generation the material codes will be extended with glass, FRP and membrane structures and attention will be paid also to robustness, assessment of existing structures and climate change.

The state of the implementation of the Eurocodes in the European Union was presented by Ms. Dimova from DG JRC (Fig. 3.4). The analysis showed that the Eurocodes are implemented in 83% of the analysed countries (including Norway). The identified restrictions imposed by existing National Regulations, which define technical rules different from the provisions of the Eurocodes, indicate that there is need of a Commission Recommendation on the regulatory environment for use of the Eurocodes. More information can be found in the report by DG JRC and DG GROW available at:

<http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpublication.php?id=537>.



Fig. 3.3 Eurocodes: Towards the 2nd generation



Fig. 3.4 State of the implementation of the Eurocodes in the European Union

The possibilities for carrying out experimental work at JRC laboratories were explained by DG JRC expert, Mr. Taucer (Fig. 3.5). The presentation focused on the strategy the JRC is preparing for opening up its physical research infrastructures to external users in two different access modes: relevance- and market-driven. In the relevance-driven mode the JRC will grant access based on a peer-review selection process following a call for proposals, and is mainly targeted to academia and research institutions, as well as to SMEs. Users accessing JRC RIs under the relevance-driven mode will only be charged the additional costs associated to such access. In the market-driven mode, the JRC will grant access upon payment of a fee covering the full access costs of the JRC, and it is mainly targeted to industry. The ELSA laboratory is planning to open access in 2016-2017 on a pilot basis, thus allowing carrying out pre-normative research in support to the Eurocodes as well as to support drafting of the National Annexes. What was especially interesting for participants from the non-EU Balkan countries is the fact that there will be dedicated calls to Enlargement and Integration countries.

As an example of positive regional practice and a possible source for transfer of knowledge to the Balkan countries, Mr. Nikolic, expert from the Croatian Standard Institute, elaborated on the process of standardization in Croatia (Fig. 3.6). The key national stakeholders in the process of adoption of the Eurocodes were identified, as well as, the problems that professionals face during this process.



Fig. 3.5 Opening of JRC Research Infrastructure



Fig. 3.6 Standardization in Croatia – Eurocodes

3.3 BRIEF SUMMARY OF NON-EU BALKAN COUNTRY REPORTS

The second part of the workshop was dedicated to the country reports delivered by participants from non-EU countries from the Balkan region and was focused on presenting current status of implementation of the Eurocodes.

Country report - Albania

The Chairman of the TC250 Mirror Committee, Mr. Baballeku reported that at present the following Eurocodes have been translated and accepted as Albanian standards: SSH EN1990+A1; SSH EN 1991 (all parts); SSH EN1992 (all parts); SSH EN1993 (all parts) and SSH EN1998 (PARTS 1,2 and 5). The establishing of a Eurocode Steering Committee was pointed as a necessity and the lack of coordination between different National Authorities responsible for the adoption of the Eurocodes was identified as an obstacle. The National Authorities, i.e. the Ministry of Urban Development, prepared an Action Plan for adoption of the Eurocodes as Albanian Technical Regulations by 2019.

Country report – Bosnia and Herzegovina

The report was presented by the expert from the Institute for Standardization of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ms. Kulenic. The structural changes of the BAS/TC58 Committee on Eurocodes have been completed and since February 2016 the Committee is organized as:

- BAS/TC 58, Eurocodes - Basis of structural design, actions on structures, geotechnical design and design of structures for earthquake resistance
- BAS/TC 61, Eurocodes - Design of concrete and masonry structures
- BAS/TC 62, Eurocodes - Design of steel structures, composite structures of steel and concrete, timber structures and aluminum structures

The current situation regarding adoption of the Eurocodes as national standards is presented in Table 3.1 Eurocodes adopted as National Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Table 3.1 Eurocodes adopted as National Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina

BAS reference	Stage code	Status
BAS EN 1990:2014	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-1:2015	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-2:2015	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-3:2015	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-4:2015	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-5:2016	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-6:2016	60.60	BAS standard published
BAS EN 1991-1-7:2016	60.60	BAS standard published
psBAS EN 1991-2:2016	50.99	Project, final draft of BAS standard approved for registration
nsBAS EN 1991-3:2016	40.20	Project, public enquiry on draft BAS standard
onBAS EN 1991-4:2016	30.20	Project. study/ballot initiated

Two National Annexes have been elaborated: BAS EN1990/NA:2015 and BAS EN1991-1-1/NA:2016, with 80% of acceptance of the recommended values of the NDPs and more than 60% of the Eurocodes Parts being translated.

The cooperation with the Czech Standardization Institute was pointed out as a successful example of building national capacities for adoption of the Eurocodes.

