

Annex7 - Lessons learnt

| Identified gaps or Recommended courses of action | Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention | Phare Programming (Project reference) | | |
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| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| <p>FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network) The administrative capacity needs to be strengthened (CMR 2005)</p> <p>The framework legislation was adopted in November 2004. The administrative capacity has to be further strengthened. The sample size and definition of regions are still to be established.</p> <p>In order to provide to EU the needed information on the Romanian farming sector, the IT and communication network (both at central and at regional levels – 41 counties) needs to be adequately endowed with EU compliant equipment and the database needs to be operational</p> | <p>Continuation of the INV component started in 2005 with the aim to complete the equipment infrastructure needed to be combined with the technical expertise created under the 2004 TW project, for an efficient operation of the FADN system, in compliance with the EU rules</p> | <p>TW RO/04/IB/AG-02 (task 15)–“Support to set up a Farm Accountancy Data Network”</p> <p>INV 2004 (task 16) –“Supply of equipment for establishment an efficient operation of a farm Accountancy Data Network”(phase 1)</p> | <p>INV 2005 (task 16) –“Supply of equipment for establishment an efficient operation of a farm Accountancy Data Network (phase 2)</p> | <p>INV 2006 (task 16) – “Supply of equipment for establishment and efficient operation of Farm Accountancy Data Network”(phase 3) – as a continuation of 2004 and 2005 INV projects. The 2004 TW project will provide support for the elaboration of Technical Specifications needed for the FADN equipment. Thus in a first phase (Phare INV 2005) the basic and most needed equipments for FADN operation will be purchased and then, in the second phase (INV 2006) the equipment infrastructure will be completed so as to allow the efficient and EU compliant operation of the FADN sector</p> |
| <u>Rural Development - Managing</u> | Continuation of the 2004 and | TW | TA 2005 (task | TA 2006 (task 2) – |

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| <p><u>Authority</u></p> <p>A general directorate of rural development has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture that will be the Managing Authority for the Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD) and the national plan for rural development 2007-2013. A large proportion of the staff has experience with SAPARD. Additional staff is being recruited. Initial studies to support the development of the rural development programme are underway. (CMR 2005)</p> | <p>2005 training and supply components for ensuring that the MA staff and all the other “stakeholders” involved have developed the needed abilities and capabilities, and for ensuring the equipment infrastructure needed for the efficient management of the RDF.</p> | <p>RO/04/IB/AG-05 (task 1)– “Building the institutional capacity of the Managing Authority for rural development and fisheries”</p> <p>TA 2004 (task 2)– “Training for the staff of the Managing Authority and for the bodies involved in the programming process and the setting-up of the implementation system”(phase 1)</p> | <p>3) – “Technical Assistance for the ex-ante evaluation of the RDP”</p> <p>TA 2005 (task 2)–“Training for the staff of the MA and for the bodies involved in the programming process and the setting-up of the implementation system” (phase 2)</p> <p>INV 2005 (task 4) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient management and implementation of the RDF”(phase 1)</p> <p>TA 2005 (task 5)–“Training at regional and</p> | <p>“Training for the staff of the MA and for the bodies involved in the programming process and the setting-up of the implementation system” (phase 3 – assuring that the MA staff has consolidated technical skills and abilities)</p> <p>TA 2006 (task 5) – “Training at regional and local level for increasing the absorption capacity of the Rural Development Fund and FIGF and to ensure submission of mature project proposals for rural development, for all “stakeholders”</p> <p>INV 2006 (task 4) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient management and implementation of Rural Development Fund” (phase 2 - as a continuation of 2004 and 2005 Phare</p> |

