



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

Project title: Ensuring further progress of SPS and food safety system in Georgia

Beneficiary administration: LEPL National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Twining Reference: GE 18 ENI AG 07 19

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EU funded project

TWINNING TOOL

List of Abbreviations:

AA – Association Agreement (between the EU and Georgia)
BA – Beneficiary Administration (in Georgia)
ENI – European Neighbourhood Instrument
FBO – Food Business Operator
GoG – Government of Georgia
MEPA – Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
MoJ – Ministry of Justice of Georgia
MS – Member State (of the EU)
NAHP – National Animal Health Programme
NFA – LEPL National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
PAO – Programme Administration Office
PL – Project Leader
PSC – Project Steering Committee
RS – Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia
RTA – Resident Twinning Adviser
SPS – Sanitary and Phytosanitary (issues as mentioned in the WTO agreement)
STE – Short-term Expert
WTO – World Trade Organization
RS – LEPL Georgia Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia

1. Basic Information

1.1 Programme:

EU support for the Implementation of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement, ENI/2018/041-415 Direct Management

“For applicants from the United Kingdom: Please be aware that eligibility criteria must be complied with for the entire duration of the grant. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that applicants from the United Kingdom continue to be eligible, the beneficiaries from the United Kingdom will cease to receive EU funding (while continuing, where possible, to participate) or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 12.2 of the General Conditions^[1] to the grant agreement.”

1.2 Twinning Sector: *Agriculture and Fisheries (AG)*

1.3 EU funded budget: EUR 1 450 000

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the project is to obtain functional market economy and the capacity to cope with competitiveness in the EU market while maintaining the consumer protection and achieving high food safety standards.

2.2 Specific objective

The specific objective of the project is to improve capacity of the competent authorities for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy for implementation of the EU acquis through further development of the already improved administrative, organizational and management structure and technical capacity of the National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (NFA) and other key Governmental institutions supporting NFA in performing its responsibilities in accordance with the Georgian legislation and international best practices.

2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans

The Twinning project is fully in line with the requirements of the **EU–Georgia Association Agreement (AA) establishing Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA)**. Chapter 4, Article 50 of the AA/DCFTA requires the facilitation of trade in commodities covered by sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS measures) by approximating the Georgian regulatory framework to that of the EU. To be able to fully operate in the DCFTA, Government of Georgia undertook the commitment to approximate and implement 271 agri-food sector related EU legal acts during 2016-2027. At the same time the **EU–Georgia Association Agenda 2017-2020** implementing the AA defines several priorities, especially within the priority 8 “Trade related reforms and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures”,

Strategy for Agricultural Development in Georgia (SADG, 2015-2020) aims at creating an environment that will increase competitiveness in the agri-food sector, promote the stable growth of high-quality agricultural production, ensure food safety and security and eliminate rural poverty through the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas". The actions in the food safety area are in line with the SADG Strategic Direction 3.6: Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection. Under this strategic direction, the GoG foresees the development of an efficient and effective food safety system, consistent with EU legislation

^[1] Twinning manual Annex A2

(3.6.1), the establishment of a reliable and efficient system for animal health (3.6.2) and for plant protection (3.6.3), the improvement of laboratory capacity and establishment of modern testing techniques, compliant with international standards (3.6.4), and the development of capacities at border inspection points for veterinary and phytosanitary checks and for agricultural import/export monitoring.

The directions targeted by the project are also aligned with the approach described in the **Government Program 2018-2020 “Freedom, Rapid Development and Welfare”** which declares GoG’s vision and classify priorities for the future actions. The Government commits itself to continue the effective implementation of the AA and make specific steps towards sectoral integration with the EU, thus positioning the country closer to the sectoral norms and policies of the EU including the agri-food and SPS sector.

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) has also developed **National Animal Health Programme (NAHP, 2016-2020)** with Animal Health Action Plan Framework, which describe the key focus areas in veterinary, animal health and welfare sector.

The planned Twinning Project aims at supporting the implementation of the above-mentioned areas through the approximation of Georgia’s regulatory framework in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) is responsible for the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) approximation process as defined in the Chapter 4 of the Association Agreement. Goals of the Ministry are:

- Implementing agricultural reforms in consideration of the country’s traditions and international experience;
- Supporting development of agricultural cooperation;
- Supporting the processing primary agricultural produce and food production;
- Supporting the growth of income and food safety in agricultural sector in considerations of principles of sustainable development of agriculture;
- Supporting the use export potential and taking and strengthening positions on international markets;
- Collecting and analysing information on the conditions and tendencies at internal and external markets;
- Supporting and organizing scientific and consulting services, capacity building and training of agricultural entrepreneurs;
- Registration and organization of pesticides, agrochemicals, testing new animal and/or plant breeds within the scope of its competence;
- Supporting the renewal of and accessibility to agricultural equipment and technologies;
- Forecasting the need for pesticides and agrochemicals and supporting their use.

The legislative reform required by the AA/DCFTA, is being performed through three multidisciplinary inter-agency Working Groups (WG) operating in the MEPAWG on food safety, WG on veterinary, WG on phytosanitary).

The National Food Agency (NFA) of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia is a Legal Entity of Public Law (LEPL) subordinate to the MEPA. The NFA is the National Competent Authority in Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary sectors as described by the Georgian law. NFA’s central responsibility is to protect agri-food sector related consumers interests, as well as to organize and execute official controls for food/feed safety, veterinary and plant protection. The Agency consists of the central office and 12 territorial offices which comprise an integrated centralized system. The main duties and responsibilities of NFA are the following:

- ensure food/feed safety and quality assurance, to exercise official controls in compliance with hygiene, veterinary and phytosanitary requirements and rules;

- manage risk and provide communication based on the food/feed, epizootic and phytosanitary risk assessment;
- exercise official food safety controls based on the annual state food control program approved by the MEPA;
- organize particularly dangerous animal diseases prevention, treatment and eradication activities;
- coordinate and supervise private veterinary activities;
- issue permits and certificates in accordance with the legislation in force;
- provide timely, impartial and objective information on hazards and potential risks to the public;
- provide response to the offenses as set forth by the Administrative Code of Offences of Georgia;
- cooperate with international organizations within competence.

NFA is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Georgian legislation emerging according to the SPS approximation plan¹ based on the Association Agreement. The NFA is supported by the SPS Border control of the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance (RS), Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (LMA), and the Science and Research Institute of Agriculture (SRCA) subordinated to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

The NFA is committed to developing a comprehensive Quality Management System (QMS) apart enabling the organisation to function smoothly and consistent way based on best international practices also providing necessary fairness and transparency to NFA activities. The key principles of NFA's general quality management system, as described in the standard ISO 9001:2015, and requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection, as in ISO 17020:2012, are being used for developing NFA's QMS.

Efforts have been undertaken to develop trade and implement SPS-measures but trade in agricultural products between the EU and Georgia still remains limited. This is in part due to the inadequate food safety systems in Georgia, which reduces opportunities for Georgian products to enter the EU market due to non-compliance with EU food safety standards. Food safety issues also directly affect the quality and safety of Georgia's food supplies and therefore, consumer health.

The past few years have seen a significant increase in the activity of the National Food Agency (NFA) and in the scales of control operations. The number of inspections has substantially increased and the number of Food Business Operators (FBOs) registered and included in the NFA control plan has also increased significantly. Public awareness of food safety among consumers and FBOs has started to improve, and the approximation to the EU legislation has been progressing as part of the requirements established under the EU-Georgia Association Agreement. Nevertheless, Georgia still has a long way to go before it establishes an efficient state system for food safety regulation. According to the DCFTA legal approximation plan¹, 173 new normative acts need to be approximated between 2019 and 2027.

On top of that, the most urgent difficulty in the process of approximation of SPS related legislation in Georgia comes from the dynamic approach to approximation as embodied in the AA/DCFTA. The dynamic approach to approximation means that when during the gradual approximation process some EU legal acts mentioned in the approximation plan will be repealed by new ones, the repealed ones may be removed from the approximation plan and be replaced with the new EU legal acts with the same context. Most urgent examples are mentioned below²:

- At the same time when the new Regulation (EU) 2017/625 'Official Controls Regulation (OCR)' will become applied from 14th December 2019, 11 delegated acts and implementing acts will be applied too. These acts are not in the approximation plan, but they cover almost 150 pages of legal text which needs to be approximated.
- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 'Animal Health Law' will be applied from 21st April 2021 only, but its adoption already repealed 12 legal acts, out of which 4 have been approximated in Georgian legislation

¹ The Approximation plan is attached as Annex 3A

² The list of most urgent new/emerging EU legislation to be taken into consideration is attached as Annex 3B

and 8 are in the present approximation plan. Because references to these repealed acts will be construed as references to Regulation 2016/429, respective Georgian legislation needs to be revised and amended accordingly.

- Similar concerns are related to the Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 ‘Plant Health Law’, which will be applied for most parts from 14th December 2019 except as regards the phytosanitary certificates for export and re-export from the EU, which will apply from 1st January 2021. Adoption of Regulation (EU) 2026/2031 has already repealed 6 legal acts out of which 4 have already been approximated and one is in the approximation plan. Because references to these repealed acts will be construed as references to Regulation 2016/2031, respective Georgian legislation needs to be revised and amended accordingly.

All this will require additional financial, material, technical and human resources to draft and enforce regulations. Furthermore, from 2020 the National Food Agency will need to start undertaking mandatory inspections to smaller food business operators (FBOs), including entities engaged in primary production, raising the number of entities to be inspected from 21,000 to 150,000. Assistance will also be required to accompany small businesses in reforms they are required to undertake to meet the demands of the new regulations entering into force under the DCFTA, which may have direct consequences on their financial viability. Finally, further efforts will be needed to raise awareness of food safety issues amongst food business operators, in particular but also amongst consumers at large, as it remains comparatively low, especially outside of Tbilisi.

One of the most difficult areas in NFA requiring support is the control and management, requiring development of effective Quality Management System (QMS)

Based on the above mentioned, the Twinning project is essential for NFA to continue its transformation, which started already in 2012, into effective and functional state institution in Georgia to protect Georgian consumers, the whole agri-food sector and trade with processes approximated with the EU legislation and aligned with the EU best practices. This support will also ultimately allow Georgia to take better advantage of the opportunities for export under the DCFTA.

Specific attention will be paid to ensure that legal approximation process supported under this Twinning project will be according to the national framework on policy development and to the better regulation approach supported also at the EU level³. A better regulation approach requires that policies and legislation are prepared on the basis of the best available evidence (impact assessments) and according to an inclusive approach involving both internal and external stakeholders.

Furthermore, building on the lessons learnt and the Better Regulation agenda promoted at the EU level⁴, this Twinning project will contribute to the overall public administration reform in Georgia by ensuring the introduction of an inclusive and evidence-based approach to policy-making and legal drafting in the respective sector. It will also pay specific attention to accountability and reporting lines between concerned institutions. NFA will ensure participation of the representatives of stakeholders in the activities that will be undertaken within the project.

3.2 Ongoing reforms:

The National Phytosanitary Strategy has been drafted in 2019 but has not been formally approved by the MEPA yet. This document defines similarly to the NAHP the key development areas of the plant protection sector. After the approval, the implementation and enforcement of the plant protection and health action plans will be under NFA’s responsibility.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/better-regulation-why-and-how_en

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/info/files/better-regulation-better-results-eu-agenda-0_en

Also, development of the **National Food Safety Implementing Strategic Document** has been initiated which is foreseen to be approved in spring 2020. The respective document will have development plans for the food safety sector. Aside NFA's own reporting, the reforms regarding food safety have been monitored with annual reports by the Europe Foundation. The Strategic document will naturally have practical detailed action plans for further improvements necessary for ensuring the safety of Georgian food.

The NFA Institutional Reform and Development Plan (IRDP, 2017-2019)⁵ lays down NFA's Medium-Term Development Programme for 2017-2019. The IRDP sets out the NFA's vision to transform the organisation into a highly effective and functional state institution, aligned with EU benchmarks. In particular, the IRDP foresees the development of a Quality Management System (QMS) based on international best practices, to ensure the quality, consistency and transparency of its operations. It also outlines key focus areas for activities under each of the different NFA functions (Food/Feed Safety and Quality, Veterinary, Phytosanitary). The IRDP is currently being updated to cover years 2020-2023 but its key elements form the basis of the Twinning project.

