

Official Journal of the European Union

L 103



English edition

Legislation

Volume 61

23 April 2018

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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2018/596 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**of 18 April 2018****amending Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 establishing the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first indent of Article 167(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ established the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020) to support the European cultural and creative sectors.
- (2) The particularity of the European Union Youth Orchestra (EUYO) lies in the fact that it is a European orchestra that transcends cultural boundaries and is composed of young musicians selected in accordance with demanding quality criteria through a rigorous annual audition process in all Member States. It is the only orchestra in the Union that recruits from all Member States.
- (3) Since its creation, the EUYO has contributed to promoting intercultural dialogue and mutual respect and understanding. The EUYO has acted as a cultural ambassador for the Union in showcasing the richness and diversity of European cultures, and emerging talents. It has also contributed to the knowledge of European musical heritage, the circulation of European works and the mobility of young European talents beyond national and European borders.
- (4) The EUYO provides regular training for young musicians through a residence programme and offers performance opportunities, thus reinforcing their international careers and developing their skills under the guidance of renowned conductors.
- (5) The EUYO should continuously diversify its revenues by actively seeking financial support from sources other than Union funding in order to guarantee its sustainability and with a view to reducing its dependence on Union funding. The EUYO should therefore ensure cost efficiency in its management.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 18 October 2017 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 15 March 2018 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 12 April 2018.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020) and repealing Decisions No 1718/2006/EC, No 1855/2006/EC and No 1041/2009/EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 221).

- (6) The EUYO should seek to increase its visibility, including in both traditional and digital media, and to perform at European events and across more Member States.
- (7) The EUYO should, in collaboration with its national associate partners, increase awareness of annual auditions with a view to achieving a more balanced representation of musicians from all Member States within the orchestra.
- (8) The EUYO's activities should be in line with the objectives of the Creative Europe Programme, in particular its objective of supporting audience development, and with the priorities of the Culture Sub-programme. The EUYO should therefore actively engage in audience development, paying particular attention to young people.
- (9) The EUYO was founded following a resolution of the European Parliament of 8 March 1976 ⁽¹⁾ and is thus distinct among orchestras in Europe.
- (10) The contribution of the EUYO has been recognised by Member States and by Union institutions, including by successive Presidents of the Commission and of the European Parliament.
- (11) Due to its specific status, strategic objectives and activities that go beyond the sole interest and benefit of one or several Member States and clearly demonstrate a European added value, the EUYO qualifies as a body identified by a basic act within the meaning of point (d) of Article 190(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 ⁽²⁾, which allows grants to be awarded without a call for proposals.
- (12) Financing should be exceptionally granted to the EUYO until the end of the Creative Europe Programme on 31 December 2020.
- (13) The EUYO should therefore be included, as an exception, among the measures benefitting from support from both the Culture Sub-programme and the Cross-sectoral Strand of the Creative Europe Programme.
- (14) In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the EUYO, it should be able to benefit from support as soon as possible, in particular for costs incurred in 2018 prior to the entry into force of this Regulation. This Regulation should therefore apply retroactively from 1 January 2018.
- (15) Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 13(1), the following point is added:

‘(f) costs related to the activities of the European Union Youth Orchestra that contribute to the mobility of musicians, the circulation of European works across borders and to the internationalisation of the careers of young musicians.’

- (2) in Article 15(1), the following point is added:

‘(g) the European Union Youth Orchestra, for the costs that are not supported under point (f) of Article 13(1).’

⁽¹⁾ Resolution of the European Parliament of 8 March 1976 on the motion for a resolution submitted by Mrs Kellett-Bowman on the formation of a European Community youth orchestra (OJ C 79, 5.4.1976, p. 8).

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1).

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2020.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 April 2018.