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| | | | local level for increasing the absorption of the RDF and FIFG and to ensure submission of mature project proposals, for all “stakeholders” involved”(phase 1) | support). It is needed that all “actors” involved in actions for which the managing authority is responsible, be adequately trained in programming process and the setting-up of the implementation system and that all actors be trained so as to be prepared to assure the absorption of RDF and FIFG, by submitting mature project proposals |
| <p><u>Paying Agency for market measures and direct payments, IACS</u></p> <p>-The establishment of the required administrative capacity is still at the planning stage and considerable work is required to build and strengthen the administrative capacity if Romania is to have functioning PAs by the time of accession. Furthermore, information campaigns on EU schemes for farmers and operators should be accelerated.</p> <p>-Romania has designated the paying agency which will be the paying and implementing agency for the various CMO, but the co-operation between</p> | INV support for completing the equipment infrastructure needed for the efficient operation of the IACS system a. | <p>TW RO/04/IB/AG-11 (task 11) – “Building the institutional capacity of a new Paying Agency for EAGGF Guarantee Measures”</p> <p>TW RO/04/IB/AG-13 (task 17) –“Further support for the full implementation of</p> | <p>INV 2005 (task 12) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient operation of the Paying Agency”</p> <p>INV 2005 (task 19) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient operation of IACS at central and regional level</p> | <p>INV 2006 (task 19) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient operation of IACS at central and regional level”. The 2006 INV is a continuation of the 2005 INV for IACS. The equipment supply project was divided in two phases so as to ensure a gradual assurance of IACS compliance in terms of equipments needed for the adequate operation of the system by accession</p> |

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| <p>this agency and the various competent authorities to be designated and/or established under the CMO and the establishment of the latter authorities themselves has not yet taken place.</p> <p>-arable crops: there is no price reporting system</p> <p>-sugar: the administrative capacity of the paying agency is still to be established</p> <p>- Progress was made as regards IACS, but most of the implementation work is still to be accomplished. The timescale for completing the Land Parcel Identification System remains critical, as does realisation of the master plan for the development of IACS. Work on establishment of ortho-photos is not yet completed. There is a serious risk that a fully functional IACS system will not be in place by the date of accession; substantial work remains to be done.</p> <p>Trade mechanisms: the whole system was redesigned and it was decided to transfer the responsibility for the administration of export and import licences to the Paying Agency before accession. However, preparations and</p> | | <p>IACS”</p> <p>INV 2004 (task 12) – “Supply of equipment for the efficient operation of the Paying Agency”</p> <p>TA 2004 (task 18) – “Training for IACS staff”</p> | | <p>TW 2006 (task 14) – “Preparation of procedures for the Competent Authority, Coordinating Body and Certification Body for the Paying Agencies”.</p> <p>This project will provide support for the elaboration of specific procedures manuals needed for the operation of these structures, to achieve the harmonization with the new EU Regulations (1663/199, 1290/2005 and 1698/2005 si) and Commission guidelines, support for the elaboration of Technical Specifications and of the Tender Dossuie for the selection of the external audit company that will elaborate the report based on which the Competent Authority issues the accreditation, support for establishing the</p> |

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| <p>staffing within the Paying Agency are at an early stage and need to be accelerated if Romania is to be ready to apply the acquis by the date of accession. Further work is required on agreements between different bodies and on the links to the traders.</p> <p>The relevant administrative capacity for SAPS is not in place.</p> <p>The competent authority for the accreditation of the paying agencies has been designated within the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the coordination body for the activities of the two paying agencies within the Sapard Agency (CMR 2005)</p> | | | | communication means with the Commission |
| <p><u>Paying Agency for rural development (built upon the structure of the existing SAPARD Agency) and ANCA</u></p> <p>-The future paying agency will be responsible for the implementation of the post-accession rural development programme, and needs to be further</p> | Twinning support for the new Paying Agency for rural development, to ensure the needed capabilities of the Agency staff | <p>TW 2004</p> <p>Strengthen the institutional capacity of SAPARD Agency at central and regional level for up-grading</p> | - | <p>TW 2006 - Further support for the Paying Agency for Rural Development financed from (former SAPARD Agency). Staff at national and regional needs to be trained in the main tasks related to the</p> |