General Policy and legislative process

The National Policy Planning System Reform Strategy, adopted by the Government of Georgia in August 2015 recognizes the current weak link between the policy planning process and legislation drafting, the absence of practice of legislative impact assessment and the weak institutional capacity of ministries in legal drafting. The OECD/SIGMA 2018 assessment in the policy development and coordination area highlights a number of weaknesses in the quality of policy planning (costing, monitoring, coordination and public consultation), which are currently being addressed through the PAR roadmap and action plan. The document specifically notes the reoccurring problem with implementation of laws, which can be attributed to the low quality of laws due to weaknesses in the law-making process. There is a pressure to complete numerous legal reforms in the shortest possible time: "This situation inevitably places enormous pressure on the combined law-making resources of the Government and the Parliament and leaves little time for essential elements of a well-ordered law-making process, such as regulatory impact assessments or proper consultation with civil society." Improvement of the legislative drafting process and quality of legislation is now a priority area of action for the Administration of Government under the Prime Minister (steering the policy-making process) and all line ministries. This primarily involves the Administration of Government, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. In order to meet the targets and obligations in law making process the Government introduced changes in Law on Normative acts (amended on June 13, 2018) and Regulation of the Government (amended on August 24, 2018). These amendments put more emphasis on concordance with EU *acquis* and Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA.)

To sustain the legal approximation process the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) with the support of the EU assistance (below mentioned projects Association Agreement Facility and Legal Drafting projects) elaborated Legal Approximation Guidelines and Manual. These documents provide key principles and techniques of approximation that will guide and orient legal drafters throughout the approximation process.

The documents are under finalization and after official adoption by the Government should be used consistently, not only by MoJ, but also by all line ministries, and institutions tasked with the approximation exercise. Such proceedings will help to ensure the achievement of a steady and sustainable approximation path.

Along the legislative process the Government is proceeding with the rational organization of state administration and clear accountability lines between institutions, including supervision and reporting between line ministries and agencies. The Civil Service Bureau (CSB) is tasked with the development of uniform civil service state policy. Functional reviews of the line Ministries have been already done and currently the CSB is performing an analysis of state agencies with the intention of identifying and putting forward reforms to improve the organization of PA, to streamline their mandates, enforcement mechanism as well as policy making process.

⁵ NFA's Institutional Reform and Development Plan (IRDP) is attached as Annex 4

In this regard the project will ensure consistency between the review of the organizational set-up of the beneficiary institution with the national legislation regulating the organization of the state administrations and above-mentioned analysis of the state agencies.

3.3 Linked activities:

In the recent years, a number of projects financed by different donors have been contributing for development and strengthening of the NFA. Below is a summary of the main interventions:

“EU support to NFA” funded by EU under Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) programme; Period of implementation of the three phases 2012-2019; The programme provided support for the institutional strengthening of the National Food Agency and for the legal approximation process as well as the capacity development of food safety inspectors. It also helped the NFA (central and 11 regional offices), the Revenue Service (responsible for border inspection posts), and the Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (LMA) to improve their physical infrastructure and become better equipped for undertaking inspections in accordance with EU standards.

“Support to Further Strengthening Accreditation in Georgia to Meet EU Best Practices” funded by EU under CIB instrument; Period of implementation 2015-2017; The objective of the project was to strengthen legal, technical and administrative capacities of GAC along the implementation of the AA and DCFTA especially in: Capacity building of GAC and development of proficiency testing in the field of accreditation.

At present MEPA/NFA is being supported by following key projects and major inputs for developing Georgian SPS sector:

“NFA Quality Management System (QMS) development” funded by the Dutch Development Agency for introducing basic elements of a QMS; in collaboration with Czech Development Agency (CzDA) funded inputs for using practical elements of Czech Food Agency’s QMS as examples; period 2019-2020.

“Sanitary-veterinary capacity building” inputs funded and provided by FAO with period of implementation 2019-2020. This programme will provide elements of monitoring and control of veterinary medicines, control of animal feed staff and food safety of products of animal origin.

CzDA funded project for the **“Establishment of National Phytosanitary Control System in Georgia”** implemented by the Czech plant protection agency; period 2018-2020.

“Developing Georgian capacity of protecting against the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) (*Halyomorpha halys*)”, funded and managed by USDA; period 2017-2021.

Support to MEPA in operating the National Animal Health Programme (NAHP) provided by FAO with funding by Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and Austrian Development Agency (ADA); period 2019-2021.

“National Animal Identification and Registration Project (NAITS)”, managed by FAO with SDC/ADA funding; period 2018-2021. NAITS will develop the identification and movement control of cattle, small ruminants and pigs and traceability of their health status as well as the safety of respective animal products.

“Enhancing Capacity for Case Detection and Diagnosis of Febrile Zoonotic-related Cutaneous Lesions in Georgia” funded and managed by United States Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), period 2019-2020.

“Development of National Plant Health Programme” to be funded and managed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); foreseeable period 2020-2023.

Related Programmes and Projects

The reform of Public Administration (PAR) is of utmost importance for the country and the process is supported through donor community. The EU total contribution to the **“Support to the Public Administration Reform in Georgia”** 2016-2019, is EUR 30 000 000. Out of which EUR 20 000 000 is budget support share and EUR 10 000 000 for complementary support. The objective of the programme is to improve the efficiency, accountability and transparency of the public administration of Georgia, in line with the key Principles of Public Administration that have been developed by OECD/SIGMA in close cooperation with the European Commission. It will have a particular focus on the improvement of the policy planning and coordination capacities and processes in the central public administration. The professionalization of the civil service (including the reform of the civil service training system) will also be supported through the programme.

“Support to the Public Administration in Georgia” - EU funded; Duration: 2019-2021; Description: The objective of the project is to improve the efficiency, accessibility, accountability and transparency of the Georgian Public Administration in accordance with European principles of Public administration and best practices. More specifically, the project is mainly focused on improving the results-based approach in policy planning, development, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, increasing the awareness of the Civil servants and streamlining the implementation of the civil service reform in public institutions, improving the intra and inter-ministerial business processes related to policy making and service delivery enhancing thus the efficiency of the administration and the quality of service delivery, strengthening policy development and implementation of the anti-corruption and transparency national policies, thus increasing the accessibility, accountability and transparency of the executive branch and combating corruption, establishing an efficient, accountable and transparent institutional and legal framework for efficiently, timely and reliably delivered public and electronic services and raising public awareness and increasing visibility of the Government’s public administration reform agenda as well as on available public services. NFA’s basic vision and the quality policy being drafted contains majority of the elements listed in the specific objectives of the above-mentioned Project.

“Capacity Building of the Civil Service Bureau of Georgia to Implement the Civil Service Reform”. EU funded; Duration: 2019-2020. Description: The objective of the project is to enhance the professionalism of the civil service in Georgia. More specifically, the project aims to strengthen the institutional and Human Resource (HR) capacities of the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) to manage the implementation of the Civil Service Reform, through the reinforcement of the legal framework, introduction of modern Human Resource Management (HRM) information system, tools and techniques, development of training scheme for HR managers and improvement of Assets Declaration Monitoring system.

Facility for the implementation of the Association Agreement in Georgia; EU funded; Duration: 2015-2018; Description: The project provided policy advice and capacity building support to the Georgian Government in coordinating the implementation of the Association, strengthening the institutional capacities of the line ministries and other public institutions to carry out the required reforms, including on policy development and legal approximation processes. Since February 2019, phase II of the aforementioned project has been launched. Duration: 2019-2021. The above project will contribute to the development of the National Food Safety Implementing Strategic Document.

3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:

Georgia has the obligation to approximate its SPS related legislation with the *Union acquis* as referred to in Chapter 4 of the Association Agreement. Annexes IV-XII define the sectors and products which SPS related legislation needs to be approximated and Annex XI-B to the Agreement provides the Approximation Plan for 2015-2027, subject to gradual but dynamic approximation. The Approximation Plan has already been updated twice and the latest version is attached in Annex 3A to this Twinning Fiche. Project will cover up to the 30 legal documents, which are listed by the legal approximation program for the years 2020-2022. The final list of the legal documents will be prioritized and agreed with project partner at the inception stage of the project.

Veterinary legislation to be approximated during the Twinning project will focus on the following:

- Council Directive 90/167/EEC of 26 March 1990 laying down the conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feeding stuffs in the Community
- Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed
- Commission Recommendation 2004/704/EC of 11 October 2004 on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feeding stuffs
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 of 25 April 2008 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the preparation and the presentation of applications and the assessment and the authorisation of feed additives
- Council Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes
- Commission Decision 2006/778/EC of 14 November 2006 concerning minimum requirements for the collection of information during the inspections of production sites on which certain animals are kept for farming purposes
- Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves
- Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing
- Commission Directive 2002/4/EC of 30 January 2002 on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC
- Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 of 25 June 1997 concerning Community criteria for staging points and amending the route plan referred to in the Annex to Directive 91/628/EEC
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97

Food Safety legislation planned to be approximated during the Twinning project will focus on the following:

- Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97
- Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97
- Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 873/2012 of 1 October 2012 on transitional measures concerning the Union list of flavourings and source materials set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Decision 86/474/EEC of 11 September 1986 on the implementation of the on-the-spot inspections to be carried out in respect of the importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from non-member countries
- Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to food supplements

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food
- Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters
- Commission Directive 2003/40/EC of 16 May 2003 establishing the list, concentration limits and labeling requirements for the constituents of natural mineral waters and the conditions for using ozone-enriched air for the treatment of natural mineral waters and spring waters
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1337/2013 of 13 December 2013 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry

Also the legislation regarding materials intended to come in contact with food will be completed in 2020 with the EU legal acts still remaining in the approximation plan after other related EU legal acts have been already approximated:

- Council Directive 78/142/EEC of 30 January 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs

Legislation regarding quick-frozen foods will also be completed during the Twinning project period with following EU legal acts becoming approximated:

- Council Directive 89/108/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to quick-frozen foodstuffs for human consumption
- Commission Directive 92/2/EEC of 13 January 1992 laying down the sampling procedure and the Community method of analysis for the official control of the temperatures of quick-frozen foods intended for human consumption
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 37/2005 of 12 January 2005 on the monitoring of temperatures in the means of transport, warehousing and storage of quickfrozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption

Finally, also approximation of the EU legislation on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) related to food will be completed, except genetically modified micro-organisms:

- Commission Decision 2009/770/EC of 13 October 2009 establishing standard reporting formats for presenting the monitoring results of the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, as or in products, for the purpose of placing on the market, pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Decision 2005/463/EC of 21 June 2005 establishing a network group for the exchange and coordination of information concerning coexistence of genetically modified, conventional and organic crops
- Directive 2009/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms

Phytosanitary and plant protection legislation is planned to be approximated with 10 EU legal acts during the duration of the Twinning project. Most of them are related to seed production and control, thereby completing approximation of seed legislation (except seeds for animal fodder), which started already in 2018:

- Council Directive 2002/56/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed potatoes
- Council Directive 2002/57/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants
- Council Decision 2003/17/EC of 16 December 2002 on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops and on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 217/2006 of 8 February 2006 laying down rules for the application of Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 2002/54/EC, 2002/55/EC and 2002/57/EC as regards the authorisation of Member States to permit temporarily the marketing of seed not satisfying the requirements in respect of the minimum germination
- Commission Decision 81/675/EEC of 28 July 1981 establishing that particular sealing systems are 'non-reusable systems' within the meaning of Council Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 69/208/EEC and 70/458/EEC
- Commission Decision 80/755/EEC of 17 July 1980 authorizing the indelible printing of prescribed information on packages of cereal seed
- Commission Directive 93/61/EEC of 2 July 1993 setting out the schedules indicating the conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC

During the Twinning project duration, plant protection legislation will be approximated with two Commission decisions on harmful pests and other EU legal acts on marketing and usage of plant protection products:

- Commission Implementing Decision 2012/138/EU of 1 March 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster)
- Commission Implementing Decision 2012/270/EU of 16 May 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2013 of 1 March 2013 setting out the data requirements for plant protection products, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 547/2011 of 8 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards labelling requirements for plant protection products
- Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides
- Commission Decision 2002/757/EC of 19 September 2002 on provisional emergency phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. Nov
- Commission Implementing Decision 2014/497/EU of 23 July 2014 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa*
- Commission Implementing Decision 2012/535/EU of 26 September 2012 on emergency measures to prevent the spread within the Union of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. (the pine wood nematode)
- Commission Directive 2004/29/EC of 4 March 2004 on determining the characteristics and minimum conditions for inspecting vine varieties
- Commission Directive 93/62/EEC of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed
- Commission Directive 93/48/EEC of 23 June 1993 setting out the schedule indicating the conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production, pursuant to Council Directive 92/34/EEC
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 541/2011 of 1 June 2011 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances

At the same time, also the new emerging EU legislation related to the legislation shown above needs to be taken into consideration. However, no decisions have been taken by the Georgian Government how and when the EU legislation not included in the approximation plan as listed in Annex 3B will be approximated.

