

**STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND AND GEORGIA**

PREAMBLE

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, hereinafter referred to as the ‘United Kingdom’ or ‘the UK’, of the one part, and GEORGIA, of the other part, hereafter jointly referred to as ‘the Parties’,

REAFFIRMING their commitment to a broad strategic partnership, political dialogue and an intense bilateral agenda with an emphasis on defence, security, economic, commercial, educational, science, cultural and people-to-people dimensions;

CONSIDERING the strong links and common values of the Parties, and recognising the common desire of the Parties to further develop, strengthen and extend their relations in an ambitious and innovative way;

STRESSING the special importance of the Wardrop Strategic Dialogue as a core framework that successfully covers the full range of issues of bilateral cooperation;

ACKNOWLEDGING the European aspirations and European choice of Georgia as an European State;

RECOGNISING the significant progress Georgia has made to date in reform in support of Georgia’s EU membership aspirations;

RECOGNISING Georgia’s continuing reform of its defence and security sectors, its strong commitment and contribution to international security, and the significant progress it has made in realising its Euro-Atlantic aspirations, including towards NATO membership;

RECOGNISING the common values of democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that this Agreement shall not prejudice and leaves open the way for future progressive developments in UK-Georgia relations;

COMMITTED to further strengthening respect for fundamental freedoms, human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, democratic principles, the rule of law, and good governance, based on common values of the Parties;

WILLING to cooperate through wide-ranging spectrum of areas of common interest, such as the development of civil society, good governance, including in the field of taxation, trade integration and enhanced economic cooperation, institution building, public administration and civil service reform and fight against corruption, the reduction of poverty, and cooperation in the field of freedom, security and justice

necessary to effectively implement this Agreement;

COMMITTED to all the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the concluding documents of the Madrid, Istanbul and Vienna Conferences of 1991 and 1992 respectively, and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, as well as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950;

RECALLING their will to promote international peace and security as well as engaging in effective multilateralism and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular by cooperating to that end within the framework of the United Nations (UN) and the OSCE;

FULLY RESPECTING the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of the internationally recognised borders under international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;

HAVING IN MIND Russia's illegal military presence and steps towards de-facto annexation of the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, in violation of fundamental norms and principles of international law;

RECOGNISING the importance of peace and security in Georgia, including the peaceful resolution of the Russia-Georgia conflict, and reconciliation and confidence building between the communities divided by conflict, in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders;

FULLY SUPPORTING the firm commitment of Georgia to peace and security, and its efforts to restore its territorial integrity in pursuit of a comprehensive policy of peaceful and lasting conflict resolution, and the UK's commitment to support a peaceful and lasting resolution of the conflict;

RECOGNISING in this context the importance of ensuring the implementation of the EU-mediated 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement signed by Georgia and Russia; of meaningful international presence for maintaining peace and security on the ground; of safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes in line with the principles of international law; of achieving tangible results in the Geneva International Discussions; of pursuing a firm non-recognition policy; and taking forward engagement with and reconciliation and confidence building between the communities divided by conflict;

COMMITTED to provide the benefits of strategic partnership and cooperation between the UK and Georgia to all citizens of Georgia, including the communities affected by conflict, in close coordination between the Governments of the UK and Georgia;

ACKNOWLEDGING the necessity of maintaining peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia high on the international agenda and COMMITTED in this context to coordinate efforts with other relevant international actors and organisations to contribute to peace and security in Georgia;

COMMITTED to international obligations to fighting against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to cooperating on disarmament;

RECOGNISING the added value of the active participation of the Parties in various regional cooperation formats;

DESIROUS to further develop regular political dialogue on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest;

COMMITTED to combating organised crime and illicit trafficking and to further strengthening cooperation in the fight against terrorism;

COMMITTED to recognizing the importance of national control of migration and to cooperating on mobility, migration, asylum and border management, paying attention to legal migration, including circular migration, and the need to cooperate to tackle illegal migration and trafficking in human beings and appreciating the benefits of immigration under current and future national frameworks;

COMMITTED to the principles of free market economy and the readiness of the UK to contribute to the economic reforms in Georgia;

COMMITTED to achieving greater economic cooperation in particular through a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), as an integral part of this Agreement and in compliance with the rights and obligations arising out of the membership of the Parties in the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

BELIEVING that this Agreement will create a new climate for economic relations between the Parties and above all for the development of trade and investment, and will stimulate competition, which are factors crucial to economic restructuring and modernisation;

COMMITTED to respecting the principles of sustainable development, to protecting the environment and mitigating climate change, to continuous improvement of environmental governance and meeting environmental needs, including cross-border cooperation and implementation of multilateral international agreements;

COMMITTED to enhancing the security of energy supply, including the development of the Southern Corridor by, inter alia, promoting the development of appropriate projects in Georgia, including promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for enhanced energy cooperation, and the commitment of the Parties to ongoing implementation of the Energy Charter Treaty;

WILLING to improve the level of public health safety and protection of human health as an essential element for sustainable development and economic growth;

COMMITTED to enhancing people-to-people contacts, including through cooperation and exchanges in the fields of science and technology, business, youth, education, culture and sport;

RECOGNISING that the 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, done at Brussels on 27 June 2014 (the EU-Georgia Agreement) will cease to apply to the United Kingdom when it ceases to be a Member State of the European Union or at the end of any transitional arrangement during which the rights and obligations under these Agreements continue to apply to the United Kingdom;

HAVE DECIDED TO CONCLUDE THIS AGREEMENT:

ARTICLE 1

Objectives

1. A strategic partnership is hereby established between the UK of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part.

2. The aims of this strategic partnership are:

(a) to promote political partnership and economic cooperation between the Parties based on common values, common interests and close links;

(b) to provide a strengthened framework for enhanced strategic political dialogue, currently titled as the Wardrop Strategic Dialogue on all areas of mutual interest, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties;

(c) to contribute to the strengthening of democracy and to political, economic and institutional stability on the basis of our shared values;

(d) to promote, preserve and strengthen peace and stability regionally and internationally, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the

Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including through joining efforts to eliminate sources of tension, enhance border security, and to promote cross-border cooperation and good neighbourly relations;

(e) to enhance cooperation aimed at peace and security in Georgia, including the peaceful resolution of the Russia-Georgia conflict, and reconciliation and confidence building between the communities divided by conflict, in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders;

(f) to enhance cooperation in the area of freedom, security and justice with the aim of reinforcing the rule of law and the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(g) to support Georgia's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures and to promote dialogue and cooperation on related matters;

(h) to support the efforts of Georgia to develop its economic potential through international cooperation;

(i) to establish conditions for enhanced economic and trade relations, including by setting up a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area as stipulated in Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement;

(j) to support and develop cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture, youth and sport with the aim of fostering people-to-people ties and collaboration between the Parties and their institutions operating in these domains;

(k) to establish conditions for increasingly close cooperation in other areas of mutual interest.

TITLE I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2

General Principles

1. Respect for the democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as proclaimed in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and as defined in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990 shall form the basis of the domestic and external policies of the Parties and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement. Countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of

delivery also constitute essential elements of this Agreement.

2. The Parties reiterate their commitment to the principles of a free market economy, sustainable development and effective multilateralism.

3. The Parties reaffirm their respect for the principles of the rule of law and good governance, as well as their international obligations, in particular under the UN, the Council of Europe and the OSCE. In particular, they agree to promoting respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and independence.

4. The Parties commit themselves to the rule of law, good governance, the fight against corruption, the fight against the various forms of transnational organised crime and terrorism, the promotion of sustainable development, effective multilateralism and the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and cooperation between the Parties and contributes to regional peace and stability.

TITLE II

Strategic political dialogue and reform, cooperation in the field of foreign and security policy

ARTICLE 3

Aims of Strategic political dialogue

1. Strategic Political dialogue on all areas of mutual interest, including foreign and security matters as well as domestic reform, shall be further developed and strengthened between the Parties. This will increase the effectiveness of political cooperation and promote cooperation on foreign and security matters, strengthening relations in an ambitious and innovative ways.

2. The aims of the Strategic political dialogue shall be:

(a) to deepen partnership and increase political and security policy cooperation and effectiveness;

(b) to promote the principles of territorial integrity, inviolability of internationally recognised borders, sovereignty and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

- (c) to promote peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia, in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders;
- (d) to provide all benefits of the Strategic, Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and Georgia to all citizens of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders, in close coordination between the Governments of the UK and Georgia;
- (e) to promote international stability and security based on effective multilateralism;
- (f) to strengthen cooperation and dialogue between the Parties on international security and crisis management, in particular in order to address global and regional challenges and key threats;
- (g) to strengthen the cooperation in the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems including the conversion to alternative employment of scientists formerly employed in WMD programmes;
- (h) to foster result-oriented and practical cooperation between the Parties for achieving peace, security and stability on the European continent;
- (i) to strengthen respect for democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including media freedom and the rights of persons belonging to minorities, and to contribute to consolidating domestic political reforms;
- (j) to develop dialogue and to deepen the cooperation of the Parties in the field of security and defence;
- (k) to work to further promote regional cooperation in various formats;
- (l) to deepen cooperation in the field of protection and management of critical infrastructure; and
- (m) to consider enhancing and intensifying cooperation for countering and combating hybrid threats

ARTICLE 4

Cooperation on developing democratic institutions

The Parties shall cooperate on developing, consolidating and increasing the stability and effectiveness of democratic institutions and the rule of law; on ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; on making further progress on judicial and legal reform, so that the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed,

strengthening its administrative capacity and guaranteeing impartiality and effectiveness of law enforcement bodies; on further pursuing the public administration reform and on building an accountable, efficient, effective, transparent and professional civil service; and on continuing the effective fight against corruption, particularly in view of enhancing international cooperation on combating corruption, and ensuring effective implementation of relevant international legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption of 2003.

ARTICLE 5

Foreign and security policy

1. The Parties shall intensify their dialogue and cooperation in the area of foreign and security policy, and shall address in particular issues of conflict prevention, peaceful conflict resolution and crisis management, regional stability, disarmament, non-proliferation, arms control and export control. Cooperation shall be based on common values and mutual interests, and shall aim at increasing policy effectiveness, making use of bilateral, international and regional fora.

2. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the principles of territorial integrity, inviolability of internationally recognised borders, sovereignty and independence, as established in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and their commitment to promote these principles in their bilateral and multilateral relations. The Parties also underline their full support for the principle of host nation consent on stationing foreign armed forces on their territories. They agree that the stationing of foreign armed forces on their territory should take place with the explicit consent of the host state, in accordance with international law.

3. The Parties shall intensify their dialogue and cooperation in support of Georgia's continuing reform of its defence and security sectors, recognising its strong commitment and contribution to international security, and the significant progress it has made in realising its Euro-Atlantic aspirations, including towards NATO membership.

ARTICLE 6

Peaceful conflict resolution

1. The Parties reiterate their commitment to peace and security in Georgia, including the resolution of the Russia-Georgia conflict, and reconciliation and confidence building between the communities divided by conflict, in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders. Pending a sustainable solution to the conflict and without

prejudice to the existing formats for addressing conflict-related issues, peaceful conflict resolution will constitute one of the central subjects on the agenda of strategic political dialogue between the Parties, as well as in dialogue with other relevant international actors.

The parties fully support the firm commitment of Georgia to peace and security, and its efforts to restore its territorial integrity in pursuit of a comprehensive policy of peaceful and lasting conflict resolution.

2. In this context the Parties recognise the importance of ensuring the implementation of the EU-mediated 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement signed by Georgia and Russia; of meaningful international presence for maintaining peace and security on the ground; of safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin in line with the principles of international law; of achieving tangible results in the Geneva International Discussions; of pursuing a firm non-recognition policy; and taking forward engagement with and reconciliation and confidence building between the communities divided by conflict;

3. The Parties affirm the commitment to provide the benefits of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and Georgia to all citizens of Georgia, including the communities affected by conflict, in close coordination between the Governments of the UK and Georgia;

4. The Parties underline the necessity of maintaining peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia high on the international agenda and express the commitment in this context to coordinate efforts with other relevant international actors and organisations to contribute to peace and security in Georgia, including in relation to humanitarian and human rights issues in conflict-affected areas.

5. All these efforts shall follow commonly shared principles of maintaining international peace and security as established by the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant multilateral documents.

ARTICLE 7

Serious crimes of international concern

1. The Parties reaffirm that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole must not go unpunished and that impunity for such crimes must be avoided by taking measures at national and international level including the International Criminal Court.

2. The Parties consider that the establishment and effective functioning of the International Criminal Court constitutes an important development for international peace and justice. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court by implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its related instruments, giving due regard to preserving its integrity.