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| <p>strengthened for this purpose. (CMR 2005)</p> <p><u>ANCA</u> Senior management of ANCA should review their need for IB support following the recent change in their status. If appropriate, a justified request for support under Phare 2005-2006 should be prepared, so tat to provide more effective advisory and support services for rural businesses in Romania (ECOTEC IE 2005, R/RO/AGR/0525)</p> <p>The report elaborated under Phare 2002 (support for ANCA) indicates that the support provided so far to ANCA focussed mainly on 2 SAPARD measures and additional training is needed so that so ensure an increased competitiveness of Romanian farming sector based on advice provided by ANCA. The Report also indicates the need that ANCA staff be intensively trained in farm demonstrations, support for implementing LEADER-type projects as well as in management planning, marketing, conversion to organic agriculture and the protection</p> | <p>Project TW proposal included under 2006 Phare programming, in order to increase the efficiency of advisory services provided by ANCA staff through specific training in agri-related issues and in management of EU funds for agriculture</p> | <p>professional competence in implementing rural development programmes financed by European Union</p> | | <p>implementation of the SOP for Agriculture and Rural Development financed from EAGGF after accession. As well the staff must be trained in the opportunities provided by the development programmes in the context of CAP and RD</p> <p>Task 19 bis a in the 2006 Phare Programming exercise - Further support for ANCA services”. This project is considered needed for the Romanian administration as the ANCA staff must be trained in advising farmers for technical issues (as for modern agricultural technologies, alternative activities and income, organic farming, optimum crop rotations, irrigation</p> |

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| of areas with special bio-diversity and maintain or improve the rural landscape and natural environment, organic farming | | | | issues, etc). These technical advisory activities are the core of actions provided by the ANCA staff, as it is the case in other EU MS. Besides being trained in these issues, it is also needed that the staff is able to provide advice to farmers and farmers communities in accessing EU funds. On the other hand, given the repeated re-organisation process that ANCA went through, this structure needs support for reinforcement in terms of administrative and legal structure and operation |
| <u>Veterinary sector</u> -A special effort needs to be made to ensure correct legislative alignment in the area of the internal market and import controls; certain horizontal rules, impeding correct transposition, have to be overcome; the overall level of implementation remains insufficient. (this “gap” is covered by | Continuation of the INV support for the issues mentioned in the CMR 2005. The new task added refers to INV support for surveillance, prevention and control of transmissible diseases and zoonoses, eco-toxicology, detection of GMOS and | TW RO/04/IB/AG-14 (task 29) – “Developing and strengthening of the NSVFSA” TA 2004 (task 31)- “Provision of | TW 2005 (task 32)- “ Twinning for further strengthening and development of the veterinary services in compliance | INV 2006 (task 30) – “Supply of IT and communications equipment for development and strengthening of ANSVSA for RAS, TRACES INV 2006 (task 33) - |

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| <p>the Twinning 2005 – Task 32)</p> <p>A new protocol on the distribution of roles and responsibilities between different institutions has been adopted but coordination remains problematic. The staff resources of the authority and logistic facilities at central level should be further strengthened. The recruitment of staff is restricted by a lack of office space.</p> <p>TSE and animal by-products</p> <p>- TSE testing is not yet sufficient and therefore the TSE epidemio-surveillance can not be considered fully in line with the EU rule.</p> <p>-Romania does not yet have appropriate rendering collection and treatment facilities for high risk material. Also a strategy in this regard was adopted at government level, there is a serious risk that the system will not be operational by the date of accession</p> <p>Veterinary control system in the internal market</p> <p>- The TRACES system should be established for the proposed date of accession to the system on 1 January 2006 – implying that adequate</p> | <p>geno-typing of ovine breeds.</p> | <p>support for the elaboration of TS for vet and phyto equipment”</p> | <p>with the EU requirements”</p> <p>INV 2005 (task 33) - Supply of equipment for the veterinary services (BIPs and waste disposal)”</p> <p>INV 2005 (task 36) –“ Further supply of kits (Biorad, TSE and Prionics Western)”</p> | <p>“Supply of equipment for further strengthening and development of the sanitary and veterinarian service in compliance with the EU legislation”. Purchase of ecologic incinerators for the veterinary laboratories in order to be in compliance with Directive no. 96/62/EC, Directive no. 75/144/CEE and Directive no. 91/688/CEE; Setting-up a national system for the management of laboratory samples (correct and coherent traceability of samples collected, in compliance with the EU regulations); LMIS systems for the management of laboratory samples</p> <p>INV 2006 (task 36)– Further supply of ETS kits</p> |