For the European Parliament
The President
A. TAJANI

For the Council
The President
L. PAVLOVA

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/597 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 April 2018

amending Council Directive 92/66/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Directive 92/66/EEC ⁽³⁾ lays down the Union control measures to be taken in the event of an outbreak of Newcastle disease in poultry, racing pigeons and other birds kept in captivity.
- (2) Article 15 of Directive 92/66/EEC provides that the European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease is referred to in Annex V to that Directive. Annex V to that Directive duly refers to that laboratory and lists its functions and duties.
- (3) Article 19 of Directive 92/66/EEC lays down control measures to be taken by Member States in the event that carrier pigeons or birds kept in captivity are suspected of being infected with Newcastle disease. It provides that, to the extent required for the proper application of those control measures, Member States are to furnish the Commission with information on the disease situation and the control measures applied in accordance with the model form set out in Annex VI to that Directive.
- (4) Article 21 of Directive 92/66/EEC provides that each Member State is to draw up a contingency plan, specifying the national measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of Newcastle disease. It provides that the criteria to be applied for drawing up that plan are set out in Annex VII to that Directive.
- (5) Article 24 of Directive 92/66/EEC provides that the Annexes thereto are to be amended, as and when required, by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, in particular to take into account developments in research and in diagnostic procedures.
- (6) Annexes V, VI and VII to Directive 92/66/EEC set out respectively: (i) the name and address of the European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease as well as its functions and duties; (ii) the model form to be used by Member States in order to report on the disease situation and the control measures applied; and (iii) the minimum criteria to be applied by Member States for drawing up contingency plans specifying the national measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of Newcastle disease.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 14 February 2018 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 14 March 2018 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 12 April 2018.

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease (OJ L 260, 5.9.1992, p. 1).

- (7) In order to simplify and streamline the procedures regarding the control of Newcastle disease, in particular taking into account the new rules in relation to the designation of European Union reference laboratories provided for by Article 93 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, as well as the new system of implementing acts provided for in Article 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Directive 92/66/EEC, Annexes V, VI and VII to Directive 92/66/EEC should be deleted and implementing powers in the fields covered by those Annexes should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.
- (8) For reasons of clarity, the functions and duties of the European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease should be laid down in Article 15 of Directive 92/66/EEC, and the criteria for the contingency plans should be laid down in Article 21 of that Directive.
- (9) For reasons of consistency and efficiency, Member States should ensure timely transposition of the provisions of this Directive.
- (10) Directive 92/66/EEC should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Amendments to Directive 92/66/EEC

Directive 92/66/EEC is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 15 is replaced by the following:

'Article 15

1. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, designate a European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 25.
2. The functions and duties of the European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease shall be:
 - (a) to coordinate, in consultation with the Commission, the methods employed in the Member States for diagnosing Newcastle disease, specifically by:
 - (i) typing, storing and supplying strains of Newcastle disease virus for serological tests and the preparation of antisera;
 - (ii) supplying standard sera and other reference reagents to the national reference laboratories in order to standardise the tests and reagents used in the Member States;
 - (iii) building up and retaining a collection of Newcastle disease virus strains and isolates;
 - (iv) organising periodical comparative tests of diagnostic procedures at Union level;
 - (v) collecting and collating data and information on the methods of diagnosis used and the results of tests carried out in the Union;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- (vi) characterising isolates of Newcastle disease viruses by the most up-to-date methods available to promote a greater understanding of the epidemiology of Newcastle disease;
 - (vii) keeping abreast of developments in Newcastle disease surveillance, epidemiology and prevention throughout the world;
 - (viii) retaining expertise on Newcastle disease virus and other pertinent viruses to enable a rapid differential diagnosis;
 - (ix) acquiring a thorough knowledge of the preparation and use of the products of veterinary immunology used to eradicate and control Newcastle disease;
- (b) to actively assist in the diagnosis of outbreaks of Newcastle disease in Member States by receiving virus isolates for confirmatory diagnosis, characterisation and epidemiology studies;
- (c) to facilitate the training or retraining of experts in laboratory diagnosis with a view to the harmonisation of techniques throughout the Union.’;
- (2) Article 19 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

‘5. To the extent that it is required for the proper application of the measures laid down in this Article, the Member States shall submit to the Commission, within the framework of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, information on the disease situation and the control measures applied.’;

- (b) the following paragraph is added:

‘6. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, lay down rules regarding the information to be submitted by the Member States to the Commission as provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 25.’;

- (3) Article 21 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 21

1. Each Member State shall draw up a contingency plan, specifying the national measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of Newcastle disease. The contingency plan shall be updated, as appropriate, to take account of developments in the situation.