ARTICLE 8

Conflict prevention and crisis management

The Parties shall enhance practical cooperation in conflict prevention and crisis management.

ARTICLE 9

Regional stability

1. The Parties shall intensify their joint efforts to promote stability, security and democratic development in the region, as well as to work to further promote regional cooperation in various formats and, in particular, shall work towards peaceful settlement of the unresolved conflicts in the region.

2. These efforts shall follow commonly shared principles of maintaining international peace and security as established by the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant multilateral documents.

ARTICLE 10

Weapons of mass destruction

1. The Parties consider that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, both to state and non-state actors, represents one of the most serious threats to international peace and stability. The Parties therefore agree to cooperate and to contribute to countering the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery through full compliance with, and national implementation of, their existing obligations under international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and other relevant international obligations. The Parties agree that this provision constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.

2. The Parties furthermore agree to cooperate and to contribute to countering the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery by:

- (a) taking steps to sign, ratify, or accede to, as appropriate, and fully implement, all other relevant international instruments; and
- (b) establishing an effective system of national export controls, controlling the export as well as transit of WMD-related goods, including a WMD end-use control on dual-use technologies, and containing effective sanctions for breaches of export controls.

3. The Parties agree to make this a subject of the strategic political dialogue provided for in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 11

Small arms and light weapons and conventional arms exports control

1. The Parties recognise that the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), including their ammunition, and their excessive accumulation, poor management, inadequately secured stockpiles and uncontrolled spread continue to pose a serious threat to peace and international security.

2. The Parties agree to observe and fully implement their respective obligations to deal with the illicit trade in SALW, including their ammunition, under existing international agreements and UN Security Council resolutions, as well as their commitments within the framework of other international instruments applicable in this area, such as the United Nations Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects.

3. The Parties shall undertake to cooperate and to ensure coordination, complementarity and synergy in their efforts to deal with the illicit trade in SALW, including their ammunition, and the destruction of excessive stockpiles, at global, regional, sub-regional and national levels.

4. Furthermore, the Parties agree to continue to cooperate in the area of conventional arms export control.

5. The Parties agree to make this a subject of the political dialogue provided for in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12

Fight against terrorism

1. The Parties reaffirm the importance of the fight against and the prevention of terrorism and agree to work together at a bilateral, regional and international level to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

2. The Parties agree that the fight against terrorism must be conducted with full respect for the rule of law and in full conformity with international law including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and all relevant international counter-terrorism related instruments.

3. The Parties stress the importance of the universal ratification and full implementation of all UN counter-terrorism related conventions and protocols. The Parties agree to cooperate in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, as well as all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and Council of Europe conventions. The Parties also agree to cooperate to promote international consensus on the prevention of and fight against terrorism.

TITLE III

Freedom, security and justice

ARTICLE 13

Rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

1. In their cooperation in the area of freedom, security and justice the Parties shall attach particular importance to further promoting the rule of law, including the independence of the judiciary, access to justice, and the right to a fair trial.

2. The Parties will cooperate fully on the effective functioning of institutions in the areas of law enforcement and the administration of justice.

3. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms will guide all cooperation on freedom, security and justice.

ARTICLE 14

Protection of personal data

The Parties agree to cooperate in order to ensure a high level of protection of personal data in accordance with the Council of Europe and international legal instruments and standards referred to in Annex I to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 15

Cooperation on migration, asylum and border management

1. The Parties reaffirm the importance of a joint management of migration flows between their territories and agree to maintain dialogue as appropriate on migration-related issues, including legal migration, international protection and the fight against illegal migration, smuggling and trafficking of human beings.
2. Cooperation will be based on specific needs assessments conducted in mutual consultation between the Parties and be implemented in accordance with their relevant legislation in force. It will, in particular, focus on:
 - (a) the root causes and the consequences of migration;
 - (b) the development and implementation of national legislation and practices as regards international protection, with a view to satisfying the provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and of other relevant international instruments, such as the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, and to ensuring the respect of the principle of '*non-refoulement*';
 - (c) the admission rules and rights and status of persons admitted, fair treatment and integration of lawfully residing non-nationals, education and training and measures against racism and xenophobia;
 - (d) the enhancement of an effective and preventive policy against illegal migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings including the issue of how to combat networks of smugglers and traffickers and how to protect the victims of such trafficking;
 - (e) in the areas of document security and border management, issues such as organisation, training, best practices and other operational measures;
 - (f) Cooperation may also facilitate circular migration for the benefit of development; and
 - (g) The Parties agree that they may enter into dialogue regarding legal migration within the current or future national frameworks governing these issues.
3. The Parties shall ensure that the treatment accorded to nationals of the other Contracting Party, legally employed on its territory shall be free from any discrimination based on nationality, as regards working conditions, remuneration or dismissal, as compared to its own nationals.

ARTICLE 16

Law enforcement and security

1. The Parties shall cooperate on combating and preventing criminal and illegal activities, in particular transnational activities, organised or otherwise, such as:

- (a) smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as small arms and illicit drugs;
- (b) smuggling and trafficking in goods;
- (c) illegal economic and financial activities such as counterfeiting, fiscal fraud and public procurement fraud;
- (d) embezzlement in projects funded by international donors;
- (e) active and passive corruption, both in the private and public sector;
- (f) forging documents, submitting false statements; and
- (g) cybercrime.

2. The Parties shall enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation among law enforcement and security bodies. This would include, where appropriate and possible, cooperation within the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and other relevant International institutions/Organisations. The Parties will actively use the channels of liaison officers/police or security attachés for the purposes of law enforcement and security cooperation. The Parties are committed to implementing effectively the relevant international standards, and in particular those enshrined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) of 2000 and the respective Protocols thereto and in the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003.

ARTICLE 17

Illicit drugs

1. Within their respective powers, the Parties shall cooperate to ensure a balanced, integrated and evidence-based approach towards drug issues. Drug policies and actions shall be aimed at reinforcing structures for preventing and combating illicit drugs, reducing the supply of, trafficking in and the demand for illicit drugs, addressing the health and social consequences of drug abuse with a view to reducing harm as well as at a more effective prevention of diversion of chemical precursors used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. The Parties shall agree on the necessary methods of cooperation to attain these objectives. Actions shall be based on commonly agreed principles along the lines of the relevant international conventions, and taking into account the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly 2016 on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”.

ARTICLE 18

Money laundering and terrorism financing

1. The Parties shall cooperate in order to prevent the use of their financial and relevant non-financial systems to launder the proceeds of criminal activities in general and drug offences in particular, as well as for the purpose of terrorism financing.
2. This cooperation extends to the recovery of assets or funds derived from the proceeds of crime.
3. Cooperation in this area shall allow exchanges of relevant information within the framework of respective legislation and the adoption of appropriate standards to prevent and combat money laundering and financing of terrorism equivalent to those adopted by relevant international bodies active in this area, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

ARTICLE 19

Cooperation in the fight against terrorism

1. In full accordance with the principles underlying the fight against terrorism as set out in Article 12 of this Agreement, the Parties reaffirm the importance of a law enforcement and judicial approach to the fight against terrorism and agree to cooperate in the prevention and suppression of terrorism in particular by:
 - (a) ensuring the criminalisation of terrorist offences, as appropriate;
 - (b) exchanging information on terrorist groups and individuals and their support networks, in accordance with international and national law, in particular as regards data protection and the protection of privacy;
 - (c) exchanging experience in the prevention and suppression of terrorism, means and methods and their technical aspects, as well as on training, in accordance with applicable law;

- (d) sharing information on best practices in addressing and countering radicalisation and recruitment, and on promoting rehabilitation;
- (e) exchanging views and experience concerning cross-border movement and travel of terrorist suspects as well as concerning terrorist threats in accordance with international and national law;
- (f) sharing best practices as regards the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism, in particular in relation to criminal justice proceedings; and
- (g) taking measures against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism and undertaking the measures necessary to prevent the acquisition, transfer and use for terrorist purposes of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials as well as to prevent illegal acts against high risk chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear facilities.

2. Cooperation may consider relevant available assessments, such as those of the relevant bodies of the UN and the Council of Europe and conducted in mutual consultation between the Parties.

ARTICLE 20

Legal cooperation

1. The Parties agree to develop judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters as regards the negotiation, ratification and implementation of multilateral conventions on civil judicial cooperation and, in particular, the conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

2. As regards judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the Parties will seek to enhance cooperation on mutual legal assistance on the basis of relevant multilateral agreements. This would include, where appropriate, accession to, and implementation of, the relevant international instruments of the UN, the Council of Europe and other relevant international platforms and closer cooperation with Eurojust, where that is possible.

TITLE IV

Trade and trade-related matters

CHAPTER 1 National Treatment and Market Access For Goods

Section 1 Common Provisions

ARTICLE 21

Objective

The Parties shall establish a free trade area starting from the entry into force of this Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in conformity with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994).

ARTICLE 22

Scope and coverage

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to trade in goods¹ between the Parties.
2. For the purposes of this Chapter, ‘originating’ means qualifying under the rules of origin set out in Protocol I to this Agreement.

Section 2 Elimination of customs duties, fees and other charges

ARTICLE 23

Definition of customs duties

For the purposes of this Chapter, a ‘customs duty’ includes any duty or charge of any kind imposed on, or in connection with, the import or export of a good, including any form of surtax or surcharge imposed on or in connection with such import or export. A ‘customs duty’ does not include any:

¹ For the purposes of this Agreement, ‘goods’ means products as understood in GATT 1994 unless otherwise provided in this Agreement. Goods falling under the scope of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture are referred to in this Chapter as ‘agricultural products’ or ‘products’.

- (a) charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed consistently with Article 30 of this Agreement;
- (b) duties imposed consistently with Chapter 2 (Trade Remedies) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement;
- (c) fees or other charges imposed consistently with Article 29 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 24

Classification of goods

The classification of goods in trade between the Parties shall be that set out in each Party's respective tariff nomenclature in conformity with the 2012 Harmonised System based on the International Convention on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System of 1983 (HS) and subsequent amendments thereto.

ARTICLE 25

Elimination of customs duties on imports

1. The Parties shall eliminate all customs duties on goods originating in the other Party as from the date of entry into force of this Agreement except as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article and without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article.
2. The products listed in Annex II-A to this Agreement shall be imported into the United Kingdom free of customs duties within the limits of the tariff rate quotas set out in that Annex. The most-favoured-nation (MFN) customs duty rate shall apply to imports exceeding the tariff rate quota limit.
3. The products listed in Annex II-B to this Agreement may be subject to an import duty when imported into the United Kingdom with exemption of the ad valorem component of that import duty.
4. The import of products originating in Georgia listed in Annex II-C to this Agreement shall be subject to the anti- circumvention mechanism set out in Article 26 of this Agreement.
5. At the request of either Party, the Parties shall consult to consider broadening the scope of the liberalisation of customs duties in the trade between the Parties. A decision under this paragraph shall be made by the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 26

Anti-circumvention mechanism for agricultural products and processed agricultural products

1. The products listed in Annex II-C to this Agreement are subject to the anti-circumvention mechanism set out in this Article. The average annual volume of imports from Georgia into the United Kingdom for each category of those products is provided in Annex II-C to this Agreement.

2. When the volume of imports of one or more categories of products referred to in paragraph 1 reaches 70 % of the volume indicated in Annex II-C to this Agreement in any given year starting on 1 January, the United Kingdom shall notify Georgia about the volume of imports of the product(s) concerned. Following this notification and within 14 calendar days from the date on which the volume of imports of one or more categories of products referred to in paragraph 1 reaches 80 % of the volume indicated in Annex II-C to this Agreement, Georgia shall provide the United Kingdom with a sound justification that Georgia has the capacity to produce the products for export into the United Kingdom in excess of the volumes set out in that Annex. If those imports reach 100% of the volume indicated in Annex II-C to this Agreement, and in the absence of a sound justification by Georgia, the United Kingdom may temporarily suspend the preferential treatment for the products concerned.

The suspension shall be applicable for a period of six months and shall take effect on the date of publication of the decision to suspend preferential treatment. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, the United Kingdom shall provide Georgia with details on the United Kingdom's means of publication. The United Kingdom's means of publication shall be directly accessible by electronic means free of charge through a single point of access on the internet.

3. All temporary suspensions adopted pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be notified by the United Kingdom to Georgia without undue delay.

4. A temporary suspension shall be lifted before the expiry of six months from its entry into force by the United Kingdom if Georgia provides robust and satisfactory evidence within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, that the volume of the relevant category of products imported in excess of the volume referred to in Annex II-C to this Agreement results from a change in the level of production and export capacity of Georgia for the product(s) concerned.