The Twinning project will provide recent experience in approximation and examples of practical interpretation of detailed requirements. Also, practical experience on the process how a competent authority and an enforcement organisation prepares itself and its counterparts into new legislation.

3.5 Components and results per component

The Twinning project is divided into three major components (mandatory results) and respective sub-results. The expected mandatory results and sub-results to be achieved at the end of the project are listed below. Despite the NFA's Quality Management System (QMS) not being mentioned as a component or an achievable result all components and respective results within the Twinning project need to become fully integrated into the NFA's QMS being developed. Summary of the results and indicators are attached as Annex 1 in the form of Simplified Legislative Framework.

Mandatory result 1/Component 1: Administrative and operational capacity of the National Food Agency supported to ensure efficient approximation of the relevant legislation

NFA and MEPA are fully committed to the approximation plan and development of necessary legislative drafting capacity as well as improving the interaction between all stakeholders involved in SPS issues. However, NFA is facing problems with high turnover and shortage of competent staff. Systems and procedures need to be developed to introduce and train new staff to become competent and able to contribute to the approximation process. A major cross-cutting result of the Twinning project is NFA having as integral part of its Quality Management System an improved, systematic training programme for its staff planned and tested according to the best EU examples.

Sub-result 1.1: EU compliant implementing legislation regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively adopted according to the approximation plan

The approximation process is a dynamic process taking into account amended, repealed and new EU legislation within the scope of the Association Agreement, while the EU legislation is developing MEPA and NFA have difficulties in modifying the Georgian approximation process accordingly. At the same time private sector stakeholders are involved in the legislation drafting process at very late stages with little time for comments.

After the completion of the Twinning project the most critical areas in the SPS approximation process should be identified and understood by the NFA and MEPA and reflected in the respective action plans of the MEPA and NFA. The approximation process should also be streamlined according to the recommendations and experience gained from the MS partner(s) including improvements in the auditing and performance evaluation processes of the NFA, RS, LMA, and SRCA.

Sub-result 1.2: Success of the approximation of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary implementing legislation followed systematically by the NFA management system

At present the experiences regarding necessary transition periods and possible derogations gained from the already approximated legislation is not collected and analysed systematically. Further, only limited analysis of collected official control data is performed. Few development plans based on the collected data are created and even less executed. Also, NFA's internal audit system is more based on monitoring performance according to regulatory and financial requirements than quality and consistency of inspection and enforcement services.

Support of the Twinning project is required in developing system(s) for collecting and analysing data from official controls to develop respective legislation, its implementation and enforcement as well as the

performance of NFA's services. MS partner(s) will share their experience regarding continuous development of the services provided by the competent authority.

Mandatory result 2/Component 2: The capacities at the central and regional levels for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues and implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production supported

There is common consensus in the Government of Georgia that capacities of NFA services need to be improved. However, due to budgetary inertia, the necessary increase of funding is quite slow and requires undeniable justification for any budget increase at least one and half years prior a budgetary proposal. MEPA's and NFA's capabilities in providing such justification needs to be improved. Therefore, tools like cost-benefit analysis and Regulatory Impact Assessment should be introduced to common use among the key staff of MEPA and NFA.

Sub-result 2.1: Monitoring/surveillance programmes regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively implemented

Although Georgian Government provides financial resources for disease screening exercises on the whole territory of the country (i.e. collection of samples, laboratory tests/procurement of laboratory kits and reagents etc.), formal monitoring and surveillance programmes for assessing the implementation and enforcement of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies still require further development. Existing programmes are mostly formed on an 'ad hoc' basis and are not used in a consistent way and performed with temporary donor funding.

Support of the Twinning project is required to assist the NFA to improve its monitoring and surveillance system and develop proposals for the government on future funding of such systems.

Sub-result 2.2: Veterinary bio-security measures introduced

Although the veterinary medicine returned to be a regulated profession within the Georgian legislation in 2017, veterinary education in Georgia is still not able to produce internationally competent veterinarians. NFA needs for veterinary expertise require internal training and on-the-job education.

Further, NFA has no bio-security standards developed or implemented. Schemes of risk categorization according to farm types are not developed to practical level. NFA staff needs to be familiarised with the key concepts of bio-security. The Twinning project needs to closely coordinate its activities related this result with the FAO NAITIS project on animal identification and traceability.

The Twinning project will support NFA and MEPA staff to understand the key elements of bio-security and its possible control mechanisms as practiced in the EU, as well as to identify and organise first disease-free zones and compartments within Georgia for key disease(s).

Sub-result 2.3: Implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production strengthened

No Georgian primary producer of products of major animal origin (i.e. milk, meat and aquaculture) formally complies with hygienic standards. Also producers of plant origin have difficulties in proper usage of plant protection products. At present 4 groups of products of animal origin – unprocessed wool, honey, fishery products and aquaculture has been included in the list of third countries thereby allowed to be exported to the EU. NFA has registered and approved total 25 FBOs for fulfilling hygienic criteria and announced them to the list. Major problems remain with the traceability of raw materials, animal feed and veterinary medicines as well as plant protection products and other agrochemicals. Also, the results of controlling animal diseases and residue monitoring needs improvements.

Although NFA and Georgian farmers have recently experienced serious problems with pest invasion (BMSB), there still is lot of confusion of usage of pesticides and preparation programmes for next

infestation. Farmers are reluctant to accept new safety standards and integrated pest control. The Twinning project needs to closely coordinate its activities with the CzDA project for Establishment of National Phytosanitary Control System, as well as with the USDA projects for National Plant Health Program and controlling BMSB.

Based on the experience of the MS partner(s) NFA will develop the monitoring programme for residues of veterinary medicines and plant protection products to cover all products according to EU requirements. Control of animal feeding stuff as well as their usage will be systematised and the necessary resources identified and proposed for the Government for increase based on the experience of the MS partner(s).

Sub-result 2.4: Phytosanitary Information system established

NFA has no properly functioning phytosanitary information system except electronic certification system in common with the Border Control. However, pest infestation related data and information coming from border control points, field meteorological stations or inspections is not easy to collect for analysis and planning for plant protection measures. The existing database and respective IT modules need updating with the support of specialists experienced in plant protection information management.

The Twinning project is expected to support the NFA and Border Control by sharing experience on organising phytosanitary information management including providing examples of necessary database(s) and plans for their usage. Further, the assistance of the MS partner(s) is required in planning the practical implementation of EU compliant plant passport system.

Mandatory result 3/Component 3: Enforcement of the newly approximated food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary legislation in the country supported

NFA leadership is fully committed to the development of the agency and the interaction between all stakeholders involved in SPS issues has improved significantly during last 5 years. Though, to provide consistent enforcement services based on Georgian legislation recently approximated to respective EU legislation the NFA requires support in developing systems and procedures to enhance the capacities of existing as well as newly appointed staff.

Sub-result 3.1: Enforcement of hygiene and safety standards strengthened

Although NFA and MEPA are fully committed to enforce the new approximated legislation, NFA lacks trained staff and practices to cover all tasks given to it by the new Georgian legislation. The penalties and fees are very low, and they are not used systematically.

The Twinning project should assist the NFA to identify the most critical areas in the enforcement of the SPS legislation. NFA will use the experience of the MS partner(s) to create development plans for the identified problematic areas. MS partner(s) will provide recommendations for financing the enforcement activities as well as penalty systems.

Sub-result 3.2: Enforcement of phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety (SPS) border inspection control strengthened

MEPA, NFA and the Border Control of the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance are missing a formal decision-making process in case of suspected or even confirmed presence of organisms harmful for plants, animal diseases and food safety issues. Although NFA is the competent authority of plant protection and phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety issues, it has delegated the SPS Border Control to the Revenue Service. This has created technical documentation containing differences between NFA and Border Control which needs to be improved.

Legislation approximation process includes also border control legislation and aligning procedures to EU standards. Each new legal act needs to be introduced in new border control procedures, elaborating manuals, there is also need of training for staff to provide new control procedures according to EU standards.

It is expected that the Twinning project will support MEPA, NFA and RS to identify the most critical areas in the phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety approximation process regarding drafting of legislation as well as its implementation and enforcement. Further, availability of a common decision-making process by NFA and RS based on the experience of the Twinning partner(s) should be ensured.

Sub-result 3.3: Capacities for plant health and control of plant production products strengthened

No formal pest risk analysis is being conducted by NFA. Despite some basic trainings increasing the knowledge of pest risk analysis and management, NFA staff has limited skills to conduct pest risk analysis and plan for respective pest risk management measures. Further, the pest risk analysis is not reflected to planning and control of the usage of plant protection products and introduction of integrated pest management (IPM).

Assistance of the Twinning project is expected in developing capacity of NFA in pest risk management in collaboration with the Border Control of the Revenue Service. After the end of the Twinning project first example(s) of pest risk management should be piloted both at inland and at the borders. Further, introduction of practical schemes for biological plant protection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as well as organic production according to EU legislation and IPPC/EPPO guidelines and the experience of the MS partner(s) should be ensured.

Sub-result 3.4: Capacities for control of animal diseases in the country strengthened

NFA is conducting epidemiological surveillance, but not on regular consistent basis. Cost-benefit methodology is not known by the NFA staff and is not used on regular basis. Also, neither MEPA nor NFA has any policy on official disease-free status regarding key zoonosis. Targets and timelines and cost-benefit analysis for targeting such status needs to be developed.

After the completion of the Twinning project NFA should have piloted at least one cost-benefit analysis of a key monitoring/surveillance/vaccination programme and should be able to perform such analysis for other programmes. It is expected that by the end of the project NFA has also gained experience in contingency planning and their management through simulation exercises.

3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s):

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

Profile:

- University degree in relevant agricultural, veterinary or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- Minimum of 3 years of working experience in EU MS administration dealing with relevant issues related to implementation of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy;
- Proven experience in development of EU/SPS legislation related to food and feed safety and/or veterinary and/or phytosanitary issues;
- Demonstrated record in management of projects and implementation of institutional reform;
- Experience in performing assessments, gap analysis and related recommendations would be considered as an asset
- Good leadership skills; Excellent command of spoken and written English;
- Good communication and interpersonal skills.

Tasks:

- Directing, coordinating and monitoring Twinning project performance;
- Leading operational dialogue, advocating the Twinning project at political level;
- Ensuring implementation of project activities and achievement of expected results;
- Producing progress reports with the support of the RTA;

- Co-Chairing project steering committees;
- Provision of legal and technical advice and analysis whenever needed.