The contingency plan shall allow access to facilities, equipment, personnel and all other appropriate materials necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the outbreak of Newcastle disease. It shall give a precise indication of the vaccine requirements which each Member State deems necessary for emergency vaccination.

2. The contingency plans and any updates thereto shall be submitted to the Commission.

3. The Commission shall examine the contingency plans and any updates thereto in order to determine whether they permit the desired objective to be attained and shall suggest to the Member State concerned any amendments required in particular to ensure that they are compatible with those of the other Member States.

The Commission shall approve the contingency plans and any updates thereto, if necessary amended, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 25.

4. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, lay down criteria to be applied by Member States for drawing up the contingency plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 25.’;

- (4) Article 25 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 25

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*). That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (**).

2. Where reference is made to this Article, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

- (*) 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 (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).
- (**) Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).';

(5) Annexes V, VI and VII are deleted.

Article 2

Transposition

By 30 June 2018, Member States shall adopt and publish the measures necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

They shall apply those measures from 1 January 2019.

When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

Article 3

Transitional provision

The designation of the European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease referred to in Annex V to Directive 92/66/EEC, before the amendments made by this Directive, shall remain effective until a European Union reference laboratory for Newcastle disease has been duly designated in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 92/66/EEC, as amended by this Directive.

Article 4

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 5

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 April 2018.

For the European Parliament

The President

A. TAJANI

For the Council

The President

L. PAVLOVA

DECISIONS

DECISION (EU) 2018/598 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 April 2018 providing further macro-financial assistance to Georgia

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 212(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Relations between the European Union (the 'Union') and Georgia continue to develop within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the Eastern Partnership. Georgia joined the EU's Eastern Partnership in 2009, which was followed by the negotiation of an EU-Georgia association agreement. That agreement ⁽²⁾ (the 'Association Agreement'), which includes the gradual introduction of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), was signed in June 2014 and entered into force on 1 July 2016.
- (2) Georgia continues to face a weak external environment, which, through reduced exports and remittances, has contributed to the relatively subdued GDP growth in 2016. Whilst regional and global growth picked up in 2017, it remains subject to downside risks.
- (3) Georgia's fiscal deficit remains significant, and its public debt-to-GDP ratio is increasing. Georgia's balance of payments position also remains vulnerable due to a very large current account deficit and high external debt. Georgia's foreign exchange reserves have been stable in absolute terms but, in the face of rising reserve needs, they have fallen below the level estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as adequate. Georgia also continues to adapt to the requirements of the DCFTA with the Union.
- (4) In this context, the Georgian authorities and the IMF agreed, in April 2017, on a three-year Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangement in the amount of USD 285,3 million for the period 2017-2020. The arrangement was approved by the IMF Executive Board on 12 April 2017. The aim of the EFF arrangement is to support an economic reform programme which will help Georgia reduce its economic vulnerabilities, and promote higher and more inclusive economic growth.
- (5) In view of Georgia's residual external financing needs, the Georgian authorities requested complementary macro-financial assistance from the Union in June 2017.
- (6) Since the military conflict with Russia in August 2008, Georgia has benefitted from two macro-financial assistance operations pledged by the Union at the International Donors' Conference in Brussels in October 2008. The first of those operations, which was of an amount of EUR 46 million made entirely in the form of grants, was implemented in 2009-2010. The second, which was again for an amount of EUR 46 million, made half in grants and half in loans, was implemented in 2015-2017. The Union has also made EUR 610-746 million available to Georgia under the European Neighbourhood Instrument for the period 2014-2020, including budgetary support and technical assistance. In addition, Georgia benefits from the Neighbourhood Investment Facility which contributed approximately EUR 86 million to projects in Georgia during the period of 2008-2017.

⁽¹⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 14 March 2018 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Decision of the Council of 12 April 2018.

⁽²⁾ Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part (OJ L 261, 30.8.2014, p. 4).