5. Annex II-C to this Agreement may be amended and the volume modified by mutual consent of the United Kingdom and Georgia in the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration at the request of Georgia, in order to reflect changes in the level of production and export capacity of Georgia for the product(s) concerned.

ARTICLE 27

Standstill

Neither Party may adopt any new customs duty, on a good originating in the other Party or may increase any customs duty applied on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. This shall not preclude that either Party may maintain or increase a customs duty as authorised by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO.

ARTICLE 28

Customs duties on exports

Neither Party shall adopt or maintain any customs duty or tax, other than internal charges applied in conformity with Article 29 of this Agreement, on, or in connection with, the export of goods to the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 29

Fees and other charges

Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with Article VIII of GATT 1994 and the interpretative notes thereon, that all fees and charges of whatever character other than customs duties or other measures referred to in Article 25 of this Agreement, imposed on, or in connection with, the import or export of goods are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and do not represent an indirect protection to domestic goods or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes.

Section 3 Non - tariff measures

ARTICLE 30

National treatment

Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III of GATT 1994, including the interpretative notes thereon. To that end, Article III of GATT 1994 and the interpretative notes thereon are incorporated into this Agreement and made an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE 31

Import and export restrictions

Neither Party shall adopt or maintain any prohibition or restriction on the import of any good of the other Party or on the export or sale for export of any good destined for the territory of the other Party, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement or in accordance with Article XI of GATT 1994 and the interpretative notes thereon. To that end, Article XI of GATT 1994 and the interpretative notes thereon are incorporated into this Agreement and made an integral part thereof.

Section 4 **Specific provisions related to goods**

ARTICLE 32

General exceptions

Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by any Party of measures in accordance with Articles XX and XXI of GATT 1994 and any relevant interpretative notes to those Articles under GATT 1994, which are hereby incorporated into this Agreement and made an integral part thereof.

Section 5 **Administrative cooperation and coordination with other countries**

ARTICLE 33

Temporary withdrawal of preferences

1. The Parties agree that administrative cooperation and assistance is essential for the implementation and the control of preferential tariff treatment granted under this Chapter and underline their commitment to combat irregularities and fraud in customs and related matters.

2. Where a Party has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure of the other Party to provide administrative cooperation or assistance and/or of irregularities or fraud under this Chapter, the Party concerned may temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the product(s) concerned in accordance with this Article.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a failure to provide administrative cooperation or assistance shall mean, inter alia:

(a) a repeated failure to respect the obligations to verify the originating status of the good(s) concerned;

(b) a repeated refusal or undue delay in carrying out and/or communicating the results of subsequent verification of the proof of origin;

(c) a repeated refusal or undue delay in obtaining authorisation to conduct enquiry visits to determine the authenticity of documents or accuracy of information relevant to the granting of the preferential treatment in question.

4. For the purposes of this Article, a finding of irregularities or fraud may be made, inter alia, where there is a rapid increase, without satisfactory explanation, in the volume of imports of goods exceeding the usual level of production and export capacity of the other Party that is linked to objective information concerning irregularities or fraud.

5. The application of a temporary suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) the Party which has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative cooperation or assistance and/or of irregularities or fraud from the other Party, shall without undue delay notify the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, of its finding together with the objective information and enter into consultations within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum , on the basis of all relevant information and objective findings, with a view to reaching a solution acceptable to both Parties;

(b) where the Parties have entered into consultations within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration and have failed to agree on an acceptable solution within three months following the notification, the Party concerned may temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the good(s) concerned. A temporary suspension shall be notified to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration without undue delay;

(c) temporary suspensions under this Article shall be limited to that necessary to protect the financial interests of the Party concerned. They shall not exceed a period of six months, which may be renewed, if at the date of expiry nothing has changed with respect to the condition that gave rise to the initial suspension. They shall be subject to periodic consultations within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, in particular with a view to their termination as soon as the conditions for their application no longer apply.

6. Each Party shall publish in accordance with its internal procedures, notices to importers concerning any: notification referred to in paragraph 5(a); decision referred to in paragraph 5(b); and extension or termination referred to in paragraph 5(c).

ARTICLE 34

Management of administrative errors

In case of an error by the competent authorities in the proper management of the preferential system at export, and in particular in the application of the provisions of Protocol I to this Agreement concerning the definition of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation, where this error leads to consequences in terms of import duties, the Party facing such consequences may request the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, to examine the possibilities of adopting all appropriate measures with a view to resolving the situation.

ARTICLE 35

Agreements with other countries

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the maintenance or establishment of customs unions, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier traffic except in so far as they conflict with trade arrangements provided for in this Agreement.

2. Consultations between the Parties shall take place within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, at the request of either Party, concerning agreements establishing customs unions, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier traffic and on other major issues related to their respective trade policy with third countries.

CHAPTER 2 **Trade remedies**

Section 1 **Global safeguard measures**

ARTICLE 36

General provisions

1. The Parties confirm their rights and obligations under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Safeguards contained in Annex 1A to the WTO

Agreement ('Agreement on Safeguards') and Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement ('Agreement on Agriculture').

2. The preferential rules of origin established under Chapter 1 (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall not apply to this Section.

3. The provisions of this Section shall not be subject to Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 37

Transparency

1. The Party initiating a safeguard investigation shall notify the other Party of such initiation provided the latter has a substantial economic interest.

2. Notwithstanding Article 36 of this Agreement, at the request of the other Party, the Party initiating a safeguard investigation and intending to apply safeguard measures shall provide immediately ad hoc written notification of all the pertinent information leading to the initiation of a safeguard investigation and the imposition of safeguard measures, including, where relevant, information on the initiation of a safeguard investigation, on the provisional findings and on the final findings of the investigation, as well as offer the possibility for consultations to the other Party.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a Party shall be considered as having a substantial economic interest when it is among the five largest suppliers of the imported product during the most recent three-year period of time, measured in terms of either absolute volume or value.

ARTICLE 38

Application of measures

1. When imposing safeguard measures, the Parties shall endeavour to impose them in a way that affects their bilateral trade the least.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, if a Party considers that the legal requirements for the imposition of definitive safeguard measures are met and intends to apply such measures, that Party shall notify the other Party and give the latter the possibility to hold bilateral consultations. If no satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the notification, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem.

Section 2
Anti - dumping and countervailing measures

ARTICLE 39

General provisions

1. The Parties confirm their rights and obligations under Article VI of GATT 1994, the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement ('Anti-Dumping Agreement') and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement ('SCM Agreement').
2. The preferential rules of origin established under Chapter 1 (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall not apply to this Section.
3. The provisions of this Section shall not be subject to Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 40

Transparency

1. The Parties agree that anti-dumping and countervailing measures should be used in full compliance with the requirements of the Anti-Dumping Agreement and the SCM Agreement, respectively, and should be based on a fair and transparent system.
2. The Parties shall ensure, immediately after the imposition of provisional measures and before the final determination is made, full and meaningful disclosure of all essential facts and considerations which form the basis for the decision to apply measures, without prejudice to Article 6.5 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement and Article 12.4 of the SCM Agreement. Disclosures shall be made in writing and allow interested parties sufficient time to make their comments.
3. Provided it does not unnecessarily delay the conduct of the investigation, each interested Party shall be granted the possibility to be heard in order to express their views during anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations.

ARTICLE 41

Consideration of public interest

Anti-dumping or countervailing measures may not be applied by a Party where, on the basis of the information made available during the investigation, it can clearly be

concluded that it is not in the public interest to apply such measures. The public interest determination shall be based on an appreciation of all the various interests taken as a whole, including the interests of the domestic industry, users, consumers and importers to the extent that they have provided relevant information to the investigating authorities.

ARTICLE 42

Lesser duty rule

Should a Party decide to impose a provisional or a definitive anti-dumping or a countervailing duty, the amount of such duty shall not exceed the margin of dumping or the total amount of countervailable subsidies, but it should be less than the margin of dumping or the total amount of countervailable subsidies if such a lesser duty would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

CHAPTER 3

Technical barriers to trade, standardisation, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment

ARTICLE 43

Scope and definitions

1. This Chapter applies to the preparation, adoption and application of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures as defined in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement ('TBT Agreement') that may affect trade in goods between the Parties.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, this Chapter does not apply to sanitary and phytosanitary measures as defined in Annex A to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement ('SPS Agreement'), nor to purchasing specifications prepared by public authorities for their own production or consumption requirements.
3. For the purposes of this Chapter, the definitions of Annex 1 to the TBT Agreement shall apply.

ARTICLE 44

Affirmation of the TBT Agreement

The Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the TBT Agreement which is hereby incorporated into this Agreement and made an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE 45

Technical cooperation

1. The Parties shall strengthen their cooperation in the field of standards, technical regulations, metrology, market surveillance, accreditation and conformity assessment systems with a view to increasing the mutual understanding of their respective systems and facilitating access to their respective markets. To that end, they may establish regulatory dialogues at both horizontal and sectoral levels.
2. In their cooperation, the Parties shall seek to identify, develop and promote trade facilitating initiatives which may include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) reinforcing regulatory cooperation through the exchange of data and experience, and through scientific and technical cooperation, with a view to improving the quality of their technical regulations, standards, market surveillance, conformity assessment and accreditation, and making efficient use of regulatory resources;
 - (b) promoting and encouraging cooperation between their respective organisations, public or private, responsible for metrology, standardisation, market surveillance, conformity assessment and accreditation;
 - (c) fostering the development of the quality infrastructure for standardisation, metrology, accreditation, conformity assessment and the market surveillance system in Georgia;
 - (d) promoting the participation of Georgia in the work of related European organisations;
 - (e) seeking solutions to technical barriers to trade that may arise; and
 - (f) where appropriate, undertaking efforts to coordinate their positions on matters of mutual interest in international trade and regulatory organisations such as the WTO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

ARTICLE 46

Technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment

1. Georgia shall achieve and maintain the level of administrative and institutional effectiveness necessary to provide an effective and transparent system that is required for the implementation of this Chapter.
2. Georgia shall ensure and facilitate the participation of its relevant national bodies in the European and international organisations for standardisation, legal and fundamental metrology, and conformity assessment, including accreditation, in accordance with the respective areas of activity of those bodies and the membership status available to them.

ARTICLE 47

Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products

The Parties may ultimately agree to add an Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products as a Protocol to this Agreement covering one or more sectors agreed upon.

ARTICLE 48

Marking and labelling

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 46 and 47 of this Agreement, and with respect to technical regulations relating to labelling or marking requirements, the Parties reaffirm the principles of Chapter 2.2 of the TBT Agreement that such requirements are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade. For this purpose, such labelling or marking requirements shall not be more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfil a legitimate objective, taking account of the risks that non-fulfilment would create.
2. Regarding obligatory marking or labelling in particular, the Parties agree that: they will endeavour to minimise their needs for marking or labelling, except as required for the protection of health, safety or the environment, or for other reasonable public policy purposes;
 - (a) a Party may determine the form of labelling or marking but shall not require the approval, the registration or the certification of labels; and
 - (b) the Parties retain the right to require the information on the label or marking to be in a specified language.

CHAPTER 4

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

ARTICLE 49

Objective

1. The objective of this Chapter is to facilitate trade in commodities covered by sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS measures), including all measures listed in Annex III to this Agreement, between the Parties, whilst safeguarding human, animal or plant life or health, by:
 - (a) ensuring full transparency as regards measures applicable to trade, listed in Annex III to this Agreement;
 - (b) recognising the animal and plant health status of the Parties and applying the principle of regionalisation;
 - (c) establishing a mechanism for the recognition of equivalence of measures maintained by a Party, listed in Annex III to this Agreement;
 - (d) continuing to implement the SPS Agreement;
 - (e) establishing mechanisms and procedures for trade facilitation; and
 - (f) improving communication and cooperation between the Parties on measures listed in Annex III to this Agreement.
2. This Chapter also aims at reaching a common understanding between the Parties concerning animal welfare standards.

ARTICLE 50

Multilateral obligations

The Parties re-affirm their rights and obligations under the WTO Agreements, and in particular the SPS Agreement.