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:

Profile:

- University degree at least M.Sc. level in relevant agricultural, veterinary or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- Minimum of 3 years of working experience in EU MS administration dealing with relevant issues related to implementation of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy;
- Sound knowledge and understanding of recent developments of the relevant *Union acquis*;
- Experience in approximation of EU/SPS legislation and its implementation related to food and feed safety, veterinary or phytosanitary issues, would be considered as an asset;
- Demonstrated record in management of projects and implementation of institutional reform would be considered as an asset; Proven experience in performing assessments and gap analysis of policies, strategies and legal issues and providing related recommendations would be considered as an asset;
- Good computer literacy
- Good command of spoken and written English;
- Good communication and interpersonal skills

Tasks:

- Providing overall management of the Twinning project;
- Preparation of the initial and subsequent work plan(s) and project progress reports, together with PL, to be submitted to the Steering Committees;
- Liaising with the PL and Beneficiary administration counterparts, key stakeholders, line ministries, the Project Manager within the EUD and Programme Administration Office (PAO)
- Supervising the inputs of the members of the Twinning project team in accordance with the agreed work plans;
- Liaising with other relevant projects.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders

Component 1 Leader

Profile:

- University degree in relevant agricultural, veterinary or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- Minimum of 3 years' experience in legislative gap analysis, preparation of prioritized timetables for transposition and drafting of legislation; n;
- Proven experience in drafting strategies/policies for reorganization of competent authorities for food and feed safety, veterinary or phytosanitary (strategic documents, job descriptions, SOPs, etc.);
- Proven experience in developing and implementing SPS monitoring and surveillance programmes;
- Strong analytical and team-working skills;
- Experience in project management would be considered as an asset;
- Proficiency in English;
- Computer literacy;

Component 2 Leader

Profile:

- University degree in relevant agricultural, veterinary or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;

- Minimum of 3 years' experience with control of either food and feed safety, animal diseases or plant diseases;
- Proven experience in developing and implementing safety and disease monitoring programmes;
- Experience in organising trainings disseminating hygiene and safety standards among farmers and/or relevant target groups;
- Strong analytical and team-working skills;
- Experience in project management would be considered as an asset;
- Proficiency in English;
- Computer literacy.

Component 3 Leader

Profile:

- University degree in relevant agricultural, veterinary or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- Minimum of 3 years' experience in planning and developing enforcement of newly emerging legislation;
- Proven experience in developing and implementing SPS control programmes;
- Strong analytical and team-working skills;
- Experience in project management would be considered as an asset;
- Proficiency in English;
- Computer literacy;

Tasks for the Component Leaders:

- Component coordination, guidance and monitoring
- Supervision and quality control of the work/outputs provided by the Short-Term Experts within the component;
- Responsible for communication and coordination with beneficiaries in relation to the tasks foreseen
- Providing specific professional expertise in drafting of key documents and decision-making process;
- Preparing and conducting training programs;
- Timely proposals for any corrective measures;
- Liaise with MS and BC PLs and daily contacts with RTA and BC counterpart.

3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts

In order to provide the full range of expertise necessary, short-term experts will be drawn from different skill sets to assist the RTA on specific activities. Based on the project results there might be the need of having different STEs possessing the following professional experience depending on their area of intervention:

Profile:

- University degree in relevant agricultural or biological sciences or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- Minimum of 3 years' experience in the relevant field;
- Proven experience in organizing and implementing training courses for different target groups;
- Practical experience in drafting implementation guidelines, official control procedures;
- Proven experience in developing control and monitoring plans;
- Experience in twinning projects or technical assistance projects would be considered as an asset;
- Proficiency in English;
- Computer literacy at user's level.

Tasks:

- Support Component leaders in their tasks by providing specific experience;
- Contributing in drafting project related legal documents in accordance with the national rules for legislative development in their respective fields;
- Prepare control plans, guidelines and procedures for official control;
- Carry out trainings
- Support necessary revisions of SPS related policies and strategies and assist in developing new ones
- Liaise with RTA, Component leaders and BA counterparts.

4. Budget

Maximum Budget available for the Grant is expected € 1 450 000.

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Role of the EU Delegation to Georgia

The EU Delegation to Georgia will be responsible for the tendering, contracting, payments and financial reporting and will work in close cooperation with the Beneficiary Administration. The person in charge of this project within the EU Delegation to Georgia is:

Mr Georges Dehoux
Programme Officer
Delegation of the European Union to Georgia
64b Chavchavadze Avenue
0179 Tbilisi, Georgia
Tel: + 995 32 236 63 64
E-mail: Georges.DEHOUX@eeas.europa.eu

5.2 Institutional framework

NFA is led by the Head of Agency supported by a Councillor and three Deputy Heads, each curating particular department divided by sphere within the Agency⁶. NFA encompasses 8 departments (including, but not limited to Food Safety, Plant Protection and Veterinary Departments), Public Relations Service as well as 12 territorial offices (11 Regional Divisions and Tbilisi City Service). In total NFA employs 513 full-time employees and over 450 part-time veterinarians recruited temporarily for vaccination etc. campaigns.

NFA has identified already in 2011 that its long-term development requires an organisation-wide transformational change to be enacted over a period of several years. A separate development unit, supported by the “EU support to the NFA” project funded by EU with Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) instrument, has been operating within a matrix organization having key staff nominated from all relevant departments under a common quality and development management. In collaboration with NFA’s International relations department, this unit has been coordinating separate development inputs, supporting and training NFA staff in execution and implementing new measures, and ensuring that new measures are integrated in NFA’s management system.

Responsibility for SPS border control is under the Customs Department within the Revenue Service (RS) of the Ministry of Finance. The SPS control division within the Customs Department is responsible for the practical implementation of the veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary services’ border control at the 13 Border Inspection points (BIPs). Each BIP is located in a custom zone and is operated by local staff, veterinarians and phytosanitary specialists with appropriate education, under the leadership of a customs

⁶ NFA basic organizational structure is attached as Annex 2

officer. In addition to the management, the RS employs 44 phytosanitary inspectors and 47 veterinary inspectors in the BIPs.

5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

The PL and RTA counterparts will be staff of the Beneficiary administration(s) and will be actively involved in the management and coordination of the project.

5.3.1 Contact person

Mr. Zurab Zurashvili
Head of International Relations Department
National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
6, Marshal Gelovani Avenue, 0159 Tbilisi, Georgia

Contact Person on behalf of Revenue Service of Georgia
Mr. Samson Uridia
Head of Department for International Relations
Revenue Service
68A, Kostava Street, 5th floor, 0160 Tbilisi, Georgia

5.3.2 PL counterpart

Mr. Zurab Chekurashvili
Head
National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
6, Marshal Gelovani Avenue, 0159 Tbilisi, Georgia

5.3.3 RTA counterparts

Mr. Vasili Basiladze
Deputy Head
National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
6, Marshal Gelovani Avenue, 0159 Tbilisi, Georgia

6. Duration of the project

The duration of the Twinning project execution period will be 27 months.

7. Management and reporting⁷

7.1 Language

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English / French). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

⁷ Sections 7.1-7.3 are to be kept without changes in all Twinning fiches.

7.2 Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be created at the beginning of the project, comprising of the representatives of National Food Agency, Revenue Service, Member State Institutions, the EU Delegation to Georgia and Programme Administration Office (PAO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. The PSC meetings could be attended by the current ongoing related projects or representatives of the relevant institutions, with respect to the project aims and objectives. Those stakeholders can be involved in the PSC with observer status.

The Project Steering Committee will meet at regular quarterly intervals; It will be co-chaired by the Project Leaders (EU Member State and Beneficiary Country). Discussions and important decisions, taken during the meetings will be kept in the official minutes in English with the possibility to disseminate among the committee members afterwards. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress. Monitoring and Evaluation of the project will be conducted using the project-specific logframe, to be encoded in the EU projects monitoring system OPSYS. The contractor should report on the results at impact, outcome and output levels, linked to sources of verification presented in the logframe. Reporting will be carried out through Progress, Interim and Final Reports as laid down in the terms of reference / project description and general conditions. For the better quality of the log frames and indicators, the contractors are encouraged to get familiar with DG NEAR guidelines on Indicators - P. 45 and the EU Results Framework. Wherever an indicator set out in the project log frame is also reflected in the EU Results Framework, project reporting will also cover it.

8. Sustainability

The mandatory results/outputs of this Twinning project will be in full compliance with the Georgian Government policy priorities and strategies in agriculture, animal health, plant protection and food safety. This Twinning project strengthens the capacity of the National Food Agency (NFA) of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) as regards all SPS issues. The activities foreseen will guarantee the long-term increased capacity of the NFA and MEPA to fulfil their mandate by developing the food and feed safety, veterinary and plant protection services and by increasing its visibility and communication capacity. The trainings delivered, the procedures prepared and the strategy for the reorganization of the risk management will increase the capacity of the Ministry to enforce the legislation on the field. The sustainability of this Twinning project will also be measured in terms of its ability to contribute to the full upgrade and strengthening of Georgia's overall food safety system which will contribute to increased protection of consumer health but also towards expanding Georgia's trade and export potential.

The sustainability of mandatory results/outputs is best ensured by backing up all policy and legislative proposals by at least basic impact assessments (regulatory, fiscal) and they are consulted with both internal and external stakeholders (inter-ministerial and public consultations). Sufficient time should be allocated to this preparatory work during the Twinning project, and fast-track adoption procedures of legislation should be avoided, because they risk implementation and enforcement of future legislation.

To ensure sustainability of all results the Beneficiary administration(s) will describe in the final report how the necessary resources are allocated in the budget planning (Medium-Term Business Planning (MTBP) or similar) whenever planning to implement proposals and recommendations provided by the Twinning project.

Regarding the development of manuals, guidelines and written procedures, they will not contradict with any legal provision of the country. In addition, they should be simple enough to be regularly updated and changed by the staff of the respective organisations without external support.

All documentation generated during the implementation of the Twinning project (procedures, training material, policies and strategic documents) will be made available on the website of the NFA and MEPA to the relevant staff of the Beneficiary administration(s) and part of them also to the consumers (food safety strategic document).

9. Crosscutting issues

Environmental and gender issues will be taken in consideration where applicable.

In the implementation of the project activities, equal opportunities will be given to the participation of women in training activities. The Twinning partners will encourage female experts to take component leader and short-term expert positions.

The improved official control is expected to have a positive impact on environment and chemical residues by reducing the inappropriate discharge of materials and proper usage of veterinary medicines as well as introduction of integrated pest management with minimal usage of pesticides.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

The main concepts of this Twinning project are based on current successful cooperation with the EU. In particular, project activities are conditional to the programme “EU support to NFA” funded by EU under the Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) instrument, which completed in July 2019 but provided the basis for future development of the SPS issues in Georgia. This is described in detail in the NFA’s Institutional Reform and Development Plan (IRDP) for 2017-2019. On the other hand, this Twinning project will comply with the main dimensions of agriculture and rural development and the ongoing reforms in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary systems to be consolidated into a comprehensive Quality Management System of the NFA.

The success of the project also depends on macroeconomic factors such as understanding of external conditions and identifying the binding constraints that guide selection of priorities in SPS activities. The commitment of Georgian Government need to be strong enough to keep on providing budgetary increases for protecting human life and health, animal health and welfare and plant health in Georgia according to the requirements of the Association Agreement.

Project implementation doesn’t depend on the sequence of components namely, component 2 and 3 can start well before component 1 is completed as the priority is for each component to provide specific support to food safety/official control, animal health and plant health sectors respectively.

No special preparatory work for the twinning component is needed until the stage of selection of the Twinning partner.

11. Indicators for performance measurement

The specific, realistic, objectively verifiable indicators for performance measurement are listed in the Simplified Logical Framework Matrix attached as Annex 1 and described in detail below.

Mandatory result 1/Component 1: Administrative and operational capacity of the National Food Agency upgraded to ensure efficient approximation of the relevant legislation

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Number of pilot official controls conducted based on the newly adopted implementing legislation and working documents.

Sub-result 1.1: EU compliant implementing legislation regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively adopted according to the approximation plan

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Status of implementing legislation and working documents supporting the approximated legislation (including procedures and corresponding technical documentation; guidelines, checklists, reports, etc.).

Sub-result 1.2: Success of the approximation of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary implementing legislation followed systematically by the NFA management system

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of corrective measure procedures;
- Availability of working documents supporting internal audits and controls (guidelines, procedures, reports).