Country report – the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Director of Macedonian Institute of Standardization, Mr. Davcev presented the current status of the adoption of the Eurocodes in the country. All standards have been translated and are in the process of final revision by TC40 Eurocode Mirror Committee. 57 National Annexes have been adopted. The national seismic hazard map has been elaborated. The finalization of the maps for climatic actions is anticipated at the end of 2016.

Country report – Kosovo

This was the first time representatives from the National Authorities of Kosovo participate in the suite of workshops that have been organised since the first workshop was held in Milan/Ispra in 2013. The Kosovo Standardization Agency (KSA) has strengthened the strategic partnership with the Albanian Standardization Agency. This represents a unique opportunity for Kosovo to obtain the needed Eurocodes, already translated in Albanian.

The Chairman of the Technical Committee for Eurocodes, Mr. Ajazi, reported 4 steps in the process of adoption of the Eurocodes in Kosovo (Fig. 3.7). The intention to adopt Eurocodes as national technical regulations was confirmed.



Fig. 3.7 Process of adoption of the Eurocode

(Source: Country report – Kosovo Workshop on the Eurocodes, 9 June 2016, Skopje)

Country report – Montenegro

The representative from the Institute for Standardization of Montenegro was present at the workshop but due to the absence of the authors of the country report, the presentation was only projected in front of the audience. Seismic hazard maps for horizontal peak ground acceleration on bed rock, for return periods of 95 and 475 years have been elaborated. Climatic maps are being prepared and it is expected that EN1991:NA will be adopted by the

end of 2016. According to the Action Plan of the Montenegrin Government on implementation of Eurocodes, the Engineering Chamber was appointed as the institution responsible for education of engineers in Eurocodes implementation.

Other countries

Moldova, Serbia and Turkey did not participate at this workshop. However, due to the courtesy of Serbian and Turkish participants from the previous three workshops, the organising committee of the workshop received some updates of the current status of the Eurocodes. Serbia adopted and published 6 NAs after the last workshop in Zagreb (2015). Turkey reported that the NAs for EN1991-1-3 and EN1991-1-4 are under consideration and a working group for EN1993 will be set up in 2016.

3.4 ADDITIONAL GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The additional general observations that aroused during the workshop and deserve further attention are the following:

- Translation - translating the ENs from English to the national language, and translating the NAs from the national language to English. While the first part has in most cases been done successfully (which was reported on the previous three workshops), many non-EU Balkan countries are struggling with the second part (translating NAs from national language to English).
- Maintenance – the non-EU Balkan countries will have to invest additional resources for maintaining the existing Eurocodes and keep pace with the coming-up second generation of the Eurocodes (updating of NAs and translation).
- Standards, versus national regulations - The national regulatory environment, which accompanies the implementation of the Eurocodes, shall be the subject of training and information campaigns in the future for all stakeholders involved (NSBs, government, engineers, researchers).

4 General conclusions and recommendations

The main outcomes from the workshop can be summarized as follows:

1. State of progress

- All countries from the Balkan region reported significant progress in the process of adoption of the Eurocode since the first workshop in Milan (2013). Most National Standardisation Bodies have adopted the Eurocodes as standards, in parallel with existing national codes that are part of the National regulatory framework. Also, in most countries practitioners use National codes and Eurocodes in parallel (as long as National regulatory frameworks are respected). None of the countries have adopted and implemented the Eurocodes in their National regulatory framework.

2. Facilitation of the process of adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes

- There is a need for creating a regional platform to boost regional collaboration in the adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes, in particular for harmonization of seismic hazard, snow, wind and thermal maps.
- It is proposed to launch bilateral projects for building National capacities for adoption and implementation of the Eurocodes (positive examples – Institute for standardization of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Czech Standardization Institute, Kosovo Standardization Agency and Albanian Standardization Agency).
- Explore possibilities for organizing regional training courses/summer schools/ seminars etc. supported by European Commission's JRC Enlargement and Integration Action in order to further facilitate the implementation of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region.

5 References

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- Elaboration of maps for climatic and seismic actions for structural design in the Balkan region, 27-28 October 2015, Zagreb, Croatia, http://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/showpage.php?id=2015_10_WS_Balkan*
- S. Dimova, M. Fuchs, A. Pinto, B. Nikolova, L. Sousa, S. Iannaccone, 2015. State of implementation of the Eurocodes in the European Union. JRC Science for Policy Report EUR 27511, doi:10.2788/854939.*

Appendix A

A Workshop: Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region

A.1 PROGRAMME OF THE WORKSHOP ⁶

CURRENT STATUS OF THE EUROCODES IN THE BALKAN REGION

Side-event to the 12th Annual meeting of CEN&CENELEC event

Date and place: 9 June 2016, Skopje
Local organizer: Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje
Co-organizers: European Commission, Directorate-General Joint Research Centre
CEN-CENELEC