ARTICLE 51

Scope

This Chapter shall apply to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures of a Party that may, directly or indirectly, affect trade between the Parties, including all measures listed in Annex III to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 52

Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘sanitary and phytosanitary measures’ means measures as defined in paragraph 1 of Annex A to the SPS Agreement (SPS measures);
- (2) ‘animals’ means animals as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code or the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), respectively;
- (3) ‘animal products’ means products of animal origin, including aquatic animal products as defined in the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE;
- (4) ‘animal by-products not intended for human consumption’ means entire bodies or parts of animals, products of animal origin or other products obtained from animals that are not intended for human consumption as listed in Part 2(II) of Annex III-A to this Agreement;
- (5) ‘plants’ means living plants and specified living parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm:
 - (a) fruits, in the botanical sense, other than those preserved by deep freezing;
 - (b) vegetables, other than those preserved by deep freezing;
 - (c) tubers, corms, bulbs, rhizomes;
 - (d) cut flowers;
 - (e) branches with foliage;
 - (f) cut trees retaining foliage;
 - (g) plant tissue cultures;
 - (h) leaves, foliage;
 - (i) live pollen; and
 - (j) bud-wood, cuttings, scions.
- (6) ‘plant products’ means products of plant origin, unprocessed or having undergone simple preparation in so far as these are not plants, set out in Part 3 of Annex III-A to this Agreement;

- (7) ‘seeds’ means seeds in the botanical sense, intended for planting;
- (8) ‘pests’ means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products (harmful organisms);
- (9) ‘animal disease’ means a clinical or pathological manifestation in animals of an infection;
- (10) ‘aquaculture disease’ means clinical or non-clinical infection with one or more of the aetiological agents of the diseases referred to in the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE;
- (11) ‘infection in animals’ means the situation where animals maintain an infectious agent with or without presence of clinical or pathological manifestation of an infection;
- (12) ‘animal welfare standards’ means standards for the protection of animals developed and applied by the Parties and, as appropriate, in line with the OIE standards;
- (13) ‘appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection’ means the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection as defined in paragraph 5 of Annex A to the SPS Agreement;
- (14) ‘region’ means with regard to animal health a zone or a region as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE, and with regard to aquaculture a zone as defined in the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE;
- (15) ‘pest free area (PFA)’ means an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained;
- (16) ‘regionalisation’ means the concept of regionalisation as described in Article 6 of the SPS Agreement;
- (17) ‘consignment of animals or animal products’ means a number of animals or a quantity of animal products of the same type, covered by the same certificate or document, conveyed by the same means of transport, consigned by a single consignor and originating in the same exporting Party or region(s) of the Party. A consignment of animals may be composed of one or more commodities or lots;
- (18) ‘consignment of plants or plant products’ means a quantity of plants, plant products and/or other objects being moved from a Party to another Party and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate. A consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots;
- (19) ‘lot’ means a number or units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition and origin, and forming part of a consignment;

- (20) ‘equivalence for trade purposes’ (equivalence) means that the measures listed in Annex III to this Agreement applied in the exporting Party, whether or not different from the measures listed in that Annex applied in the importing Party, objectively achieve the importing Party’s appropriate level of protection or acceptable level of risk;
- (21) ‘sector’ means the production and trade structure for a product or category of products in a Party;
- (22) ‘sub-sector’ means a well-defined and controlled part of a sector;
- (23) ‘commodity’ means the products or objects referred to in points 2 to 7;
- (24) ‘specific import permit’ means a formal prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the importing Party addressed to an individual importer as a condition for import of a single consignment or multiple consignments of a commodity from the exporting Party, within the scope of this Chapter;
- (25) ‘working days’ means weekdays except Sunday, Saturday and public holidays in one of the Parties;
- (26) ‘inspection’ means the examination of any aspect of feed, food, animal health and animal welfare in order to verify that such aspect(s) comply with the legal requirements of feed and food law and animal health and animal welfare rules;
- (27) ‘plant health inspection’ means official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated objects to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations;
- (28) ‘verification’ means checking, by examination and consideration of objective evidence, whether specified requirements have been fulfilled.

ARTICLE 53

Competent authorities

The Parties shall inform each other about the structure, organisation and division of competences of their competent authorities during the first meeting of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Sub-Committee referred to in Article 63 of this Agreement (‘SPS Sub-Committee’). The Parties shall inform each other of any change of the structure, organisation and division of competences, including of the contact points, concerning such competent authorities.

ARTICLE 54

Recognition for trade purposes of animal health and pest status and regional conditions

Recognition of status for animal diseases, infections in animals or pests

1. As regards animal diseases and infections in animals (including zoonosis), the following shall apply:

(a) the importing Party shall recognise for trade purposes the animal health status of the exporting Party or its regions determined in accordance with the procedure set out in Annex V to this Agreement, with respect to animal diseases specified in Annex IV-A to this Agreement;

(b) where a Party considers that it has, for its territory or a region within its territory, a special status with respect to a specific animal disease other than a disease listed in Annex IV-A to this Agreement, it may request recognition of this status in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex V Part C to this Agreement. In this regard, the importing Party may request guarantees, accompanied with an explanatory note, in respect of imports of live animals and animal products, which are appropriate to the agreed status of the Parties;

(c) the Parties recognise as the basis for trade between them the status of the territories or the regions, or the status in a sector or a sub-sector of the Parties related to the prevalence or the incidence of an animal disease other than a disease listed in Annex IV-A to this Agreement, or related to infections in animals and/or the associated risk, as appropriate, as determined by the OIE. In this regard, the importing Party may request guarantees, in respect of imports of live animals and animal products, which are appropriate to the defined status in accordance with the recommendations of OIE; and

(d) without prejudice to Articles 56, 58 and 62 of this Agreement, and unless the importing Party raises an explicit objection and requests supporting or additional information, consultations and/or verification, each Party shall take without undue delay the necessary legislative and administrative measures to allow trade on the basis of the provisions of points (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

2. As regards pests, the following shall apply:

(a) the Parties recognise for trade purposes the pest status in respect of pests specified in Annex IV-B to this Agreement as determined in Annex V-B; and

(b) without prejudice to Articles 56, 58 and 62 of this Agreement, and unless the importing Party raises an explicit objection and requests supporting or additional information, consultations and/or verification, each Party shall take without undue delay the necessary legislative and administrative measures to allow trade on the basis of the provision of point (a) of this paragraph.

Recognition of regionalisation/zoning and pest free areas (PFAs)

3. The Parties recognise the concept of regionalisation and PFAs as specified in the relevant International Plant Protection Convention of 1997 (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

4. The Parties agree that regionalisation decisions for animal and fish diseases listed in Annex IV-A to this Agreement and for pests listed in Annex IV-B to this Agreement shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Part A and B of Annex V to this Agreement.

5. As regards animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of this Agreement the exporting Party seeking recognition of its regionalisation decision by the importing Party shall notify its measures with full explanations and supporting data for its determinations and decisions. Without prejudice to Article 57 of this Agreement, and unless the importing Party raises an explicit objection and requests additional information, consultations and/or verification within 15 working days following receipt of the notification, the regionalisation decision so notified shall be deemed accepted.

The consultations referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall take place in accordance with Article 57(3) of this Agreement. The importing Party shall assess the additional information within 15 working days following receipt of the additional information. The verification referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall be carried out in accordance with Article 60 of this Agreement within 25 working days following receipt of the request for verification.

6. As regards pests, each Party shall ensure that trade in plants, plant products and other objects takes account, as appropriate, of the pest status in an area recognised as a PFA by the other Party. A Party seeking recognition of its PFA by the other Party shall notify its measures and, upon request, provide full explanation and supporting data for its establishment and maintenance, as guided by appropriate FAO or IPPC standards, including ISPMs. Without prejudice to Article 62 of this Agreement, and unless a Party raises an explicit objection and requests additional information, consultations and/or verification within three months following the notification, the regionalisation decision for PFA so notified shall be deemed accepted.

The consultations referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall take place in accordance with Article 57(3) of this Agreement. The importing Party shall assess the additional information within three months following the receipt of the additional information. The verification referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall be carried out in accordance with Article 60 of this Agreement within 12 months following the receipt of the request for verification, taking into account the biology of the pest and the crop concerned.

7. After finalisation of the procedures of paragraphs 4 to 6, and without prejudice to Article 62 of this Agreement, each Party shall take, without undue delay, the necessary legislative and administrative measures to allow trade on that basis.

Compartmentalisation

8. The Parties may engage in further discussions with regard to the issue of compartmentalisation.

ARTICLE 55

Recognition of equivalence

1. Equivalence may be recognised in relation to:

- (a) an individual measure;
- (b) a group of measures; or
- (c) a system applicable to a sector, sub-sector, commodities or a group of commodities.

2. As regards recognition of equivalence the Parties shall follow the process set out in paragraph 3 of this Article. This process shall include an objective demonstration of equivalence by the exporting Party and an objective assessment of the request by the importing Party. This assessment may include inspections or verifications.

3. Upon request of the exporting Party concerning recognition of equivalence as set out in paragraph 1 of this Article the Parties shall without delay and no later than three months following the receipt of such a request by the importing Party, initiate the consultation process which includes the steps set out in Annex VII to this Agreement. In case of multiple requests from the exporting Party, the Parties, upon request of the importing Party, shall agree within the SPS Sub-Committee referred to in Article 63 of this Agreement on a time schedule in which they shall initiate and conduct the process referred to in this paragraph.

4. Unless otherwise agreed, the importing Party shall finalise the process for recognition of equivalence referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within 360 days after the receipt of the request of the exporting Party, including a dossier demonstrating the equivalence. This time-limit may be extended with regard to seasonal crops when it is justifiable to delay the assessment to permit verification during a suitable period of growth of a crop.

5. The importing Party determines equivalence as regards plants, plant products and other objects in accordance with the relevant ISPMs.

6. The importing Party may withdraw or suspend equivalence on the basis of any amendment by one of the Parties of measures affecting equivalence, provided that the following procedure is followed:

- (a) in accordance with the provisions of Article 56(2) of this Agreement, the exporting Party shall inform the importing Party of any proposal for amendment of its measures for which equivalence of measures is recognised and the likely effect of the proposed measures on the equivalence which has been recognised. Within 30 working days following the receipt of this information, the importing Party shall inform the exporting Party whether or not equivalence would continue to be recognised on the basis of the proposed measures;
- (b) in accordance with the provisions of Article 56(2) of this Agreement, the importing Party shall promptly inform the exporting Party of any proposal for amendment of its measures on which recognition of equivalence has been based and the likely effect of the proposed measures on the equivalence which has been recognised. Should the importing Party not continue to recognise equivalence, the Parties may agree on the conditions under which to reinitiate the process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article on the basis of the proposed measures.

7. The recognition, suspension or withdrawal of equivalence rests solely with the importing Party acting in accordance with its administrative and legislative framework. That Party shall provide to the exporting Party in writing full explanation and supporting data used for the determinations and decisions covered by this Article. In case of non-recognition, suspension or withdrawal of equivalence, the importing Party shall indicate to the exporting Party the required conditions on the basis of which the process referred to in paragraph 3 may be reinitiated.

8. Without prejudice to Article 62 of this Agreement, the importing Party may not withdraw or suspend equivalence before the proposed new measures of either Party enter into force.

9. In case equivalence is formally recognised by the importing Party, on the basis of the consultation process as set out in Annex VII to this Agreement, the SPS Sub-Committee shall, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 63(5) of this Agreement, declare the recognition of equivalence in trade between the Parties. This decision may also provide for the reduction of physical checks at the frontiers, simplification of certificates and pre-listing procedures for the establishments, as applicable.

The status of recognition of equivalence shall be listed in Annex X to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 56

Transparency and exchange of information

1. Without prejudice to Article 57 of this Agreement, the Parties shall cooperate to enhance mutual understanding of the other Party's official control structure and mechanisms tasked with the application of the measures listed in Annex III to this Agreement and of the performance of such structure and mechanism. This can be achieved, *inter alia*, through reports of international audits when these are made public and the Parties can exchange information on the results of such audits or other information, as appropriate.

2. In the framework of recognition of equivalence as referred to in Article 55 of this Agreement, the Parties shall keep each other informed of legislative or procedural changes adopted in the concerned areas.

The necessary level of cooperation should be reached in order to facilitate transmission of legislative documents upon request of one of the Parties.

To this effect, each Party shall notify the other Party of its contact points. The Parties shall also notify each other of any changes to the contact points.

ARTICLE 57

Notification, consultation and facilitation of communication

1. Each Party shall notify in writing the other Party within two working days of any serious or significant human, animal or plant health risk, including any food control emergencies or situations where there is a clearly identified risk of serious health effects associated with the consumption of animal or plant products, in particular:

- (a) any measures affecting regionalisation decisions referred to in Article 54 of this Agreement;
- (b) the presence or evolution of any animal disease listed in Annex IV-A to this Agreement or of the regulated pests listed in Annex IV-B to this Agreement;
- (c) findings of epidemiological importance or important associated risks with respect to animal diseases and pests which are not listed in Annexes IV-A and IV-B to this Agreement or which are new animal diseases or pests; and
- (d) any additional measures beyond the basic requirements to their respective measures taken to control or eradicate animal diseases or pests or protect public or plant health and any changes in prophylactic policies, including vaccination policies.