Mandatory result 2/Component 2: The capacities at the central and regional levels for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues and implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of required veterinary bio-security measures including farm categorization scheme with respective animal movement controls;
- Availability of all necessary reports, prepared on the basis of collected, processed, analysed data from monitoring & surveillance programs, produced as and when required;
- Availability of relevant phytosanitary and plant health database(s) containing also results of monitoring and surveillance.

Sub-result 2.1: Monitoring/surveillance programmes regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively implemented

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of monitoring and surveillance programmes for priority zoonoses listed in the Directive 2002/99/EC and respective approximated Georgian legislation;
- Availability of monitoring and surveillance programmes for priority plant pests (harmful organisms) according to the Directive 2000/29/EC and respective approximated Georgian legislation.

Sub-result 2.2: Veterinary bio-security measures introduced

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of recommendations/guidelines on veterinary bio-security measures to be used in farms as well as categorization scheme with respective animal movement controls.

Sub- result 2.3: Implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Share of (%) producers successfully trained to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and respective approximated Georgian legislation;
- Number of farms/producers successfully trained to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and respective approximated Georgian legislation.

Sub-result 2.4: Phytosanitary Information system established

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of relevant IT modules, including module for plant passport system;
- Availability of phytosanitary and plant health database(s).

Mandatory result 3/Component 3: Enforcement of the newly approximated food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary legislation in the country supported

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Number of Pilot Pest risk analysis performed;
- Status of cost-effective disease control strategy;
- Availability of officially free status strategy road map of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Leucosis in the country or a zone.

Sub-result 3.1: Enforcement of hygiene and safety standards strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Share of (%) staff trained in performing official controls in primary production phase of food and animal feed stuffs;
- Number of staff trained in performing SPS official controls.

Sub-result 3.2: Veterinary, Phytosanitary and sanitary/Food Safety border inspection control strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Number of staff trained in performing SPS official border controls;
- Availability of decision-making process for suspicion/ presence of harmful organisms, animal diseases and food safety issues;
- Availability of Phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety (SPS) border control working documents (i.e. procedures, control programmes, and respective technical documentation (guidelines, manuals, checklists, reports, etc.)) common with NFA.

Sub-result 3.3: Capacities for plant health and control of plant production products strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Number of trainings/staff trained in Pest risk analysis;
- Number of staff trained in performing approval and control of plant protection products;
- Availability of training schemes on proper usage of plant protection products, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Sub-result 3.4 Capacities for control of animal disease in the country strengthened

Indicators for performance measurement:

- Availability of comprehensive epidemiological surveillance programmes;
- Status of cost-benefit study in terms of defining animal diseases and zoonoses of national importance for country;
- Share of staff trained based on epidemiological survey's findings.

The quarterly meetings of the Project Steering Committee will facilitate the coordination and monitoring of the Twinning project progress to assess project implementation against performance measurement and address any emerging issues.

Strong coordination with other donor funded development projects, stakeholder organisations or other interested parties related to the field of operation of the NFA and MEPA will also ensure successful performance of this Twinning project.

12. Facilities available

National Food Agency (NFA) as the Beneficiary administration guarantees the availability of premises and equipment to support the implementation of the foreseen activities. NFA is committed to deliver the following facilities:

- Adequately equipped office space for the RTA and for her/his assistant(s) for the entire duration of the Twinning project;
- Supply of office room including access to computer, telephone, internet, printer, etc.;
- Adequate conditions for the short-term experts to perform their work while on mission;
- Transportation vehicle for necessary transport within Georgia;
- Suitable venues for the small-group training sessions and meetings that will be held under the Twinning project (large trainings, seminars etc., will be paid by the Twinning project);
- Security related issues will be assured according to the standards and practices applicable for all Georgian public institutions.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Simplified Logical Framework Matrix;
2. Organizational Structure of the NFA;
- 3A. The legal Approximation plan as shown in the Annex XI-B to the Association Agreement;
- 3B. The list of most urgent new/emerging EU legislation to be taken into consideration according to the dynamic approximation approach
4. Institutional Reform and Development Plan 2017-2019 of the National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (*separate document*).

The Simplified Logical Framework

Project Title: Ensuring further progress of SPS and food safety system in Georgia			Program name and number: EU support for the Implementation of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement, ENI/2018/041-415 Direct Management		
Beneficiary Institution: LEPL National Food Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia			Total budget: 1,450,000 €	EU ENI financing (100%)	
	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
Overall Objective	To obtain functional market economy and the capacity to cope with competitiveness in the EU market while maintaining the consumer protection and achieving high food safety standards	Number of Food Business Operators (FBO) approved for EU market Baseline: 4 groups of products of animal origin including total 13 FBOs approved for EU market Target: At least three new FBOs are added to the list by 2023	- European Commission annual reports; - DG SANTE list of third countries.		- Government maintains consistent policy and commitment on fulfilment of AA requirements continued
Specific (Project) Objective(s)	Improved capacity of the competent authorities for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy for implementation of EU Acquis	Level of compliance of Georgian legal and institutional framework with the legal Approximation Plan of Annex XIB of AA Baseline: 100% Target: 100% maintained as required Level of implementation of approximated legislation as per defined standards Baseline: to be defined at inception of the project Target: Steady increase throughout the project implementation	- Progress & final reports, recommendations etc.); - Tables of concordance; - AA implementation reports; - Government progress reports; - EU assessment reports.	Change in political situation in Georgia; Difficulties related to the approval of the amended legislation; Lack of commitment from respective actors;	

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
<u>Mandatory results/ outputs by components</u>	<p>Mandatory result 1 /Component 1:</p> <p>Administrative and operational capacity of the National Food Agency upgraded to ensure efficient approximation of the relevant legislation</p>	<p>Number of pilot official controls conducted based on the newly adopted implementing legislation and working documents</p> <p>Baseline: Official controls do not always comply with new legislation and working documents Target: At least 2 pilot official controls conducted by the end of the project.</p>	<p>- Reports on pilot official controls; - Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, STE mission reports, project quarterly and final reports.</p>	<p>High turnover of authorized and competent officials</p>	<p>- Full commitment of the parties involved</p>
	<p>Mandatory result 2 /Component 2:</p> <p>The capacities at the central and regional levels for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues and implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production strengthened</p>	<p>Availability of set of required veterinary bio-security measures, including farm categorization, scheme with respective animal movement controls</p> <p>Baseline: Few bio-security measures, no farm categorization schemes are used animal identification only emerging Target: All relevant veterinary bio-security measures including farm categorization schemes prepared and agreed among relevant authorities⁸</p> <p>Availability of all necessary reports, prepared on the basis of collected, processed, analysed data from monitoring & surveillance programs produced as and when required</p> <p>Baseline: Simple analysis reports are being produced Target: Comprehensive reports are submitted after the establishment of monitoring and surveillance programs as and when required and as per agreed standards</p>	<p>- Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, project quarterly and final reports; -NFA reports on bio-security measures; - Farm categorization documents; - Procedures for database management.</p>	<p>NFA limited human resource capacity (competent officials with relevant education)</p>	<p>- Continuing adherence to agreed policy objectives</p> <p>- Good and continuous interaction between the project partners and stakeholders</p>

⁸ Relevant set of measures as per prevailing standards; timing to be agreed with project partners and steering committee.

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
		<p>Availability of relevant phytosanitary and plant health database(s) containing also results of monitoring and surveillance</p> <p>Baseline: no existing reliable databases Target: All relevant phytosanitary and plant health database(s) developed as per prevailing standards and available for use ⁹</p>			
	<p>Mandatory result 3 /Component 3:</p> <p>Enforcement of the newly approximated food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary legislation in the country supported</p>	<p>Number of Pilot Pest risk analysis performed</p> <p>Baseline: No Pest risk analysis Target: At least two successful nationwide pilot pest risk analysis performed¹⁰</p>	<p>- Pest risk analysis reports; - NFA internal reports; - Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, project quarterly and final reports; - Draft cost-effective disease control strategy - Strategy Policy Paper.</p>	<p>NFA limited human resource capacity (competent officials with relevant education Farmers' limited acceptance to adopt safety and quality standards</p>	
<p>Status of cost-effective disease control strategy</p> <p>Baseline: No cost-effective animal disease control strategy Target: cost-effective disease control strategy prepared and ready for authorisation¹¹</p>					
<p>Availability of officially free status strategy road map of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Leucosis in the country or a zone</p> <p>Baseline: No general policy and strategy for gaining disease free status. Road-map exists only for FMD Target: Officially free status strategy road map of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Leucosis in the country or a zone prepared and agreed with relevant authorities¹²</p>					

⁹ Timing to be agreed with project partners.

¹⁰ Timing to be agreed with project partners.

¹¹ Timing to be agreed with project partners

¹² Timing to be agreed with project partners.

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
Sub-results/ outputs by sub-components	Sub-result 1.1: EU compliant implementing legislation regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively adopted according to the approximation plan	Status of implementing legislation and working documents supporting the approximated legislation (including procedures and corresponding technical documentation; guidelines, checklists, reports, etc.). Baseline: To be determined Target: All required documents ready for authorisation/approval as per approximation plan	- Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, STE mission reports, project quarterly and final reports. - Draft manuals, guidelines, instructions and SOPs. - Introduced procedures; - Reports on corrective measures; - Draft guidelines, procedures, reports.	High turnover of authorized and competent officials Delays during the project implementation; Lack of understanding among relevant stakeholders.	- Full commitment of the parties involved - Continuing adherence to agreed policy objectives - Good and continuous interaction between the stakeholders including importers and exporter
	Sub-result 1.2: Success of the approximation of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary implementing legislation followed systematically by the NFA management system	Availability of corrective measure procedures Baseline: Corrections and improvements are not systematic and poorly recorded Target: Respective documents are prepared and ready to be used by NFA latest end of first year of project implementation			
	Availability of working documents supporting internal audits and controls (guidelines, procedures, reports) Baseline: No systematic internal audits on performance of inspection services Target: all required working documents prepared and agreed with relevant authorities before end of the first year of project implementation				

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
<u>Sub-results/ outputs by sub-components</u>	Sub-result 2.1: Monitoring/surveillance programmes regarding food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies developed and effectively implemented	Availability of monitoring and surveillance programs for priority zoonoses listed in the Directive 2002/99/EC and respective approximated Georgian legislation Baseline: Little formal monitoring and surveillance programmes Target: Monitoring and surveillance programs developed and approved during the first year of project implementation	- Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, STE mission reports, list of workshop/training, participants, training-information materials, project quarterly and final reports; - draft guidelines, instructions and SOPs for monitoring & surveillance - New guidelines; - Proposals for IT modules; - Proposal for a module for plant passport system; - New procedures for database managing/	NFA limited human resource capacity (number of competent officials with relevant basic education) Farmers' limited acceptance to adopt safety and quality standards	- At least during the introduction period, the GoG provides sufficient financial resources for implementation of surveillance and monitoring programmes, (This includes collection of samples, laboratory tests/ procurement of laboratory kits and reagents etc..) - The GoG organises the veterinary education so that NFA will get competent staff also in the future
		Availability of monitoring and surveillance programs for priority plant pests according to the Directive 2000/29/EC and respective approximated Georgian legislation Baseline: Little formal monitoring and surveillance programmes Target: Monitoring and surveillance programs developed and approved during the first year of project implementation			
	Sub-result 2.2: Veterinary bio-security measures introduced	Availability of recommendations/guidelines on veterinary bio-security measures to be used in farms as well as categorization scheme with respective animal movement controls Baseline: not available Target: Recommendations/guidelines prepared and agreed with relevant authorities during the first year of project implementation			