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| <p>financial and human resources have to be secured by that date.</p> <p>- The implementation of the animal identification and registration system is not yet secure.</p> <p>Veterinary checks on third country imports and rules for imports</p> <p>-the transposition of legislation and its enforcement is not yet corrected. None of the eight long-term BIPs of the future EU external border is complete as construction works are required.</p> <p>- Romania has not yet adopted nor implemented the relevant legal provisions for the establishment of an animal fund to operate expenditure in the veterinary field.</p> <p>Animal Disease Control</p> <p>-The definition and implementation of a new strategy is therefore urgently required. Romania still needs to join the Animal Disease Notification System.</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>-Romania has not yet established detailed implementation rules to ensure the smooth implementation of the transition regime related to the closing down of non-compliant units</p> | | | | <p>INV 2006 (task 37) – Supply of equipment for epidemiology, surveillance, prevention and control of transmissible diseases and zoonoses, eco-toxicology, detection of GMOS and geno-typing of ovine breeds”</p> |

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| <p>-As regards HACCP, the current pace of its introduction is insufficient. Overall administrative capacity at central and local levels should be strengthened.</p> <p>-Further efforts are still needed as regards control on veterinary medicinal products availability and distribution, control of residues in particular, in the field of equipment of laboratories, capacity of analysis or sampling.</p> <p>Animal welfare</p> <p>-The implementing structures are still however to be set up as the animal health directorates within NSVFSA are understaffed. Protection of animal welfare during transport needs to be reinforced.</p> <p>-The staff within ANARZ has not been reinforced to perform this task.</p> <p>-Efficiency of animal nutrition controls according to a risk based inspection and sampling which cover all stages of the food chain requires improvement.</p> | | | | |
| <p><u>Phytosanitary sector</u></p> <p>- Further amendments are still needed to complete transposition of the overall acquis.</p> | Continuation of the 2005 INV project for ensuring full and effective laboratory capacities for the phytosanitary and | TW RO/04/IB/AG-15 (task 34) – “Strengthening the | INV 2005 (task 35) – “Investment for further | INV 2006 (task 35) – “Supply of equipment for the phytosanitary services” (as a continuation of the |

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| -Laboratory capacities should continue to be further strengthened | seeds sector, in compliance with the EU requirements | phytosanitary sector” TA 2004 (task 31)- “Provision of support for the elaboration of TS for vet and phyto equipment” | consolidation of phytosanitary services” | 2005 INV project) |
| <u>Fruits and vegetables</u> Mechanisms for the reporting of entry prices and producers organisations are still to be set up and the supervisory authority is understaffed. Registration of traders is at an embryonic stage and the setting up of producers’ organisations should be encouraged | Adequate implementation of the Phare support, based on staff involvement and assuring sustainability. | TW RO/04/IB/ AG/07 – “Reinforcement of administrative structures for the administration of the acquis in the fruits and vegetables sector” | INV 2005 - Establishment of fruits and vegetables testing facilities by purchase of specific equipment for the existing network of laboratories | - |
| <u>Wine and alcohol</u> CMO for wine is still to be fully set up, in particular as regards market mechanisms and the register of grapevine varieties | Adequate implementation of the Phare support, based on staff involvement and assuring sustainability. | RO/04/IB/ AG/08 – “Support to further strengthening of the wine sub-sector” | INV 2005 – “Completion with equipment of 2 semi-endowed wine quality laboratories” | |
| <u>Milk</u> The national agency for improvement and reproduction of livestock is in | Adequate implementation of the Phare support, based on staff involvement and | RO/04/IB/ AG/03 – “Support for establishment of a | INV 2005 – “Supply of equipment for | |

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| charge of quota management. Furthermore additional staff, training and resources have not been allocated to the agency to perform this function. Significant work is still required to complete the setting up of a database for quota allocation, on approving diaries and/or collecting centres, on the national reference laboratory and on developing a milk quota management IT system. Overall, progress in this area needs to be accelerated significantly, particularly given the huge challenge posed by the large number of small producers. | assuring sustainability. | milk quota management system” INV 2004- “Supply of equipment for establishment and efficient operation of a milk quota data and communications network” | establishment and efficient operation of a milk quota data and communications network” | |
| Beef meat, sheep meat and pig meat: the legislation is broadly in line while the administrative structures dealing with carcass classification and price reporting remain to be adopted Eggs and poultry: transposition of the acquis is adopted but the administrative structure for implementing the acquis, in particular marketing standards and price reporting, need to be established | Adequate implementation of the Phare support, based on staff involvement and assuring sustainability. | Support for establishing a carcass classification system | Investment for efficient operation of the carcass classification system | |