2. Notifications shall be made in writing to the contact points referred to in Article 56(2) of this Agreement.

A notification in writing means notification by mail, fax or e-mail.

3. Where a Party has serious concerns regarding a risk to human, animal or plant health, consultations regarding the situation shall, upon request of that Party, take place as soon as possible and, in any case, within 15 working days from the date of that request. In such situations, each Party shall endeavour to provide all the information necessary to avoid a disruption in trade, and to reach a mutually acceptable solution consistent with the protection of human, animal or plant health.

4. Upon request of a Party, consultations regarding animal welfare shall take place as soon as possible and, in any case, within 20 working days from the date of notification. In such situations, each Party shall endeavour to provide all the requested information.

5. Upon request of a Party, consultations as referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall be held by video or audio conference. The requesting Party shall ensure the preparation of the minutes of the consultation, which shall be formally approved by the Parties. For the purposes of this approval, the provisions of Article 56(2) of this Agreement shall apply.

6. A mutually applied rapid alert system and early warning mechanism for any veterinary and phytosanitary emergencies will start at a later stage after the Parties have decided on the arrangements for the functioning of such mechanisms.

ARTICLE 58

Trade conditions

1. Import conditions prior to recognition of equivalence:

(a) The Parties agree to subject imports of any commodity covered by Annexes III-A and III-C(2) and (3) to this Agreement to conditions prior to recognition of equivalence. Without prejudice to the decisions taken in accordance with Article 54 of this Agreement, the import conditions of the importing Party shall be applicable to the total territory of the exporting Party. Upon entry into force of this Agreement and in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of this Agreement, the importing Party shall inform the exporting Party of its sanitary and/or phytosanitary import requirements for commodities referred to in Annexes III-A and III-C to this Agreement. This information shall include, as appropriate, the models for the official certificates or declarations or commercial documents, as prescribed by the importing Party; and

(b) (i) Any amendment or proposed amendment of the conditions referred to in

paragraph 1(a) of this Article shall comply with the relevant notification procedures of the SPS Agreement;

(ii) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62 of this Agreement, the importing Party shall take into account the transport time between the Parties to establish the date of entering into force of the amended conditions referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article; and

(iii) If the importing Party fails to comply with the notification requirements referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article, it shall continue to accept the certificate or the attestation guaranteeing the previously applicable conditions until 30 days after the amended import conditions enter into force.

2. Import conditions after recognition of equivalence: Import conditions after recognition of equivalence:

(a) Within 90 days following the date of the decision on recognition of equivalence as specified in Article 55(9) of this Agreement, the Parties shall take the necessary legislative and administrative measures to implement the recognition of equivalence in order to allow on that basis trade between them of commodities referred to in Annexes III-A and III-C(2) and (3) to this Agreement. For those commodities, the model for the official certificate or official document required by the importing Party may, then, be replaced by a certificate drawn up as provided for in Annex IX-B to this Agreement;

(b) For commodities in sectors or sub-sectors for which not all measures are recognised as equivalent, trade shall continue on the basis of compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article. Upon request of the exporting Party, the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall apply.

3. From the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the commodities referred to Annexes III-A and III-C(2) to this Agreement shall not be subject to an import permit between the Parties.

4. For conditions affecting trade of the commodities referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article, upon request of the exporting Party, the Parties shall enter into consultations within the SPS Sub-Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 63 of this Agreement, in order to agree on alternative or additional import conditions of the importing Party. Such alternative or additional import conditions may, when appropriate, be based on measures of the exporting Party recognised as equivalent by the importing Party. If agreed, the importing Party shall within 90 days take the necessary legislative and/or administrative measures to allow import on the basis of the agreed import conditions.

5. List of establishments, provisional approval

(a) For the import of animal products referred to in Part 2 of Annex III-A to this Agreement, upon request of the exporting Party accompanied by the appropriate

guarantees, the importing Party shall provisionally approve processing establishments referred to in Annex VI(2) to this Agreement which are situated in the territory of the exporting Party, without prior inspection of individual establishments. Such approval shall be consistent with the conditions and provisions set out in Annex VI to this Agreement. Except when additional information is requested, the importing Party shall take the necessary legislative and/or administrative measures to allow import on that basis within 30 working days following the date of receipt of the request and the relevant guarantees by the importing Party.

The initial list of establishments shall be approved in accordance with the provisions of Annex VI to this Agreement.

(b) For the import of animal products referred to in paragraph 2(a) of this Article, the exporting Party shall inform the importing Party of its list of establishments meeting the importing Party's requirements.

6. Upon request of a Party, the other Party shall provide the necessary explanation and the supporting data for the determinations and decisions covered by this Article.

ARTICLE 59

Certification procedure

1. For purposes of certification procedures and issuing of certificates and official documents the Parties agree on the principles set out in Annex IX to this Agreement.

2. The SPS Sub-Committee referred to in Article 63 of this Agreement may agree on the rules to be followed in case of electronic certification, withdrawal or replacement of certificates.

3. The Parties shall agree on common models of certificates, where appropriate.

ARTICLE 60

Verification

1. In order to maintain confidence in the effective implementation of the provisions of this Chapter each Party has the right:

(a) to carry out verification of all or part of the inspection and certification system of the other Party's authorities, and/or of other measures, where applicable, in accordance with the relevant international standards, guidelines and recommendations of Codex Alimentarius, OIE and IPPC;

(b) to receive information from the other Party about its control system and be informed of the results of the controls carried out under that system respecting the confidentiality provisions applicable in either Party.

2. Either Party may share the results of the verifications referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article with third parties and make the results publicly available as may be required by provisions applicable to either Party. Confidentiality provisions applicable to either Party shall be respected in such sharing and/or publication of the results, where appropriate.

3. If the importing Party decides to carry out a verification visit to the exporting Party, the importing Party shall notify the exporting Party of this verification visit at least 60 working days before the verification visit is to be carried out, except in emergency cases or if the Parties agree otherwise. Any modification to this visit shall be agreed by the Parties.

4. The costs incurred in undertaking a verification of all or part of the other Party's competent authorities' inspection and certification systems and/or other measure, where applicable, shall be borne by the Party carrying out the verification or the inspection.

5. The draft written communication of verifications shall be forwarded to the exporting Party within 60 working days after the end of verification. The exporting Party shall have 45 working days to comment on the draft written communication. Comments made by the exporting Party shall be attached to and, where appropriate included in the final outcome. However, where a significant human, animal or plant health risk has been identified during the verification, the exporting Party shall be informed as quickly as possible and in any case within 10 working days following the end of the verification.

6. For clarity the results of verification may contribute to the procedures referred to in Articles 55 and 61 of this Agreement conducted by the Parties or one of the Parties.

ARTICLE 61

Import checks and inspection fees

1. The Parties agree that import checks by the importing Party of consignments from the exporting Party shall respect the principles set out in Part A of Annex VIII to this Agreement. The results of these checks may contribute to the verification process referred to in Article 60 of this Agreement.

2. The frequencies of physical import checks applied by each Party are set out in Part B of Annex VIII to this Agreement. A Party may amend these frequencies within its competences and in accordance with its internal legislation, as a result of progress made in accordance with Articles 55 and 58 of this Agreement, or as a result of

verifications, consultations or other measures provided for in this Agreement. The SPS Sub-Committee referred to in Article 63 shall modify Part B of Annex VIII to this Agreement by decision, accordingly.

3. Inspection fees, if applicable, may only cover the costs incurred by the competent authority for performing import checks. The fee shall be calculated on the same basis as the fees charged for the inspection of similar domestic products.

4. The importing Party shall upon request of the exporting Party inform the latter of any amendment, including the reasons for such an amendment concerning the measures affecting import checks and inspection fees, and of any significant changes in the administrative conduct for such checks.

5. From a date to be determined by the SPS Sub-Committee referred to in Article 63 of this Agreement, the Parties may agree on the conditions to approve each other's controls referred to in Article 60(1)(b) of this Agreement with a view to adapt and reciprocally reduce, where applicable, the frequency of physical import checks for the commodities referred to in Article 58(2)(a) of this Agreement.

From that date the Parties may reciprocally approve each other's controls for certain commodities and consequently reduce or replace the import checks for these commodities.

ARTICLE 62

Safeguard measures

1. Should the exporting Party take measures within its territory to control any cause likely to constitute a serious hazard or risk to human, animal or plant health, the exporting Party, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, shall take equivalent measures to prevent the introduction of the hazard or risk into the territory of the importing Party.

2. On the basis of serious human, animal or plant health grounds, the importing Party may take provisional measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant health. For consignments en route between the Parties, the importing Party shall consider the most suitable and proportionate solution in order to avoid unnecessary disruptions to trade.

3. The Party adopting measures under paragraph 2 of this Article shall inform the other Party no later than one working day following the date of the adoption of the measures. Upon request of either Party, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 57(3) of this Agreement, the Parties shall hold consultations regarding the situation within 15 working days of the notification. The Parties shall take due account of any information provided through such consultations and shall endeavour to avoid unnecessary disruption to trade, taking into account, where applicable, the

outcome of the consultations provided for in Article 57(3) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 63

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Sub-Committee

1. The SPS Sub-Committee is hereby established. It shall meet within three months after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, upon request of either Party thereafter, or at least once every year. If agreed by the Parties, a meeting of the SPS Sub-Committee may be held by video or audio-conference. The SPS Sub-Committee may also address issues out of session, by correspondence.
2. The SPS Sub-Committee shall have the following functions:
 - (a) to consider any matter relating to this Chapter;
 - (b) to monitor the implementation of this Chapter and examine all matters which may arise in relation to its implementation;
 - (c) to review the Annexes III to X to this Agreement, notably in the light of progress made under the consultations and procedures provided for under this Chapter;
 - (d) to modify by means of an endorsement decision Annexes III to X to this Agreement in the light of the review provided for in point (c) of this paragraph, or as otherwise provided in this Chapter; and
 - (e) to give opinions and make recommendations to other bodies as defined in Title VIII (Institutional, General and Final Provisions) of this Agreement in light of the review provided for in point (c) of this paragraph.
3. The Parties agree to establish technical working groups, when appropriate, consisting of expert-level representatives of the Parties, which shall identify and address technical and scientific issues arising from the application of this Chapter. When additional expertise is required, the Parties may establish ad hoc groups, including scientific and expert groups. Membership of such ad hoc groups need not be restricted to representatives of the Parties.
4. The SPS Sub-Committee shall regularly inform by means of a report the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, on its activities and decisions taken within competence.
5. The SPS Sub-Committee shall adopt its working procedures at its first meeting.

6. Any decision, recommendation, report or other action by the SPS Sub-Committee or any group established by the SPS Sub-Committee shall be adopted by consensus between the Parties.

CHAPTER 5 **Customs and trade facilitation**

ARTICLE 64

Objectives

1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of customs and trade facilitation matters in the evolving bilateral trade environment. The Parties agree to reinforce cooperation in this area with a view to ensuring that the relevant legislation and procedures, as well as the administrative capacity of the relevant administrations, fulfil the objectives of effective control and support facilitation of legitimate trade as a matter of principle.
2. The Parties recognise that utmost importance shall be given to public policy objectives including trade facilitation, security and prevention of fraud and a balanced approach to them.

ARTICLE 65

Legislation and procedures

1. The Parties agree that their respective trade and customs legislation, as a matter of principle, shall be stable and comprehensive, as well as that the provisions and the procedures shall be proportionate, transparent, predictable, non-discriminatory, impartial and applied uniformly and effectively and will, inter alia:

- (a) protect and facilitate legitimate trade through effective enforcement of and compliance with legislative requirements;
- (b) avoid unnecessary or discriminatory burdens on economic operators, prevent fraud and provide further facilitation for economic operators having a high level of compliance;
- (c) apply a Single Administrative Document (SAD) for the purposes of customs declarations;
- (d) take measures which lead to greater efficiency, transparency and simplification of customs procedures and practices at the border;
- (e) apply modern customs techniques, including risk assessment, post clearance

controls and company audit methods in order to simplify and facilitate the entry, exit and the release of goods;

(f) aim at reducing compliance costs and increasing predictability for all economic operators;

(g) without prejudice to the application of objective risk assessment criteria, ensure the non-discriminatory administration of requirements and procedures applicable to imports, exports and goods in transit;

(h) apply the international instruments applicable in the field of customs and trade including those developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), the Istanbul Convention on temporary admission of 1990, the International Convention on the Harmonised System of 1983, the WTO, the UN TIR Convention of 1975, the 1982 Convention on harmonisation of frontier controls of goods; and may take into account the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade where relevant;

(i) take the necessary measures to reflect and implement the provisions of the Revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures of 1973;

(j) provide for advance binding rulings on tariff classification and rules of origin. The Parties ensure that a ruling may be revoked or annulled only after notification to the affected operator and without retroactive effect, unless the rulings have been made on the basis of incorrect or incomplete information;

(k) introduce and apply simplified procedures for authorised traders according to objective and non-discriminatory criteria;

(l) set rules that ensure that any penalties imposed for breaches of customs regulations or procedural requirements be proportionate and non-discriminatory and, that their application, does not result in unwarranted and unjustified delays; and

(m) apply transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate rules where government agencies provide services also provided by the private sector.