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
	<p>Sub- result 2.3:</p> <p>Implementation of hygiene and safety standards in primary production strengthened</p>	<p>Share (%) of producers successfully trained/reached to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and respective approximated Georgian legislation</p> <p>Baseline: No primary producer of major products of animal origin formally complies with hygienic standards Target: To be defined together with project partners during inception</p> <hr/> <p>Number of farms/producers successfully trained to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and respective approximated Georgian legislation</p> <p>Baseline: Few primary producers of major plant products formally comply with safety standards Target: At least 5 farms/producers trained by the end of the project</p>			
	<p>Sub-result 2.4:</p> <p>Phytosanitary Information System established</p>	<p>Indicator: Availability of relevant IT modules, including module for plant passport system</p> <p>Baseline: Existing IT modules are outdated and not user-friendly Target: <i>number of IT modules to be developed will be agreed with relevant authorities and steering committee at inception of the project</i></p> <hr/> <p>Availability of phytosanitary and plant health database(s)</p> <p>Baseline: Existing databases are not updated and contain errors Target: Database(s) revamped, accessible and regularly updated throughout the project implementation</p>			

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
<u>Sub-results/ outputs by sub-components</u>	Sub-result 3.1: Enforcement of hygiene and safety standards strengthened	Share (%) of staff trained in performing official controls in primary production phase of food and animal feed stuffs Baseline: Only theoretical training but little practice. No training on feed control Target: 50% of concerned NFA and RS staff successfully trained by the end of the project	- Project documentation: analysis reports, recommendations, STE mission reports, list of workshop/training participants, Training schemes, Training materials, Training evaluations, project quarterly and final reports; - Proposal for a decision-making process common to NFA and RS; - Pesticide approval; - Report of the study.	Farmers' limited acceptance to adopt safety and quality standards NFA staff's reluctance in introducing/ implementing new concepts (integrated pest management, Food hygiene performance criteria, animal welfare etc.)	- Full commitment of the parties involved - Continuing adherence to agreed policy objectives - Good and continuous interaction between the stakeholders including importers and exporters of plants and planting materials
		Number of staff trained in performing SPS official controls Baseline: Only theoretical training but little practice Target: 40 staff members of NFA and RS successfully trained by the end of the project			
	Sub-result 3.2: Veterinary, Phytosanitary and sanitary/Food Safety border inspection control strengthened	Number of staff trained in SPS official border controls Baseline: Only Border Control staff has had basic training but nothing on control of plant passports, Traces or e-certificates Target: 40 staff members of NFA and RS successfully trained by the end of the project			
		Availability of decision-making process for suspicion/presence of harmful organisms, animal diseases and food safety issues Baseline: No formal decision-making process common to NFA and RS in case of suspicion/detection/confirmation of presence of pests or diseases Target: Proposal for a decision-making process common to NFA and RS in case of suspicion/detection/confirmation of presence of pests or diseases developed and agreed with respective parties ¹³			

¹³ Timing to be agreed with project partners.

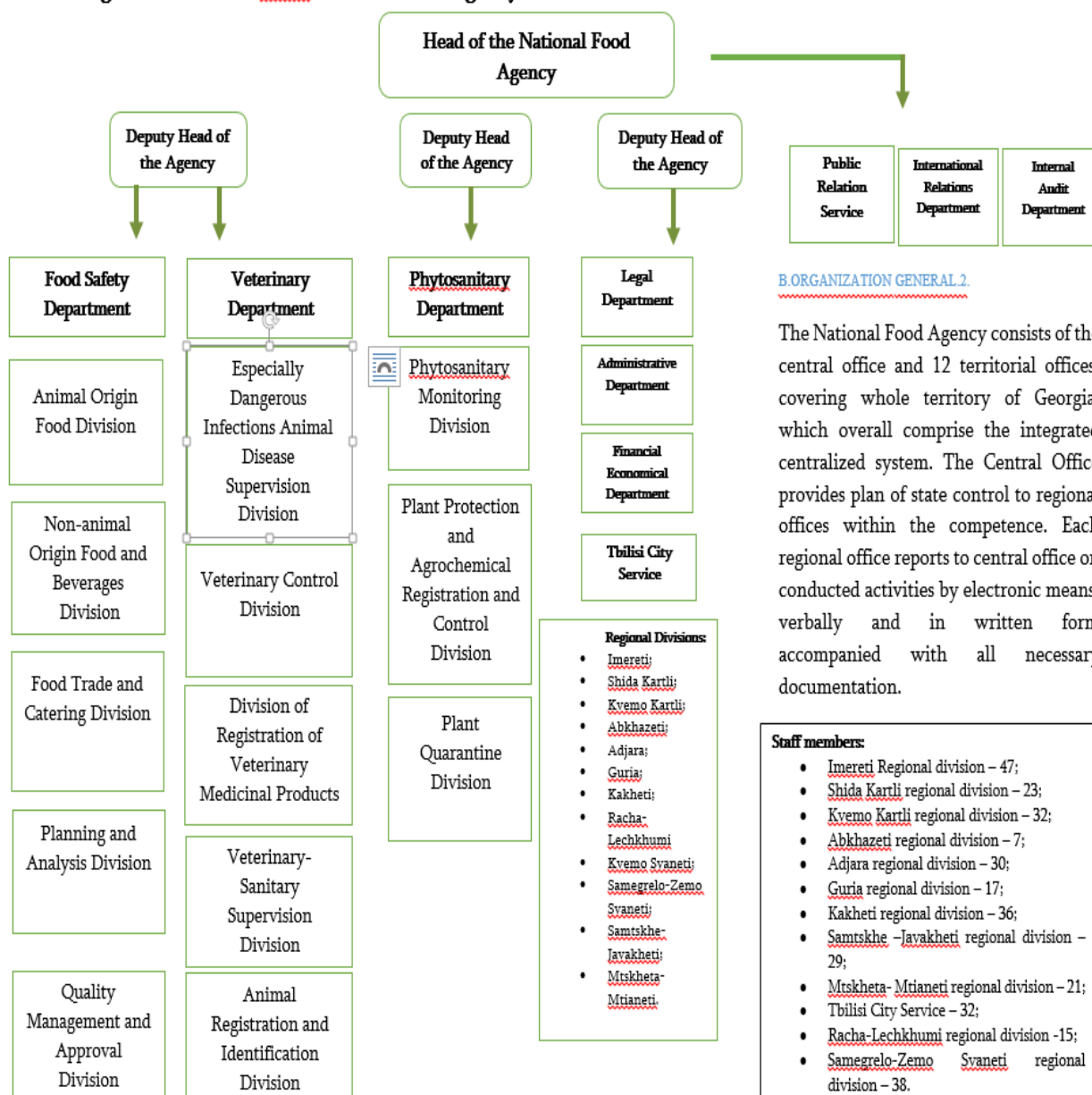
	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
		<p>Availability of Phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety (SPS) border control working documents (i.e. procedures, control programmes, and respective technical documentation (guidelines, manuals, checklists, reports, etc.)) common with NFA</p> <p>Baseline: Few documents common between NFA and Border Control Target: required common working documents for NFA and Border Control prepared and agreed with respective parties¹⁴</p>			
	<p>Sub-result 3.3: Capacities for plant health and control of plant production products strengthened</p>	<p>Number of staff trained in Pest risk analysis</p> <p>Baseline: No Pest risk analysis (PRA) has been conducted Target: 20 relevant staff members successfully trained by the end of the project</p>			
		<p>Number of staff trained in performing approval and control of plant protection products</p> <p>Baseline: NFA staff is trained in traditional pesticide control only Target: 20 relevant staff members successfully trained by the end of the project</p>			
		<p>Availability of training schemes on proper usage of plant protection products, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</p> <p>Baseline: No training schemes exist Target: Draft training schemes developed and agreed with relevant authorities during the first year of project implementation</p>			

¹⁴ Timing to be agreed with project partners.

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
	<p>Sub-result 3.4:</p> <p>Capacities for control of animal disease in the country strengthened</p>	<p>Availability of epidemiological surveillance programs</p> <p>Baseline: Little epidemiological surveillance and no comprehensive surveillance Target: Epidemiological surveillance programs developed during the first year of project implementation</p>			
		<p>Status of cost-benefit study in terms of defining animal diseases and zoonoses of national importance for country</p> <p>Baseline: No cost-benefit evaluation methodology used Target: cost-benefit study conducted¹⁵</p>			
		<p>Share of staff trained based on epidemiological survey's findings</p> <p>Baseline: Few NFA staff is trained in epidemiology Target: 20 relevant staff members trained by the end of the project</p>			

¹⁵ Timing to be agreed with project partners

Organisational structure of NFA

Organization chart: LEPL National Food AgencyB. ORGANIZATION GENERAL 2.

The National Food Agency consists of the central office and 12 territorial offices, covering whole territory of Georgia, which overall comprise the integrated centralized system. The Central Office provides plan of state control to regional offices within the competence. Each regional office reports to central office on conducted activities by electronic means, verbally and in written form accompanied with all necessary documentation.

Staff members:

- Imereti Regional division – 47;
- Shida Kartli regional division – 23;
- Kvemo Kartli regional division – 32;
- Abkhazeti regional division – 7;
- Adjara regional division – 30;
- Guria regional division – 17;
- Kakheti regional division – 36;
- Samtskhe -Javakheti regional division – 29;
- Mtskheta -Mtianeti regional division – 21;
- Tbilisi City Service – 32;
- Racha-Lechkhumi regional division -15;
- Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regional division – 38.

The legal Approximation plan as shown in the Annex XI-B to the Association Agreement

LIST OF THE UNION LEGISLATION TO BE APPROXIMATED BY GEORGIA

In accordance with Article 55(4) of this Agreement, Georgia shall approximate its legislation to the following Union legislation within the timeframes as listed below.

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Section 1 - Veterinary	
Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 of 11 October 2006 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the minimum level of checks to be carried out in relation to the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals	2015
Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease repealing Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC	2015
Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of 23 June 2003 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 of 27 February 1998 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals	2015
Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever	2015
Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease	2015
Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever	2015
Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs	2016

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC	2016
Commission Regulation (EC) No 616/2009 of 13 July 2009 implementing Council Directive 2005/94/EC as regards the approval of poultry compartments and other captive birds compartments with respect to avian influenza and additional preventive biosecurity measures in such compartments	2016
Commission Decision 2010/367/EU of 25 June 2010 on the implementation by Member States of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds	2016
Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever	2016
Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual	2016
Commission Decision 2006/437/EC of 4 August 2006 approving a Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza as provided for in Council Directive 2005/94/EC	2016
Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies	2016
Commission Decision 2001/183/EC of 22 February 2001 laying down the sampling plans and diagnostic methods for the detection and confirmation of certain fish diseases and repealing Decision 92/532/EEC	2016
Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals	2017
Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002	2017
Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive	2017
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 of 12 December 2008 implementing Council Directive 2006/88/EC as regards conditions and certification requirements for the placing on the market and the import into the Community of aquaculture animals and products thereof and laying down a list of vector species	2017
Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC	2017
Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC	2017
Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine	2017

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 Text with EEA relevance	2018
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue	2018
Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue	2018
Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption	2018
Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products	2018
Directive 2004/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Directive 2001/82/EC on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products	2018
Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2018
Commission Directive 2008/38/EC of 5 March 2008 establishing a list of intended uses of animal feeding stuffs for particular nutritional purposes	2019
Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed, amending European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and repealing Council Directive 79/373/EEC, Commission Directive 80/511/EEC, Council Directives 82/471/EEC, 83/228/EEC, 93/74/EEC, 93/113/EC and 96/25/EC and Commission Decision 2004/217/EC	2019
Commission Recommendation 2011/25/EU of 14 January 2011 establishing guidelines for the distinction between feed materials, feed additives, biocidal products and veterinary medicinal products	2019
Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene	2019
Commission Regulation (EC) No 141/2007 of 14 February 2007 concerning a requirement for approval in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council for feed business establishments manufacturing or placing on the market feed additives of the category coccidiostats and histomonostats	2019
Council Directive 90/167/EEC of 26 March 1990 laying down the conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feeding stuffs in the Community	2020
Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed	2020
Commission Recommendation 2004/704/EC of 11 October 2004 on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feeding stuffs	2020
Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition	2020