Programme

Thursday, 9 June, 2016	
Morning session	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
Chairs: M. Garevski and S. Dimova	
09:30 – 09:45	Welcome addresses and introduction A. Ganesh - Director - Innovation, CEN-CENELEC F. Taucer - JRC representative M. Garevski - Director of IZIIS
09:45 – 10:15	Eurocodes: Towards the 2nd Generation P.H. Daverveldt - CEN Vice President Finance and General Manager of the Dutch standards body (NEN)
10:15 – 10:45	State of the implementation of the Eurocodes in the European Union S. Dimova - DG JRC, European Commission
10:45 – 11:00	Opening of access of JRC Research Infrastructures within the framework of Enlargement and Integration Action of the JRC F. Taucer - DG JRC, European Commission
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee break
Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region	
Chairs: F. Taucer and A. Ganesh	
11:15 – 11:30	Standardization in Croatia – Eurocodes N. Nikolic - Croatian Standard Institute
11:30 – 12:15	Status reports of the non-EU countries from the Balkan region Representatives from the present countries - (Albania, BiH, MK, Kosovo)
12:15 – 12:45	Seismic hazard map of the Republic of Macedonia Z. Milutinovic, R. Salic - IZIIS, Skopje
12:45– 13:00	Current status of the Eurocodes in the Balkan region – brief summary R. Apostolska - IZIIS, Skopje
13:00 – 13:30	Round table discussion & closure All participants DG JRC representative CEN - CENELEC representative IZIIS representative
13:30 – 14:30	Buffet lunch

⁶ This document has been provided by the local organizer.

A.2 LIST OF INVITED EXPERTS

CEN & CENELEC side-event: CURRENT STATUS OF THE EUROCODES IN THE BALKAN REGION, June 9, 2016, UKIM-IZIIS, Skopje			
	Participant	Country	Affiliation
1	Mr Fabio Taucer	DG JRC	Policy Officer
2	Ms Silvia Dimova	DG JRC	Scientific Officer
3	Mr Piet-Hein Daverveldt	CEN/NEN	CEN Vice President Finance and General Manager of the Dutch standards body (NEN)
4	Mr Ganesh Ashok	CEN&CENELEC	Director of Innovation

A.3 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FROM NON-EU COUNTRIES IN THE BALKAN REGION AND FROM CROATIA

CEN & CENELEC side-event: CURRENT STATUS OF THE EUROCODES IN THE BALKAN REGION, June 9, 2016, UKIM-IZIIS, Skopje			
	Participant	Country	Affiliation
1	Mr Markel Baballeku	Albania	TC250 Mirror Committee - Chairman
2	Mr Rikard Luka	Albania	TC250 Mirror Committee - Member
3	Mr Sokol Demaliaj	Albania	Ministry of Urban Development
4	Ms Nihada Kulenovic	BiH	Institute for standardization of Bosnia and Herzegovina
5	Ms Bojana Zecevic	BiH	Institute for standardization of Bosnia and Herzegovina
6	Mr Miran Skerl	Croatia	Croatian Standard Institute - Director
7	Mr Nenad Nikolic	Croatia	Croatian Standard Institute
8	Mr Ljupco Davcev	MK	Macedonian Institute for standardization - Director
9	Ms Sonja Cerepnalkovska	MK	Macedonian Institute for standardization
10	Mr Vilijam Hristovski	MK	Macedonian Institute for standardization
11	Mr Blagojce Stojanovski	MK	TK40 member
12	Mr Zoran Mircevski	MK	TK40 member
13	Ms Ana Trombeva-Gavriloska	MK	TK40 member
14	Mr Ljupco Markovski	MK	TK40 member
15	Ms Dragana Cernih-Anastasovska	MK	TK 40 member
16	Mr Snezana Meskova	MK	Ministry for Transport and Communication
17	Mr Arben Ajazi	Kosovo	Technical Committee for Eurocodes - Chairman
18	Ms Michelle Pinkowski	Kosovo	USAID
19	Ms Merita Behluli	Kosovo	USAID
20	Ms Ljiljana Soskic	Montenegro	Institute for Standardization of Montenegro/ Technical secretary of TK 002
21	Prof Dr Mihail Garevski	MK	IZIIS, Director
22	Prof Dr Roberta Apostolska	MK	IZIIS, Professor
23	Prof. Dr. Zoran Milutinovic	MK	IZIIS, Professor
24	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Radmila Salic	MK	IZIIS, Associate Professor
25	Prof. Dr. Golubka Necevska-Cvetanovic	MK	IZIIS, Professor
26	Prof. Dr. Lidija Krstevska	MK	IZIIS, Professor
27	Prof. Dr. Veronika Sendova	MK	IZIIS, Professor
28	Prof. Dr. Zoran Rakicevic	MK	IZIIS, Professor

MK is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Country_codes#cite_note-1)