2. In order to improve working methods, as well as to ensure non-discrimination, transparency, efficiency, integrity and accountability of operations, the Parties shall:

(a) take further steps towards the reduction, the simplification and the standardisation of data and documentation required by customs and other relevant authorities;

(b) simplify requirements and formalities wherever possible, with respect to the rapid release and clearance of goods;

(c) provide effective, prompt and non-discriminatory procedures guaranteeing the

right of appeal against customs and other relevant authorities' administrative actions, rulings and decisions affecting the goods submitted to customs. Such procedures for appeal shall be easily accessible and any costs shall be reasonable and commensurate with the costs incurred by the authorities to ensure the right of appeal;

(d) take steps to ensure that where a disputed administrative action, ruling or decision is the subject of an appeal, goods should normally be released and duty payments may be left pending, subject to any safeguard measures judged necessary. Where required, the release of the goods should be subject to the provision of a guarantee, such as a surety or a deposit; and

(e) ensure that the highest standards of integrity be maintained, in particular at the border, through the application of measures reflecting the principles of the relevant international conventions and instruments in this field, in particular the WCO Revised Arusha Declaration of 2003, where appropriate.

3. The Parties agree to eliminate:

- (a) any requirements for the mandatory use of customs brokers; and
- (b) any requirements for the mandatory use of pre-shipment or destination inspections.

4. With regard to transit:

(a) for the purposes of this Agreement, the transit rules and definitions set out in the WTO provisions, in particular Article V of GATT 1994, and related provisions, including any clarifications and amendments resulting from the Doha Round negotiations on trade facilitation shall apply. Those provisions also apply when the transit of goods begins or ends in the territory of a Party;

(b) the Parties shall pursue the progressive interconnectivity of their respective customs transit systems, with a view to the future participation of Georgia in the common transit system¹;

(c) the Parties shall ensure cooperation and coordination between all relevant authorities in their territories to facilitate traffic in transit. Parties shall also promote cooperation between the authorities and the private sector in relation to transit.

ARTICLE 66

Relations with the business community

The Parties agree:

¹ Convention of 20 May 1987 on a common transit procedure.

- (a) to ensure that their respective legislation and procedures are transparent, publicly available, as far as possible through electronic means, and contain a justification for their adoption. There should be regular consultations and a reasonable time period between the publication of new or amended provisions and their entry into force;
- (b) on the need for timely and regular consultations with trade representatives on legislative proposals and procedures related to customs and trade issues;
- (c) to make publicly available relevant notices of administrative nature, including authority's requirements and entry or exit procedures, hours of operations and operating procedures for customs offices at ports and border crossing points, and points of contact for information enquiries;
- (d) to foster cooperation between operators and relevant administrations, using non-arbitrary and publicly accessible procedures based, *inter alia*, on those promulgated by the WCO; and
- (e) to ensure that their respective customs and customs-related requirements and procedures continue to meet the legitimate needs of the trading community, follow best practices, and remain the least trade-restrictive possible.

ARTICLE 67

Fees and charges

- 1. The Parties shall prohibit administrative fees having an equivalent effect to import or export duties or charges.
- 2. With regard to all fees and charges of whatever character imposed by the customs authorities of each Party, including fees and charges for tasks undertaken on behalf of the said authorities, upon or in connection with import or export and without prejudice to the relevant provisions of Chapter 1 (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement:
 - (a) fees and charges may only be imposed for services provided at the request of the declarant outside normal working conditions, hours of operation and in places other than those referred to in the customs regulations, as well as for any formality related to such services and required for undertaking such import or export;
 - (b) fees and charges shall not exceed the cost of the service provided;
 - (c) fees and charges shall not be calculated on an ad valorem basis;
 - (d) the information on the fees and the charges shall be published via an officially designated medium, and where feasible and possible, an official website. This

information shall include the reason for the fee or the charge for the service provided, the responsible authority, the fees and the charges that will be applied, and when and how payment is to be made; and

- (e) new or amended fees and charges shall not be imposed until information on them is published and made readily available.

ARTICLE 68

Customs valuation

1. The provisions of Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement, including any subsequent amendments, shall govern the customs valuation of goods in the trade between the Parties. Those provisions of the WTO Agreement are hereby incorporated into this Agreement and made part thereof. Minimum customs values shall not be used.

2. The Parties shall cooperate with a view to reaching a common approach to issues relating to customs valuation.

ARTICLE 69

Customs cooperation

The Parties shall strengthen cooperation in the area of customs to ensure implementation of the objectives of this Chapter in order to further trade facilitation, while ensuring effective control, security and prevention of fraud.

In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Chapter the Parties shall, *inter alia*:

- (a) exchange information concerning customs legislation and procedures;
- (b) develop joint initiatives relating to import, export and transit procedures, as well as work towards ensuring that an effective service is provided to the business community;
- (c) cooperate on the automation of customs and other trade procedures;
- (d) exchange, where appropriate, information and data subject to respect of the confidentiality of sensitive data and the protection of personal data;
- (e) cooperate in preventing and combating illicit cross-border traffic in goods, including in tobacco products;

- (f) exchange information or enter into consultations with a view to establishing where possible, common positions in international organisations in the field of customs such as the WTO, the WCO, the UN, the United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD) and the UN-ECE;
- (g) cooperate in the planning and delivery of technical assistance, notably to facilitate customs and trade facilitation reforms in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement;
- (h) exchange best practices in customs operations, in particular on risk based customs control systems and on intellectual property rights enforcement, especially in relation to counterfeited products;
- (i) promote coordination between all border authorities of the Parties to facilitate border crossing process and enhance control, taking into account joint border controls, where feasible and appropriate; and
- (j) establish, where relevant and appropriate, mutual recognition of trade partnership programmes and customs controls, including equivalent trade facilitation measures.

ARTICLE 70

Mutual administrative assistance in customs matters

Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation envisaged in this Agreement, in particular in Article 69 of this Agreement, the Parties shall provide mutual administrative assistance in customs matters in accordance with the provisions of Protocol II on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 71

Technical assistance and capacity building

The Parties shall cooperate with a view to providing technical assistance and capacity building for the implementation of trade facilitation and customs reforms.

Article 72

Customs Sub-Committee

1. The Customs Sub-Committee is hereby established. It shall report to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement.

2. The function of the Sub-Committee shall include regular consultations and monitoring of the implementation and the administration of this Chapter, including but not limited to the issues of customs cooperation, cross-border customs cooperation and management, technical assistance, rules of origin, trade facilitation, as well as mutual administrative assistance in customs matters.

3. The Customs Sub-Committee shall, inter alia:

- (a) see to the proper functioning of this Chapter and of Protocols I and II to this Agreement;
- (b) adopt practical arrangements, measures and decisions to implement this chapter and Protocols I and II to this Agreement, including on exchange of information and data, mutual recognition of customs controls and trade partnership programmes, and mutually agreed benefits;
- (c) exchange views on any points of common interest, including future measures and the resources needed for their implementation and application;
- (d) make recommendations where appropriate; and
- (e) adopt its internal rules of procedure.

CHAPTER 6 **Establishment, trade in services and electronic commerce**

Section 1 **General Provisions**

ARTICLE 73

Objective, scope and coverage

1. The Parties, reaffirming their respective commitments under the WTO Agreement hereby lay down the necessary arrangements for the progressive reciprocal liberalisation of establishment and trade in services and for cooperation on electronic commerce.

2. Public procurement is covered in Chapter 8 (Public procurement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement and nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to impose any obligation with respect to public procurement.

3. Subsidies are covered in Chapter 10 (Competition) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement and the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to subsidies granted by the Parties.

4. Consistent with the provisions of this Chapter, each Party retains the right to regulate and to introduce new regulations to meet legitimate policy objectives.

5. This Chapter shall not apply to measures affecting natural persons seeking access to the employment market of a Party, nor shall it apply to measures regarding citizenship, residence or employment on a permanent basis.

6. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent a Party from applying measures to regulate the entry of natural persons into, or their temporary stay in, its territory, including those measures necessary to protect the integrity of, and to ensure the orderly movement of natural persons across its borders, provided that such measures are not applied in such a manner as to nullify or impair the benefits accruing to any Party under the terms of a specific commitment in this Chapter and Annex XI to this Agreement¹.

ARTICLE 74

Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

- (a) ‘measure’ means any measure by a Party, whether in the form of a law, regulation, rule, procedure, decision, administrative action or any other form;
- (b) ‘measures adopted or maintained by a Party’ means measures taken by:
 - (i) central, regional or local governments and authorities; and
 - (ii) non-governmental bodies in the exercise of powers delegated by central, regional or local governments or authorities;
- (c) ‘natural person of a Party’ means a national of the United Kingdom or a national of Georgia in accordance with the respective legislation;
- (d) ‘juridical person’ means any legal entity duly constituted or otherwise organised under applicable law, whether for profit or otherwise, and whether privately-owned or governmentally-owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship or association;
- (e) ‘juridical person of a Party’ means a juridical person as defined in point (d) and set up in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom or of Georgia respectively, and having its registered office, central administration, or principal place of business in the territory to which, and to the extent and under the conditions which, the EU-Georgia Association Agreement applied immediately before it ceased

¹ The sole fact of requiring a visa for natural persons of certain countries and not for those of other countries shall not be regarded as nullifying or impairing benefits under a specific commitment.

to apply to the United Kingdom in regards to the United Kingdom and the following territories for whose international relations it is responsible: (a) Gibraltar; (b) the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man¹, or in the territory of Georgia, respectively;

Should that juridical person have only its registered office or central administration in the territory to which, and to the extent and under the conditions which, the EU-Georgia Association Agreement applied immediately before it ceased to apply to the United Kingdom in regards to the United Kingdom and the following territories for whose international relations it is responsible: (a) Gibraltar; (b) the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, or in the territory of Georgia respectively, it shall not be considered as a juridical person of the United Kingdom or a juridical person of Georgia respectively, unless its operations possess a real and continuous link with the economy of the United Kingdom or of Georgia, respectively;

Notwithstanding the preceding subparagraph, shipping companies established outside the United Kingdom or Georgia and controlled by nationals of the United Kingdom or of Georgia, respectively, shall also be beneficiaries under this Agreement, if their vessels are registered in accordance with their respective legislation, in the United Kingdom or in Georgia and fly the flag of the United Kingdom or of Georgia;

(f) ‘subsidiary’ of a juridical person of a Party means a juridical person which is owned or effectively controlled by that juridical person²

(g) ‘branch’ of a juridical person means a place of business not having legal personality which has the appearance of permanency, such as the extension of a parent body, has a management structure and is materially equipped to negotiate business with third parties so that the latter, although knowing that there will, if necessary, be a legal link with the parent body, the head office of which is abroad, do not have to deal directly with such parent body but may transact business at the place of business constituting the extension;

(h) ‘establishment’ means:

(i) as regards juridical persons of the United Kingdom or of Georgia, the right to take up and pursue economic activities by means of setting up, including the acquisition of, a juridical person and/or create a branch or a representative office in Georgia or in the United Kingdom respectively;

(ii) as regards natural persons, the right of natural persons of the United Kingdom or of Georgia to take up and pursue economic activities as self-employed persons, and to set up undertakings, in particular companies, which they effectively control.

¹For greater certainty, that territory shall include the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, as provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

²A judicial person is controlled by another juridical person if the latter has the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions.

- (i) ‘economic activities’ shall include activities of an industrial, commercial and professional character and activities of craftsmen and do not include activities performed in the exercise of governmental authority;
- (j) ‘operations’ shall mean the pursuit of economic activities;
- (k) ‘services’ includes any service in any sector except services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority;
- (l) ‘services and other activities performed in the exercise of governmental authority’ are services or activities which are performed neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with one or more economic operators;
- (m) ‘cross-border supply of services’ means the supply of a service:
 - (i) from the territory of a Party into the territory of the other Party (Mode 1), or
 - (ii) in the territory of a Party to the service consumer of the other Party (Mode 2);
- (n) ‘service supplier’ of a Party means any natural or juridical person of a Party that seeks to supply or supplies a service;
- (o) ‘entrepreneur’ means any natural or juridical person of a Party that seeks to perform or performs an economic activity through setting up an establishment.