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials	2020
Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed	2021
Commission Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 of 25 April 2008 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the preparation and the presentation of applications and the assessment and the authorisation of feed additives	2021
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1375 of 10 August 2015 laying down specific rules on official controls for Trichinella in meat (Codification) (Text with EEA relevance)	2021
Commission Directive 2006/130/EC of 11 December 2006 implementing Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the establishment of criteria for exempting certain veterinary medicinal products for food-producing animals from the requirement of a veterinary prescription	2021
Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents	2022
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry	2022
Commission Decision 2007/843/EC of 11 December 2007 concerning approval of Salmonella control programmes in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in certain third countries in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Decision 2006/696/EC, as regards certain public health requirements at import of poultry and hatching eggs	2022
Council Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes	2022
Commission Decision 2006/778/EC of 14 November 2006 concerning minimum requirements for the collection of information during the inspections of production sites on which certain animals are kept for farming purposes	2022
Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing	2022
Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 of 25 June 1997 concerning Community criteria for staging points and amending the route plan referred to in the Annex to Directive 91/628/EEC	2023
Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	2023
Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens	2023
Commission Regulation (EU) No 101/2013 of 4 February 2013 concerning the use of lactic acid to reduce microbiological surface contamination on bovine carcasses	2023
Commission Directive 82/475/EEC of 23 June 1982 laying down the categories of ingredients which may be used for the purposes of labelling compound feeding stuffs for pet animals	2023

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production	2023
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013 of 7 January 2013 laying down animal health conditions for imports of certain birds into the Union and the quarantine conditions thereof	2024
Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves	2024
Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs	2024
Commission Directive 2002/4/EC of 30 January 2002 on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC	2024
Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2010 of 2 July 2010 laying down animal and public health and veterinary certification conditions for the introduction into the European Union of raw milk and dairy products intended for human consumption	2025
Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae	2025
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/262 of 17 February 2015 laying down rules pursuant to Council Directives 90/427/EEC and 2009/156/EC as regards the methods for the identification of equidae (Equine Passport Regulation) (Text with EEA relevance)	2025
Commission Decision 84/247/EEC of 27 April 1984 laying down the criteria for the recognition of breeders organizations and associations which maintain or establish herd-books for pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species	2026
Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness	2026
Council Directive 90/429/EEC of 26 June 1990 laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species	2026
Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease	2026
Commission Decision 2000/428/EC of 4 July 2000 establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease	2026
Commission Implementing Decision 2012/137/EU of 1 March 2012 on imports into the Union of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species	2027
Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (Text with EEA relevance)	2027
Council Directive 90/428/EEC of 26 June 1990 on trade in equidae intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein	2027
Council Directive 2004/68/EC of 26 April 2004 laying down animal health rules for the importation into and transit through the Community of certain live ungulate animals, amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC and repealing Directive 72/462/EEC	2027

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Section 2 – Food safety	
Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety	2015
Commission Regulation (EU) No 16/2011 of 10 January 2011 laying down implementing measures for the Rapid alert system for food and feed	2015
Commission Decision 2004/478/EC of 29 April 2004 concerning the adoption of a general plan for food/feed crisis management	2015
Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs	2015
Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs	2015
Commission Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 of 5 December 2005 laying down implementing measures for certain products under Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and for the organisation of official controls under Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, derogating from Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Regulations (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004	2015
Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	2015
Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption	2015
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 931/2011 of 19 September 2011 on the traceability requirements set by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council for food of animal origin	2015
Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC	2015
Commission Decision 97/747/EC of 27 October 1997 fixing the levels and frequencies of sampling provided for Council Directive 96/23/EC for the monitoring of certain substances and residues thereof in certain animal products	2015
Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of β -agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC	2015
Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food	2015
Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97	2015

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs	2015
Commission Decision 2002/657/EC of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results	2016
Commission Decision 2006/677/EC of 29 September 2006 setting out the guidelines laying down criteria for the conduct of audits under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls to verify compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	2016
Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC	2016
Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004	2016
Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods	2016
Commission Regulation (EU) No 1047/2012 of 8 November 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 with regard to the list of nutrition claims	2016
Commission Implementing Decision 2013/63 of 24 January 2013 adopting guidelines for the implementation of specific conditions for health claims laid down in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2016
Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives	2016
Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods	2016
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1170/2009 of 30 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the lists of vitamin and minerals and their forms that can be added to foods, including food supplements	2016
Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin	2016
Commission Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 of 23 February 2006 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs	2016
Commission Regulation (EC) No 333/2007 of 28 March 2007 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, inorganic tin, 3-MCPD and benzo(a)pyrene in foodstuffs	2016
Commission Decision 94/360/EC of 20 May 1994 on the reduced frequency of physical checks of consignments of certain products to be implemented from third countries, under Council Directive 90/675/EEC	2017
Directive 2011/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs	2017

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Council Decision 92/608/EEC of 14 November 1992 laying down methods for the analysis and testing of heat-treated milk for direct human consumption	2017
Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC	2017
Commission Regulation (EC) No 645/2000 of 28 March 2000 setting out detailed implementing rules necessary for the proper functioning of certain provisions of Article 7 of Council Directive 86/362/EEC and of Article 4 of Council Directive 90/642/EEC concerning the arrangements for monitoring the maximum levels of pesticide residues in and on cereals and products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, respectively	2017
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 307/2012 of 11 April 2012 establishing implementing rules for the application of Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods	2017
Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009	2017
Regulation 1935/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	2018
Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC	2018
Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed.	2018
Commission Decision 2007/363/EC of 21 May 2007 on guidelines to assist Member States in preparing the single integrated multi-annual national control plan provided for in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2019
Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2019
Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on novel foods, amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001	2019
Commission Recommendation 97/618/EC of 29 July 1997 concerning the scientific aspects and the presentation of information necessary to support applications for the placing on the market of novel foods and novel food ingredients and the preparation of initial assessment reports under Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2019
Commission Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	2019

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Regulation (EC) No 641/2004 of 6 April 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 as regards the application for the authorization of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favourable risk evaluation	2019
Commission Recommendation 2013/165 of 27 March 2013 on the presence of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in cereals and cereal products	2019
Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97	2020
Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC	2020
Commission Regulation (EU) No 873/2012 of 1 October 2012 on transitional measures concerning the Union list of flavourings and source materials set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2020
Council Directive 78/142/EEC of 30 January 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2020
Commission Directive 92/2/EEC of 13 January 1992 laying down the sampling procedure and the Community method of analysis for the official control of the temperatures of quick-frozen foods intended for human consumption	2020
Council Directive 89/108/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to quick-frozen foodstuffs for human consumption	2020
Commission Regulation (EC) No 37/2005 of 12 January 2005 on the monitoring of temperatures in the means of transport, warehousing and storage of quickfrozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption	2020
Commission Decision 2005/463/EC of 21 June 2005 establishing a network group for the exchange and coordination of information concerning coexistence of genetically modified, conventional and organic crops	2020
Commission Decision 2009/770/EC of 13 October 2009 establishing standard reporting formats for presenting the monitoring results of the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, as or in products, for the purpose of placing on the market, pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	2020
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 of 1 October 2012 adopting the list of flavouring substances provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2232/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council, introducing it in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1565/2000 and Commission Decision 1999/217/EC	2021
Regulation (EC) No 2065/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 November on smoke flavourings used or intended for use in or on foods	2021
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1321/2013 of 10 December 2013 establishing the Union list of authorised smoke flavouring primary products for use as such in or on foods and/or for the production of derived smoke flavourings	2021
Commission Directive 93/11/EEC of 15 March 1993 concerning the release of the N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers	2021

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1895/2005 of 18 November 2005 on the restriction of use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	2021
Commission Recommendation 2010/C 200/01 of 13 July 2010 on guidelines for the development of national co-existence measures to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in conventional and organic crops	2021
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1882/2006 of 19 December 2006 laying down methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of nitrates in certain foodstuffs	2021
Commission Decision 86/474/EEC of 11 September 1986 on the implementation of the on-the-spot inspections to be carried out in respect of the importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from non-member countries	2022
Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to food supplements	2022
Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	2022
Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters	2022
Commission Directive 2003/40/EC of 16 May 2003 establishing the list, concentration limits and labeling requirements for the constituents of natural mineral waters and the conditions for using ozone-enriched air for the treatment of natural mineral waters and spring waters	2022
Directive 2009/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms	2022
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1337/2013 of 13 December 2013 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry	2022
Commission Regulation (EU) No 115/2010 of 9 February 2010 laying down the conditions for use of activated alumina for the removal of fluoride from natural mineral waters and spring waters	2023
Commission Decision 2000/608/EC of 27 September 2000 concerning the guidance notes for risk assessment outlined in Annex III of Directive 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms	2023
Commission Regulation (EU) No 28/2012 of 11 January 2012 laying down requirements for the certification for imports into and transit through the Union of certain composite products and amending Decision 2007/275/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1162/2009	2023
Commission Decision 2005/34/EC of 11 January 2005 laying down harmonised standards for the testing for certain residues in products of animal origin imported from third countries	2023
Council Directive 82/711/EEC of 18 October 1982 laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2023
Council Directive 84/500/EEC of 15 October 1984 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2023
Commission Directive 96/8/EC of 26 February 1996 on foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for weight reduction	2023

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Council Decision 2002/812/EC of 3 October 2002 establishing pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council the summary information format relating to the placing on the market of genetically modified organisms as or in products	2023
Commission Regulation (EU) No 210/2013 of 11 March 2013 on the approval of establishments producing sprouts pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2024
Commission Regulation (EU) No 579/2014 of 28 May 2014 granting derogation from certain provisions of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the transport of liquid oils and fats by sea	2024
Commission Regulation (EU) No 432/2012 of 16 May 2012 establishing a list of permitted health claims made on foods, other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health	2024
Council Directive 85/572/EEC of 19 December 1985 laying down the list of simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2024
Commission Regulation (EC) No 124/2009 of 10 February 2009 setting maximum levels for the presence of coccidiostats or histomonostats in food resulting from the unavoidable carry-over of these substances in non-target feed	2024
Commission Directive 2007/42/EC of 29 June 2007 relating to materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2024
Commission Recommendation of 3 December 2013 on the reduction of the presence of dioxins, furans and PCBs in feed and food (Text with EEA relevance) (2013/711/EU)	2025
Commission Recommendation 2006/794/EC of 16 November 2006 on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-like PCBs in foodstuffs	2025
Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/644 of 5 April 2017 laying down methods of sampling and analysis for the control of levels of dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-like PCBs in certain foodstuffs and repealing Regulation (EU) No 89/2014	2025
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 503/2013 of 3 April 2013 on applications for authorisation of genetically modified food and feed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 641/2004 and (EC) No 1981/2006	2025
Commission Recommendation 2003/598/EC of 11 August on the prevention and reduction of patulin contamination in apple juice and apple juice ingredients in other beverages	2026
Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation	2026
Directive 1999/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the establishment of a Community list of foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation	2026
Commission Regulation (EU) No 907/2013 of 20 September 2013 setting the rules for applications concerning the use of generic descriptors (denominations)	2026
Directive 2009/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients	2026
Commission Regulation (EC) No 450/2009 of 29 May 2009 on active and intelligent materials and articles intended to come into contact with food	2026

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2011 of 22 March 2011 laying down specific conditions and detailed procedures for the import of polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China	2026
Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2008 of 27 March 2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006	2026
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 321/2011 of 1 April 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 as regards the restriction of use of Bisphenol A in plastic infant feeding bottles	2026
Section 3 – Plant protection	
Commission Directive 2008/61/EC of 17 June 2008 establishing the conditions under which certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and other objects listed in Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC may be introduced into or moved within the Community or certain protected zones thereof, for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections	2015
Commission Recommendation 2014/63/EU of 6 February 2014 on measures to control <i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i> Le Conte in Union areas where its presence is confirmed	2015
Commission Directive 2004/105/EC of 15 October 2004 determining the models of official phytosanitary certificates or phytosanitary certificates for re-export accompanying plants, plant products or other objects from third countries and listed in Council Directive 2000/29/EC	2015
Commission Directive 94/3/EC of 21 January 1994 establishing a procedure for the notification of interception of a consignment or a harmful organism from third countries and presenting an imminent phytosanitary danger	2015
Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community	2016
Commission Directive 92/90/EEC of 3 November 1992 establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products or other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration	2016
Council Directive 2007/33/EC of 11 June 2007 on the control of potato cyst nematodes and repealing Directive 69/465/EEC	2016
Council Directive 98/57/EC of 20 July 1998 on the control of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.	2017
Commission Directive 2004/103/EC of 7 October 2004 on identity and plant health checks of plants, plant products or other objects, listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC, which may be carried out at a place other than the point of entry into the Community or at a place close by and specifying the conditions related to these checks	2017
Council Directive 93/85/EC of 4 October 1993 on control of Potato Ring Rot	2017
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1756/2004 of 11 October 2004 specifying the detailed conditions for the evidence required and the criteria for the type and level of the reduction of the plant health checks of certain plants, plant products or other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC	2018