- (7) Given that Georgia is a country covered by the ENP, it should be considered to be eligible to receive macro-financial assistance from the Union.
- (8) The Union's macro-financial assistance should be an exceptional financial instrument of untied and undesignated balance-of-payments support, which aims at addressing the beneficiary's immediate external financing needs and should underpin the implementation of a policy programme containing strong immediate adjustment and structural reform measures designed to improve the balance-of-payments position in the short term.
- (9) Given that there is still a significant residual external financing gap in Georgia's balance of payments over and above the resources provided by the IMF and other multilateral institutions, the Union's macro-financial assistance to Georgia is, under the current exceptional circumstances, considered to be an appropriate response to Georgia's request to support its economic stabilisation, in conjunction with the IMF programme. The Union's macro-financial assistance would support the economic stabilisation and the structural reform agenda of Georgia, supplementing resources made available under the IMF's financial arrangement.
- (10) The Union's macro-financial assistance should aim to support the restoration of a sustainable external financing situation for Georgia thereby supporting its economic and social development.
- (11) The determination of the amount of the Union's macro-financial assistance is based on a complete quantitative assessment of Georgia's residual external financing needs, and takes into account its capacity to finance itself with its own resources, in particular the international reserves at its disposal. The Union's macro-financial assistance should complement the programmes and resources provided by the IMF and the World Bank. The determination of the amount of the assistance also takes into account expected financial contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors and the need to ensure fair burden sharing between the Union and other donors, as well as the pre-existing deployment of the Union's other external financing instruments in Georgia and the added value of the overall Union involvement.
- (12) Taking into consideration Georgia's residual external financing needs, the level of its economic and social development as measured by per capita income and the incidence of poverty, as well as its level of indebtedness, a part of the assistance should be provided in the form of grants.
- (13) The Commission should ensure that the Union's macro-financial assistance is legally and substantially in line with the key principles for external action enshrined in Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union and the objectives of, and measures taken within, the different areas of external action and other relevant Union policies.
- (14) The Union's macro-financial assistance should support the Union's external policy towards Georgia. Commission services and the European External Action Service should work closely together throughout the macro-financial assistance operation in order to coordinate, and ensure the consistency of, Union external policy.
- (15) The Union's macro-financial assistance should support Georgia's commitment to values shared with the Union, including democracy, the rule of law, good governance, respect for human rights, sustainable development and poverty reduction, as well as its commitment to the principles of open, rule-based and fair trade.
- (16) A pre-condition for granting the Union's macro-financial assistance should be that Georgia respects effective democratic mechanisms – including a multi-party parliamentary system – and the rule of law, and guarantees respect for human rights. In addition, the specific objectives of the Union's macro-financial assistance should strengthen the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the public finance management systems in Georgia, and promote structural reforms aimed at supporting sustainable and inclusive growth, employment creation and fiscal consolidation. The Union's macro-financial assistance to Georgia should also include measures to support the implementation of the Association Agreement, including the DCFTA. To ensure that specific objectives can be properly assessed, they need to be set out in a verifiable and measurable manner. Both the fulfilment of the preconditions and the achievement of those objectives should be regularly monitored by the Commission and the European External Action Service. If the precondition and the objectives are not met or if the aims and principles of the Association Agreement are generally disregarded, the Commission should temporarily suspend or cancel the disbursement of the Union's macro-financial assistance.
- (17) In order to ensure that the Union's financial interests linked to the Union's macro-financial assistance are protected efficiently, Georgia should take appropriate measures relating to the prevention of, and fight against, fraud, corruption and any other irregularities linked to the Union's macro-financial assistance. In addition, provision should be made for the Commission to carry out checks and for the Court of Auditors to carry out audits.