Section 2 **Establishment**

ARTICLE 75

Scope

This Section applies to measures adopted or maintained by the Parties affecting establishment in all economic activities with the exception of:

- (a) mining, manufacturing and processing¹ of nuclear materials;
- (b) production of or trade in arms, munitions and war matériel;
- (c) audio-visual services;

¹ For greater certainty, processing of nuclear materials includes all the activities contained in UN ISIC Rev.3.1 code 2330

- (d) national maritime cabotage¹, and
- (e) domestic and international air transport services², whether scheduled or non-scheduled, and services directly related to the exercise of traffic rights, other than:
 - (i) aircraft repair and maintenance services during which an aircraft is withdrawn from service;
 - (ii) the selling and marketing of air transport services;
 - (iii) computer reservation system (CRS) services;
 - (iv) ground-handling services;
 - (v) airport operation services.

ARTICLE 76

National treatment and most favoured nation treatment

1. Subject to the reservations listed in Annex XI-E to this Agreement, Georgia shall grant, upon entry into force of this Agreement:

- as regards the establishment of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of juridical persons of the United Kingdom: treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices; or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons, whichever is the better;
- as regards the operation of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of juridical persons of the United Kingdom in Georgia, once established: treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices; or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons, whichever is the better³.

¹ Without prejudice to the scope of activities which may be considered as cabotage under the relevant domestic legislation, national maritime cabotage under this Chapter covers transportation of passengers or goods between a port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom and another port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom, including on its continental shelf, as provided in the UNCLOS and traffic originating and terminating in the same port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom.

² The conditions of mutual market access in air transport shall be dealt with by an agreement or arrangement governing air services between Georgia and the United Kingdom.

³ This obligation does not extend to the investment protection provisions not covered by this Chapter, including provisions relating to investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures, as found in other agreements.

2. Subject to reservations listed in Annex XI-A to this Agreement, the United Kingdom shall grant, upon entry into force of this Agreement:

- i) as regards the establishment of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of juridical persons of Georgia: treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices; or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons, whichever is the better;
- ii) as regards the operation of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of juridical persons of Georgia in the United Kingdom, once established: treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices; or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons, whichever is the better¹.

3. Subject to reservations listed in Annexes XI-A and XI-E to this Agreement, the Parties shall not adopt any new regulations or measures which introduce discrimination as regards the establishment of juridical persons of the United Kingdom or of Georgia on their territory or in respect of their operation, once established, by comparison with their own juridical persons.

ARTICLE 77

Review

1. With a view to progressively liberalising the establishment conditions, the Parties shall regularly review the provisions of this Section and the list of reservations referred to in Article 76 of this Agreement as well as the establishment environment, consistent with their commitments in international agreements.

2. In the context of the review referred to in paragraph 1, the Parties shall assess any obstacles to establishment that have been encountered. With a view to deepening the provisions of this Chapter, the Parties shall find, if need be, appropriate ways to address such obstacles, which could include further negotiations, including with respect to investment protection and to investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures.

¹ This obligation does not extend to the investment protection provisions not covered by this Chapter, including provisions relating to investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures, as found in other agreements.

ARTICLE 78

Other agreements

This Chapter shall not affect the rights of entrepreneurs of the Parties arising from any existing or future international agreement relating to investment, to which the United Kingdom and Georgia are parties.

ARTICLE 79

Standard of treatment for branches and representative offices

1. The provisions of Article 76 of this Agreement do not preclude the application by a Party of particular rules concerning the establishment and operation in its territory of branches and representative offices of juridical persons of another Party not incorporated in the territory of the first Party, which are justified by legal or technical differences between such branches and representative offices as compared to branches and representative offices of juridical persons incorporated in its territory or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons.
2. The difference in treatment shall not go beyond what is strictly necessary as a result of such legal or technical differences or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons.

Section 3 **Cross-border supply of services**

ARTICLE 80

Scope

This Section applies to measures of the Parties affecting the cross border supply of all services sectors with the exception of:

- (a) audio-visual services;
- (b) national maritime cabotage¹, and

¹ Without prejudice to the scope of activities which may be considered as cabotage under the relevant national legislation, national maritime cabotage under this Chapter covers transportation of passengers or goods between a port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom and another port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom, including on its continental shelf, as provided in the UNCLOS and traffic originating and terminating in the same port or point located in Georgia or the United Kingdom.

(c) domestic and international air transport services¹, whether scheduled or non-scheduled, and services directly related to the exercise of traffic rights other than:

- (i) aircraft repair and maintenance services during which an aircraft is withdrawn from service;
- (ii) the selling and marketing of air transport services;
- (iii) computer reservation system (CRS) services;
- (iv) ground-handling services;
- (v) airport operation services.

ARTICLE 81

Market access

1. With respect to market access through the cross-border supply of services, each Party shall accord services and service suppliers of the other Party a treatment not less favourable than that provided for in the specific commitments contained in Annexes XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement.

2. In sectors where market access commitments are undertaken, the measures which a Party shall not maintain or adopt either on the basis of a regional subdivision or on the basis of its entire territory, unless otherwise specified in Annexes XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement are defined as:

- (a) limitations on the number of services suppliers whether in the form of numerical quotas, monopolies, exclusive service suppliers or the requirements of an economic needs test;
- (b) limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets in the form of numerical quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test, or
- (c) limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output expressed in the terms of designated numerical units in the form of quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test.

¹ The conditions of mutual market access in air transport shall be dealt with by an agreement or arrangement governing air services between Georgia and the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 82

National treatment

1. In the sectors where market access commitments are inscribed in Annexes XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement, and subject to any conditions and qualifications set out therein, each Party shall grant to services and service suppliers of the other Party, in respect of all measures affecting the cross-border supply of services, treatment no less favourable than that it accords to its own like services and services suppliers.
2. A Party may meet the requirement of paragraph 1 by according to services and service suppliers of the other Party either formally identical treatment or formally different treatment to that it accords to its own like services and service suppliers.
3. Formally identical or formally different treatment shall be considered to be less favourable if it modifies the conditions of competition in favour of services or service suppliers of the Party compared to like services or service suppliers of the other Party.
4. Specific commitments entered into under this Article shall not be construed to require any Party to compensate for inherent competitive disadvantages which result from the foreign character of the relevant services or services suppliers.

ARTICLE 83

Lists of commitments

The sectors liberalised by each Party pursuant to this Section and, by means of reservations, the market access and national treatment limitations applicable to services and services suppliers of the other Party in those sectors are set out in lists of commitments included in Annexes XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 84

Review

With a view to the progressive liberalisation of the cross-border supply of services between the Parties, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, shall regularly review the list of commitments referred to in Article 83 of this Agreement. This review shall take into account Article 117 and its impact on the elimination of remaining obstacles to cross-border supply of services between the Parties.

Section 4
Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes

ARTICLE 85

Scope and definitions

1. This Section applies to measures of the Parties concerning the entry and temporary stay in their territories of key personnel, graduate trainees, business sellers, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in accordance with Article 73(5) of this Agreement.

2. For the purposes of this Section:

(a) ‘key personnel’ means natural persons employed within a juridical person of one Party other than a non-profit organisation and who are responsible for the setting-up or the proper control, administration and operation of an establishment. ‘Key personnel’ comprise ‘business visitors’ for establishment purposes and ‘intra-corporate transferees’:

(i) ‘business visitors’ for establishment purposes means natural persons working in a senior position who are responsible for setting up an establishment. They do not offer or provide services or engage in any other economic activity than required for establishment purposes. They do not receive remuneration from a source located within the host Party;

(ii) ‘intra-corporate transferees’ means natural persons who have been employed by a juridical person or have been partners in it for at least one year and who are temporarily transferred to an establishment that may be a subsidiary, branch or head company of the enterprise / juridical person in the territory of the other Party. The natural person concerned must belong to one of the following categories:

(1) managers: persons working in a senior position within a juridical person, who primarily direct the management of the establishment, receiving general supervision or direction principally from the board of directors or from stockholders of the business or their equivalent, including at least:

- directing the establishment or a department or sub-division thereof;
- supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees; and
- having the authority personally to recruit and dismiss or recommend recruiting, dismissing or other personnel actions;

(2) specialists: persons working within a juridical person who possess uncommon knowledge essential to the establishment's production, research equipment, techniques, processes, procedures or management. In assessing such knowledge,

account will be taken not only of knowledge specific to the establishment, but also of whether the person has a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, including membership of an accredited profession.

(b) ‘graduate trainees’ means natural persons who have been employed by a juridical person of one Party or its branch for at least one year, possess a university degree and are temporarily transferred to an establishment of the juridical person in the territory of the other Party, for career development purposes or to obtain training in business techniques or methods¹;

(c) ‘business sellers’² means natural persons who are representatives of a services or goods supplier of one Party seeking entry and temporary stay in the territory of the other Party for the purpose of negotiating the sale of services or goods, or entering into agreements to sell services or goods for that supplier. They do not engage in making direct sales to the general public and do not receive remuneration from a source located within the host Party, nor are they commission agents;

(d) ‘contractual services suppliers’ means natural persons employed by a juridical person of one Party which itself is not an agency for placement and supply services of personnel nor acting through such an agency, has no establishment in the territory of the other Party and has concluded a bona fide contract to supply services with a final consumer in the latter Party, requiring the presence on a temporary basis of its employees in that Party, in order to fulfil the contract to provide services;

(e) ‘independent professionals’ means natural persons engaged in the supply of a service and established as self-employed in the territory of a Party who have no establishment in the territory of the other Party and who have concluded a bona fide contract (other than through an agency for placement and supply services of personnel) to supply services with a final consumer in the latter Party, requiring their presence on a temporary basis in that Party in order to fulfil the contract to provide services;

(f) ‘qualifications’ means diplomas, certificates and other evidence (of formal qualification) issued by an authority designated pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions and certifying successful completion of professional training.

¹ The recipient establishment may be required to submit a training programme covering the duration of the stay for prior approval, demonstrating that the purpose of the stay is for training.

² The category of business sellers is only recognised for services sellers.

ARTICLE 86

Key personnel and graduate trainees

1. For every sector committed in accordance with Section 2 (Establishment) of this Chapter and subject to any reservations listed in Annexes XI-A and XI-E to this Agreement, or in Annexes XI-C and XI-G to this Agreement, each Party shall allow entrepreneurs of the other Party to employ in their establishment natural persons of that other Party provided that such employees are key personnel or graduate trainees as defined in Article 85 to this Agreement. The temporary entry and temporary stay of key personnel and graduate trainees shall be for a period of no longer than three years for intra-corporate transferees, 90 days in any 12-month period for business visitors for establishment purposes, and one year for graduate trainees.
2. For every sector committed in accordance with Section 2 (Establishment) of this Chapter, the measures which a Party shall not maintain or adopt either on the basis of a regional subdivision or on the basis of its entire territory, unless otherwise specified in Annexes XI-C and XI-G to this Agreement, are defined as limitations on the total number of natural persons that an entrepreneur may employ as key personnel and graduate trainees in a specific sector in the form of numerical quotas or a requirement of an economic needs test and as discriminatory limitations.

ARTICLE 87

Business sellers

For every sector committed in accordance with Section 2 (Establishment) or Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) of this Chapter and subject to any reservations listed in Annexes XI-A, XI-E, and XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement, each Party shall allow the entry and temporary stay of business sellers for a period of no longer than 90 days in any 12-month period.

ARTICLE 88

Contractual service suppliers

1. The Parties reaffirm their respective obligations arising from their commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) as regards the entry and temporary stay of contractual services suppliers. In accordance with Annexes XI-D and XI-H to this Agreement, each Party shall allow the supply of services into their territory by contractual services suppliers of the other Party, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. The commitments undertaken by the Parties are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the natural persons must be engaged in the supply of a service on a temporary basis as employees of a juridical person, which has obtained a service contract not exceeding 12 months;
- (b) the natural persons entering the other Party should be offering such services as employees of the juridical person supplying the services for at least the year immediately preceding the date of submission of an application for entry into the other Party. In addition, the natural persons must possess, at the date of submission of an application for entry into the other Party, at least three years professional experience¹ in the sector of activity which is the subject of the contract;
- (c) the natural persons entering the other Party must possess:
 - (i) a university degree or a qualification demonstrating knowledge of an equivalent level²; and
 - (ii) professional qualifications where this is required to exercise an activity pursuant to the laws, regulations or legal requirements of the Party where the service is supplied;
- (d) the natural person shall not receive remuneration for the provision of services in the territory of the other Party other than the remuneration paid by the juridical person employing the natural person;
- (e) the entry and temporary stay of natural persons within the Party concerned shall be for a cumulative period of not more than six months in any 12-month period or for the duration of the contract, whichever is less;
- (f) access accorded under the provisions of this Article relates only to the service activity which is the subject of the contract and does not confer entitlement to exercise the professional title of the Party where the service is supplied;
- (g) the number of persons covered by the service contract shall not be larger than necessary to fulfil the contract, as it may be requested by the laws, regulations or other legal requirements of the Party where the service is supplied.