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Directive 98/22/EC of 15 April 1998 laying down the minimum conditions for carrying out plant health checks in the Community, at inspection posts other than those at the place of destination, of plants, plant products or other objects coming from third countries	2018
Commission Directive 92/70/EEC of 30 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community	2018
Commission Directive 93/51/EEC of 24 June 1993 establishing rules for movements of certain plants, plant products or other objects through a protected zone, and for movements of such plants, plant products or other objects originating in and moving within such a protected zone	2018
Council Directive 68/193/EEC of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of the vine	2018
Council Directive 2008/72/EC of 15 July 2008 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed	2018
Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 establishing Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing Directive 79/700/EEC	2018
Council Directive 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed	2019
Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed	2019
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 of 18 September 2012 setting out the provisions necessary for the implementation of the renewal procedure for active substances, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	2019
Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production	2019
Council Directive 98/56/EC of 20 July 1998 on the marketing of propagating material of ornamental plants	2019
Council Directive 2002/54/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of beet seed	2019
Council Directive 2002/55/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed	2019
Commission Implementing Decision 2012/138/EU of 1 March 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster)	2020
Commission Implementing Decision 2012/270/EU of 16 May 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of <i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris), <i>Epitrix similis</i> (Gentner), <i>Epitrix subcrinita</i> (Lec.) and <i>Epitrix tuberis</i> (Gentner)	2020
Council Directive 2002/56/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed potatoes	2020
Council Directive 2002/57/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants	2020
Commission Decision 81/675/EEC of 28 July 1981 establishing that particular sealing systems are 'non-reusable systems' within the meaning of Council Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 69/208/EEC and 70/458/EEC	2020

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Council Decision 2003/17/EC of 16 December 2002 on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops and on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries	2020
Commission Regulation (EC) No 217/2006 of 8 February 2006 laying down rules for the application of Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 2002/54/EC, 2002/55/EC and 2002/57/EC as regards the authorisation of Member States to permit temporarily the marketing of seed not satisfying the requirements in respect of the minimum germination	2020
Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2013 of 1 March 2013 setting out the data requirements for plant protection products, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	2020
Commission Regulation (EU) No 547/2011 of 8 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards labelling requirements for plant protection products	2020
Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides	2020
Commission Decision 2007/365/EC of 25 May 2007 on emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)	2021
Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products	2021
Commission Decision 2002/757/EC of 19 September 2002 on provisional emergency phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. Nov	2022
Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/789 of 18 May 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) (notified under document C(2015) 3415)	2022
Commission Implementing Decision 2012/535/EU of 26 September 2012 on emergency measures to prevent the spread within the Union of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. (the pine wood nematode)	2022
Commission Decision 80/755/EEC of 17 July 1980 authorizing the indelible printing of prescribed information on packages of cereal seed	2022
Commission Directive 2004/29/EC of 4 March 2004 on determining the characteristics and minimum conditions for inspecting vine varieties	2022
Commission Directive 93/61/EEC of 2 July 1993 setting out the schedules indicating the conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC	2022
Commission Directive 93/62/EEC of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed	2022
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances	2022

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 541/2011 of 1 June 2011 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances	2022
Commission Decision 2004/371/EC of 20 April 2004 on conditions for the placing on the market of seed mixtures intended for use as fodder plants	2023
Commission Directive 2008/124/EC of 18 December 2008 limiting the marketing of seed of certain species of fodder plants and oil and fibre plants to seed which has been officially certified as 'basic seed' or 'certified seed'	2023
Commission Directive 2010/60/EU of 30 August 2010 providing for certain derogations for marketing of fodder plant seed mixtures intended for use in the preservation of the natural environment	2023
Commission Decision 2004/200/EC of 27 February 2004 on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of Pepino mosaic virus	2023
Commission Implementing Directive 2014/98/EU of 15 October 2014 implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards specific requirements for the genus and species of fruit plants referred to in Annex I thereto, specific requirements to be met by suppliers and detailed rules concerning official inspections	2023
Commission Implementing Directive 2014/97/EU of 15 October 2014 implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards the registration of suppliers and of varieties and the common list of varieties	2023
Commission Directive 93/49/EEC of 23 June 1993 setting out the schedule indicating the conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants pursuant to Council Directive 91/682/EEC	2023
Commission Directive 1999/66/EC of 28 June 1999 setting out requirements as to the label or other document made out by the supplier pursuant to Council Directive 98/56/EC	2023
Commission Directive 1999/68/EC of 28 June 1999 setting out additional provisions for lists of varieties of ornamental plants as kept by suppliers under Council Directive 98/56/EC	2023
Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC	2023
Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC	2024
Commission Decision 2007/433/EC of 18 June 2007 on provisional emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell	2024
Commission Regulation (EC) No 2301/2002 of 20 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 1999/105/EC as regards the definition of small quantities of seed	2024
Commission Directive 2003/90/EC of 6 October 2003 setting out implementing measures for the purposes of Article 7 of Council Directive 2002/53/EC as regards the characteristics to be covered as a minimum by the examination and the minimum conditions for examining certain varieties of agricultural plant species	2024

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Decision 2004/842/EC of 1 December 2004 concerning implementing rules whereby Member States may authorise the placing on the market of seed belonging to varieties for which an application for entry in the national catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species or vegetable species has been submitted	2024
Commission Regulation (EC) No 637/2009 of 22 July 2009 establishing implementing rules as to the suitability of the denominations of varieties of agricultural plant species and vegetable species	2024
Commission Decision 90/639/EEC of 12 November 1990 determining the names to be borne by the varieties derived from the varieties of vegetable species listed in Decision 89/7/EEC	2024
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 208/2013 of 11 March 2013 on traceability requirements for sprouts and seeds intended for the production of sprouts	2024
Commission Implementing Decision 2012/697/EU of 8 November 2012 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the genus <i>Pomacea</i> (Perry)	2025
Commission Directive 93/50/EEC of 24 June 1993 specifying certain plants not listed in Annex V, part A to Council Directive 77/93/EEC, the producers of which, or the warehouses, dispatching centres in the production zones of such plants, shall be listed in an official register	2025
Commission Directive 2003/91/EC of 6 October 2003 setting out implementing measures for the purposes of Article 7 of Council Directive 2002/55/EC as regards the characteristics to be covered as a minimum by the examination and the minimum conditions for examining certain varieties of vegetable species	2025
Commission Implementing Directive 2014/20/EU of 6 February 2014 determining Union grades of basic and certified seed potatoes, and the conditions and designations applicable to such grades	2025
Commission Implementing Directive 2014/21/EU of 6 February 2014 determining minimum conditions and Union grades for pre-basic seed potatoes	2025
Commission Decision 97/125/EC of 24 January 1997 authorizing the indelible printing of prescribed information on packages of seed of oil and fibre plants and amending Decision 87/309/EEC authorizing the indelible printing of prescribed information on packages of certain fodder plant species	2025
Commission Directive 92/105/EEC of 3 December 1992 establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the movement of certain plants, plant products or other objects within the Community, and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and the conditions and detailed procedures for their replacement	2025
Commission Regulation (EU) No 211/2013 of 11 March 2013 on certification requirements for imports into the Union of sprouts and seeds intended for the production of sprouts	2025
Commission Decision 2004/266/EC of 17 March 2004 authorising the indelible printing of prescribed information on packages of seed of fodder plants	2026
Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/789 of 18 May 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) (notified under document C(2015) 3415)	2026
Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/749 of 7 May 2015 repealing Decision 2007/410/EC on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of Potato spindle tuber viroid (notified under document C(2015) 3023)	2026

Union legislation	Deadline for approximation
Commission Directive 2008/62/EC of 20 June 2008 providing for certain derogations for acceptance of agricultural landraces and varieties which are naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and threatened by genetic erosion and for marketing of seed and seed potatoes of those landraces and varieties	2026
Commission Directive 2009/145/EC of 26 November 2009 providing for certain derogations, for acceptance of vegetable landraces and varieties which have been traditionally grown in particular localities and regions and are threatened by genetic erosion and of vegetable varieties with no intrinsic value for commercial crop production but developed for growing under particular conditions and for marketing of seed of those landraces and varieties	2026
Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994 on Community plant variety rights	2026
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1768/95 of 24 July 1995 implementing rules on the agricultural exemption provided for in Article 14 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 on Community plant variety rights	2026
Commission Regulation (EC) No 874/2009 of 17 September 2009 establishing implementing rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 as regards proceedings before the Community Plant Variety Office	2026

The list of most urgent new/emerging EU legislation to be taken into consideration according to the dynamic approximation approach

Recent EU legal acts related to Official control / Sanitary issues to be applied from 14th December 2019 according to the Regulation (EU) 2017/625 ‘Official Controls Regulation’

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/759 of 13 May 2019 laying down transitional measures for the application of public health requirements of imports of food containing both products of plant origin and processed products of animal origin (composite products) (OJ L 125, 15.5.2019, p. 11)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624 of 8 February 2019 concerning specific rules for the performance of official controls on the production of meat and for production and relaying areas of live bivalve molluscs in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 131, 17.5.2019, p. 1)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/625 of 4 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption (OJ L 131, 17.5.2019, p. 18)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/626 of 5 March 2019 concerning lists of third countries or regions thereof authorised for the entry into the European Union of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption, amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/759 as regards these lists (OJ L 131, 17.5.2019, p. 31)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 of 15 March 2019 laying down uniform practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 as regards official controls (OJ L 131, 17.5.2019, p. 51)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628 of 8 April 2019 concerning model official certificates for certain animals and goods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/759 as regards these model certificates (OJ L 131, 17.5.2019, p. 101)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1602 of 23 April 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Common Health Entry Document accompanying consignments of animals and goods to their destination (OJ L 250, 30.9.2019, p. 6)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1139 of 3 July 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 as regards official controls on food of animal origin in relation to requirements concerning food chain information and fishery products and to the reference to recognised testing methods for marine biotoxins and to testing methods for raw milk and heat-treated cow's milk (OJ L 180, 4.7.2019, p. 12)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1081 of 8 March 2019 establishing rules on specific training requirements for staff for performing certain physical checks at border control posts (OJ L 171, 26.6.2019, p. 1)

Recent EU legal acts related to Official control / Sanitary issues to be applied from 2020 onwards according to the Regulation (EU) 2017/625 ‘Official Control Regulation’

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1084 of 25 June 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 as regards the harmonisation of the list of approved or registered establishments, plants and operators and the traceability of certain animal by-products and derived products (OJ L 171, 26.6.2019, p. 100)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 of 28 March 2019 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2020, 2021 and 2022 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 88, 29.3.2019, p. 28)

Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/794 of 15 May 2019 on a coordinated control plan with a view to establishing the prevalence of certain substances migrating from materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (OJ L 129, 17.5.2019, p. 37)

Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1)

Recent EU legal acts related to Plant Protection / Phytosanitary issues to be applied from 14th December 2019 according to the Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 ‘Plant Health Law’

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/829 of 14 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants, authorising Member States to provide for temporary derogations in view of official testing, scientific or educational purposes, trials, varietal selections, or breeding (OJ L 137, 23.5.2019, p. 15)

Recent EU legal acts related to Animal Health and Welfare / Veterinary issues to be applied from 21st April 2021 according to the Regulation (EU) 2016/429 ‘Animal Health Law’

None so far