- (18) Release of the Union's macro-financial assistance is without prejudice to the powers of the European Parliament and of the Council, as budgetary authority.
- (19) The amounts of macro-financial assistance provided in the form of grants and the amounts of the provision required for macro-financial assistance in the form of loans should be consistent with the budgetary appropriations provided for in the multiannual financial framework.
- (20) The Union's macro-financial assistance should be managed by the Commission. In order to ensure that the European Parliament and the Council are able to follow the implementation of this Decision, the Commission should regularly inform them of developments relating to the assistance and provide them with the relevant documents.
- (21) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Decision, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾.
- (22) The Union's macro-financial assistance should be subject to economic policy conditions, to be laid down in a Memorandum of Understanding. In order to ensure uniform conditions of implementation and for reasons of efficiency, the Commission should be empowered to negotiate such conditions with the Georgian authorities under the supervision of the committee of representatives of the Member States in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. Under that Regulation, the advisory procedure should, as a general rule, apply in all cases other than as provided for in that Regulation. Considering the potentially important impact of assistance of more than EUR 90 million, it is appropriate that the examination procedure be used for operations above that threshold. Considering the amount of the Union's macro-financial assistance to Georgia, the advisory procedure should apply to the adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding, and to any reduction, suspension or cancellation of the assistance,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The Union shall make macro-financial assistance of a maximum amount of EUR 45 million available to Georgia ('the Union's macro-financial assistance'), with a view to supporting Georgia's economic stabilisation and a substantive reform agenda. Of that maximum amount, up to EUR 35 million shall be provided in the form of loans and up to EUR 10 million in the form of grants. The release of the Union's macro-financial assistance is subject to the approval of the Union budget for the relevant year by the European Parliament and the Council. The assistance shall contribute to covering Georgia's balance of payments needs as identified in the IMF programme.

2. In order to finance the loan component of the Union's macro-financial assistance, the Commission shall be empowered on behalf of the Union to borrow the necessary funds on the capital markets or from financial institutions and to on-lend them to Georgia. The loans shall have a maximum average maturity of 15 years.

3. The release of the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be managed by the Commission in a manner consistent with the agreements or understandings reached between the IMF and Georgia, and with the key principles and objectives of economic reforms set out in the Association Agreement, including the DCFTA.

The Commission shall regularly inform the European Parliament and the Council of developments regarding the Union's macro-financial assistance, including disbursements thereof, and shall provide those institutions with the relevant documents in due time.

4. The Union's macro-financial assistance shall be made available for a period of two and a half years, starting from the first day after the entry into force of the Memorandum of Understanding referred to in Article 3(1).

5. If the financing needs of Georgia decrease fundamentally during the period of the disbursement of the Union's macro-financial assistance compared to the initial projections, the Commission, acting in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 7(2), shall reduce the amount of the assistance or suspend or cancel it.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

Article 2

1. A pre-condition for granting the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be that Georgia respects effective democratic mechanisms – including a multi-party parliamentary system – and the rule of law, and guarantees respect for human rights.
2. The Commission and the European External Action Service shall monitor the fulfilment of the pre-condition set out in paragraph 1 throughout the life cycle of the Union's macro-financial assistance.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be applied in accordance with Council Decision 2010/427/EU ⁽¹⁾.

Article 3

1. The Commission, in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 7(2), shall agree with the Georgian authorities on clearly defined economic policy and financial conditions, focusing on structural reforms and sound public finances, to which the Union's macro-financial assistance is to be subject, to be laid down in a memorandum of understanding (the 'Memorandum of Understanding') which shall include a timeframe for the fulfilment of those conditions. The economic policy and financial conditions set out in the Memorandum of Understanding shall be consistent with the agreements or understandings referred to in Article 1(3), including the macroeconomic adjustment and structural reform programmes implemented by Georgia with the support of the IMF.
2. The conditions referred to in paragraph 1 shall aim, in particular, at enhancing the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the public finance management systems in Georgia, including for the use of the Union's macro-financial assistance. Progress in mutual market opening, the development of rules-based and fair trade, and other priorities in the context of the Union's external policy shall also be duly taken into account when designing the policy measures. Progress in attaining those objectives shall be regularly monitored by the Commission.
3. The detailed financial terms of the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be laid down in a loan agreement and a grant agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Georgian authorities.
4. The Commission shall verify, at regular intervals, that the conditions referred to in Article 4(3) continue to be met, including whether the economic policies of Georgia are in accordance with the objectives of the Union's macro-financial assistance. In so doing, the Commission shall coordinate closely with the IMF and the World Bank, and, where necessary, with the European Parliament and the Council.

Article 4

1. Subject to the conditions referred to in paragraph 3, the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be made available by the Commission in two instalments, each of which shall consist of a loan and a grant element. The size of each instalment shall be laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding.
2. The amount of the Union's macro-financial assistance provided in the form of loans shall be provisioned, where required, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009 ⁽²⁾.
3. The Commission shall decide on the release of the instalments subject to the fulfilment of all of the following conditions:
 - (a) the pre-condition set out in Article 2(1);
 - (b) a continuous satisfactory track record of implementing a policy programme that contains strong adjustment and structural reform measures supported by a non-precautionary IMF credit arrangement; and
 - (c) the satisfactory implementation of the economic policy and financial conditions agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding.

The release of the second instalment shall not, in principle, take place earlier than three months after the release of the first instalment.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2010/427/EU of 26 July 2010 establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service (OJ L 201, 3.8.2010, p. 30).

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009 of 25 May 2009 establishing a Guarantee Fund for external actions (OJ L 145, 10.6.2009, p. 10).

4. Where the conditions referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3 are not met, the Commission shall temporarily suspend or cancel the disbursement of the Union's macro-financial assistance. In such cases, it shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the reasons for that suspension or cancellation.

5. The Union's macro-financial assistance shall be disbursed to the National Bank of Georgia. Subject to the provisions to be agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding, including a confirmation of residual budgetary financing needs, the Union funds may be transferred to the Georgian Ministry of Finance as the final beneficiary.

Article 5

1. The borrowing and lending operations related to the loan component of the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be carried out in euro using the same value date and shall not involve the Union in the transformation of maturities, or expose it to any exchange or interest rate risk, or to any other commercial risk.

2. Where the circumstances permit, and if Georgia so requests, the Commission may take the steps necessary to ensure that an early repayment clause is included in the loan terms and conditions and that it is matched by a corresponding clause in the terms and conditions of the borrowing operations.

3. Where circumstances permit an improvement of the interest rate of the loan and if Georgia so requests, the Commission may decide to refinance all or part of its initial borrowings or may restructure the corresponding financial conditions. Refinancing or restructuring operations shall be carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4 and shall not have the effect of extending the maturity of the borrowings concerned or of increasing the amount of capital outstanding at the date of the refinancing or restructuring.

4. All costs incurred by the Union which relate to the borrowing and lending operations under this Decision shall be borne by Georgia.

5. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of developments in the operations referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.

Article 6

1. The Union's macro-financial assistance shall be implemented in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 ⁽²⁾.

2. The implementation of the Union's macro-financial assistance shall be under direct management.

3. The loan agreement and the grant agreement referred to in Article 3(3) shall contain provisions:

- (a) ensuring that Georgia regularly checks that financing provided from the budget of the Union has been properly used, takes appropriate measures to prevent irregularities and fraud, and, if necessary, takes legal action to recover any funds provided under this Decision that have been misappropriated;
- (b) ensuring the protection of the Union's financial interests, in particular providing for specific measures in relation to the prevention of, and fight against, fraud, corruption and any other irregularities affecting the Union's macro-financial assistance, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 ⁽³⁾, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 ⁽⁴⁾ and Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1).

- (c) expressly authorising the Commission, including the European Anti-Fraud Office, or its representatives to carry out checks, including on-the-spot checks and inspections;
 - (d) expressly authorising the Commission and the Court of Auditors to perform audits during and after the availability period of the Union's macro-financial assistance, including document audits and on-the-spot audits, such as operational assessments; and
 - (e) ensuring that the Union is entitled to early repayment of the loan and/or to full repayment of the grant where it has been established that, in relation to the management of the Union's macro-financial assistance, Georgia has engaged in any act of fraud or corruption or any other illegal activity detrimental to the financial interests of the Union.
4. Before the implementation of the Union's macro-financial assistance, the Commission shall assess, by means of an operational assessment, the soundness of Georgia's financial arrangements, the administrative procedures, and the internal and external control mechanisms which are relevant to the assistance.

Article 7

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 8

1. By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:
 - (a) examine the progress made in implementing the Union's macro-financial assistance;
 - (b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Georgia, as well as progress made in implementing the policy measures referred to in Article 3(1);
 - (c) indicate the connection between the economic policy conditions laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding, Georgia's on-going economic and fiscal performance and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the Union's macro-financial assistance.
2. Not later than two years after the expiry of the availability period referred to in Article 1(4), the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an *ex post* evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's macro-financial assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.

Article 9

This Decision shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 April 2018.

For the European Parliament
The President
A. TAJANI

For the Council
The President
L. PAVLOVA