ARTICLE 89

Independent professionals

1. In accordance with Annexes XI-D and XI-H to this Agreement, the Parties

¹ Obtained after having reached the age of majority, as defined under applicable domestic legislation.

² Where the degree or qualification has not been obtained in the Party where the service is supplied, that Party may evaluate whether this is equivalent to a university degree required in its territory.

shall allow the supply of services into their territory by independent professionals of the other Party, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The commitments undertaken by the Parties are subject to the following conditions:

(a) the natural persons must be engaged in the supply of a service on a temporary basis as self-employed persons established in the other Party and must have obtained a service contract for a period not exceeding 12 months;

(b) the natural persons entering the other Party must possess, at the date of submission of an application for entry into the other Party, at least six years professional experience in the sector of activity which is the subject of the contract;

(c) the natural persons entering the other Party must possess:

(i) a university degree or a qualification demonstrating knowledge of an equivalent level¹ and

(ii) professional qualifications where this is required to exercise an activity pursuant to the laws, regulations or other legal requirements of the Party where the service is supplied;

(d) the entry and temporary stay of natural persons within the Party concerned shall be for a cumulative period of not more than six months in any 12-month period or for the duration of the contract, whichever is less;

(e) access accorded under the provisions of this Article relates only to the service activity which is the subject of the contract and does not confer entitlement to exercise the professional title of the Party where the service is provided.

Section 5 **Regulatory Framework**

Sub - section 1 **Domestic Regulation**

ARTICLE 90

Scope and definitions

1. The following disciplines apply to measures by the Parties relating to licencing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures that affect:

¹ Where the degree or qualification has not been obtained in the Party where the service is supplied, that Party may evaluate whether this is equivalent to a university degree required in its territory.

- (a) cross-border supply of services;
- (b) establishment in their territory of juridical and natural persons defined in Article 74 of this Agreement, and
- (c) temporary stay in their territory of categories of natural persons as defined in points (a) to (e) of Article 85(2) of this Agreement.

2. In the case of cross-border supply of services, those disciplines shall only apply to sectors for which the Party has undertaken specific commitments and to the extent that these specific commitments apply in accordance with Annexes XI-B and XI-F to this Agreement. In the case of establishment, those disciplines shall not apply to sectors to the extent that a reservation is listed in accordance with Annexes XI-A and XI-E to this Agreement. In the case of temporary stay of natural persons, these disciplines shall not apply to sectors to the extent that a reservation is listed in accordance with Annexes XI-C, XI-D, XI-G and XI-H to this Agreement.

3. Those disciplines do not apply to measures to the extent that they constitute limitations under the relevant Annexes to this Agreement.

4. For the purposes of this Section:

- (a) ‘licencing requirements’ means substantive requirements, other than qualification requirements, with which a natural or a juridical person is required to comply in order to obtain, amend or renew authorisation to carry out the activities as defined in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 1;
- (b) ‘licencing procedures’ means administrative or procedural rules that a natural or a juridical person, seeking authorisation to carry out the activities as defined in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 1, including the amendment or renewal of a licence, must adhere to in order to demonstrate compliance with licencing requirements;
- (c) ‘qualification requirements’ means substantive requirements relating to the competence of a natural person to supply a service, and which are required to be demonstrated for the purpose of obtaining authorisation to supply a service;
- (d) ‘qualification procedures’ means administrative or procedural rules that a natural person must adhere to in order to demonstrate compliance with qualification requirements, or the purpose of obtaining authorisation to supply a service;
- (e) ‘competent authority’ means any central, regional or local government and authority or non-governmental body in the exercise of powers delegated by central or regional or local governments or authorities, which takes a decision concerning the authorisation to supply a service, including through establishment or concerning the authorisation to establish in an economic activity other than services

ARTICLE 91

Conditions for licencing and qualification

1. Each Party shall ensure that measures relating to licencing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures are based on criteria which preclude the competent authorities from exercising their power of assessment in an arbitrary manner.
2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1 shall be:
 - (a) proportionate to a public policy objective;
 - (b) clear and unambiguous;
 - (c) objective;
 - (d) pre-established;
 - (e) made public in advance;
 - (f) transparent and accessible.
3. An authorisation or a licence shall be granted as soon as it is established, in the light of an appropriate examination, that the conditions for obtaining an authorisation or licence have been met.
4. Each Party shall maintain or institute judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures which provide, at the request of an affected entrepreneur or service supplier, for a prompt review of, and where justified, appropriate remedies for, administrative decisions affecting establishment, cross-border supply of services or temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes. Where such procedures are not independent of the agency entrusted with the administrative decision concerned, each Party shall ensure that the procedures in fact provide for an objective and impartial review.
5. Where the number of licences available for a given activity is limited because of the scarcity of available natural resources or technical capacity, each Party shall apply a selection procedure to potential candidates which provides full guarantees of impartiality and transparency, including, in particular, adequate publicity about the launch, conduct and completion of the procedure.
6. Subject to the provisions specified by this Article, in establishing the rules for the selection procedure, each Party may take into account public policy objectives, including considerations of health, safety, the protection of the environment and the preservation of cultural heritage.

ARTICLE 92

Licencing and qualification procedures

1. Licencing and qualification procedures and formalities shall be clear, made public in advance and be such as to provide the applicants with a guarantee that their application will be dealt with objectively and impartially.
2. Licencing and qualification procedures and formalities shall be as simple as possible and shall not unduly complicate or delay the provision of the service. Any licencing fees¹ which the applicants may incur from their application should be reasonable and proportionate to the cost of the authorisation procedures in question.
3. Each Party shall ensure that the procedures used by, and the decisions of, the competent authority in the licencing or authorisation process are impartial with respect to all applicants. The competent authority should reach its decision in an independent manner and not be accountable to any supplier of the services for which the licence or authorisation is required.
4. Where specific time periods for applications exist, an applicant shall be allowed a reasonable period for the submission of an application. The competent authority shall initiate the processing of an application without undue delay. Where possible, applications should be accepted in electronic format under the same conditions of authenticity as paper submissions.
5. Each Party shall ensure that the processing of an application, including reaching a final decision, is completed within a reasonable timeframe from the submission of a complete application. Each Party shall endeavour to establish the normal timeframe for processing of an application.
6. The competent authority shall, within a reasonable period of time after receipt of an application which it considers incomplete, inform the applicant, to the extent feasible identify the additional information required to complete the application, and provide the opportunity to correct deficiencies.
7. Authenticated copies should be accepted, where possible, in place of original documents.
8. If an application is rejected by the competent authority, the applicant shall be informed in writing and without undue delay. In principle, the applicant shall, upon request, also be informed of the reasons for rejection of the application and of the timeframe for an appeal against the decision.
9. Each Party shall ensure that a licence or an authorisation, once granted, enters

¹ Licencing fees do not include payments for auction, tendering or other non-discriminatory means of awarding concessions, or mandated contributions to universal service provision.

into effect without undue delay in accordance with the terms and conditions specified therein.

Sub - section 2
Provisions of general application

ARTICLE 93

Mutual recognition

1. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent a Party from requiring that natural persons must possess the necessary qualifications and/or professional experience specified in the territory where the service is supplied, for the sector of activity concerned.
2. Each Party shall encourage the relevant professional bodies in their respective territories to provide recommendations on mutual recognition to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, for the purpose of the fulfilment, in whole or in part, by entrepreneurs and service suppliers of the criteria applied by each Party for the authorisation, licensing, operation and certification of entrepreneurs and service suppliers and, in particular, professional services.
3. On receipt of a recommendation referred to in paragraph 2, Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration shall, within a reasonable time, review that recommendation with a view to determine whether it is consistent with this Agreement, and on the basis of the information contained therein, assess in particular
 - (a) the extent to which the standards and criteria applied by each Party for the authorisation, licenses, operation and certification of services providers and entrepreneurs are converging, and
 - (b) the potential economic value of a mutual recognition agreement.
4. Where these requirements are satisfied, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration shall establish the necessary steps to negotiate and thereafter the Parties shall engage into negotiations, through their competent authorities, of a mutual recognition agreement.
5. Any such agreement shall be in conformity with the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement and, in particular, Article VII of GATS.

ARTICLE 94

Transparency and disclosure of confidential information

1. Each Party shall respond promptly to all requests by the other Party for specific information on any of its measures of general application or international agreements which pertain to or affect this Agreement. Each Party shall also establish one or more enquiry points to provide specific information to entrepreneurs and services suppliers of the other Party, upon request, on all such matters. The Parties shall notify each other enquiry points within three months after the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Enquiry points need not be depositories of laws and regulations.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall require any Party to provide confidential information, the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement, or otherwise be contrary to the public interest, or which would prejudice legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.

Sub - section 3 Computer services

Article 95

Understanding on computer services

1. To the extent that trade in computer services is liberalised in accordance with Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter, the Parties shall comply with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.
2. CPC¹ 84, the UN code used for describing computer and related services, covers the basic functions used to provide all computer and related services:
 - (a) computer programmes defined as the sets of instructions required to make computers work and communicate (including their development and implementation);
 - (b) data processing and storage, and
 - (c) related services, such as consultancy and training services for staff of clients.

Technological developments have led to the increased offering of those services as a bundle or package of related services that can include some or all of those basic

¹ CPC means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the UN, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC prov, 1991

functions. For example, services such as web- or domain-hosting, data mining services and grid computing each consist of a combination of basic computer services functions.

3. Computer and related services, regardless of whether they are delivered via a network, including the internet, include all services that provide:

- (a) consulting, strategy, analysis, planning, specification, design, development, installation, implementation, integration, testing, debugging, updating, support, technical assistance, or management of or for computers or computer systems;
- (b) computer programmes defined as sets of instructions required to make computers work and communicate (in and of themselves), plus consulting, strategy, analysis, planning, specification, design, development, installation, implementation, integration, testing, debugging, updating, adaptation, maintenance, support, technical assistance, management or use of or for computer programs; or
- (c) data processing, data storage, data hosting or database services; or maintenance and repair services for office machinery and equipment, including computers; or training services for staff of clients, related to computer programmes, computers or computer systems, and not elsewhere classified.

4. Computer and related services enable the provision of other services (e.g. banking) by both electronic and other means. However, there is an important distinction between the enabling service (e.g. web-hosting or application-hosting) and the content or core service that is being delivered electronically (e.g. banking). In such cases, the content or core service is not covered by CPC 84.

Sub - section 4 **Postal and courier services**

ARTICLE 96

Scope and definitions

1. This Sub-Section sets out the principles of the regulatory framework for all postal and courier service liberalised in accordance with Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter.

2. For the purpose of this Sub-Section and of Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter:

- (a) ‘licence’ means an authorisation, granted to an individual supplier by a regulatory authority, which is required before supplying a given service;

(b) ‘universal service’ means the permanent provision of a postal service of specified quality at all points in the territory of a Party at affordable prices for all users.

ARTICLE 97

Universal service

Each Party has the right to define the kind of universal service obligation it wishes to maintain. Such obligations will not be regarded as anti-competitive per se, provided they are administered in a transparent, non-discriminatory and competitively neutral manner and are not more burdensome than necessary for the kind of universal service defined by the Party.

ARTICLE 98

Licences

1. A licence may only be required for services which are within the scope of the universal service.

2. Where a licence is required, the following shall be made publicly available:

(a) all the licensing criteria and the period of time normally required to reach a decision concerning an application for a licence; and

(b) the terms and conditions of licences.

3. The reasons for the denial of a licence shall be made known to the applicant upon request and an appeal procedure through an independent body will be established by each Party. Such a procedure will be transparent, non-discriminatory and based on objective criteria.

ARTICLE 99

Independence of the regulatory body

The regulatory body shall be legally separate from, and not accountable to any supplier of postal and courier services. The decisions of and the procedures used by the regulatory body shall be impartial with respect to all market participants.

Sub - section 5
Electronic communication networks and services

ARTICLE 100

Scope and definitions

1. This Sub-Section sets out the principles of the regulatory framework for all electronic communication services liberalised pursuant to Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter.
2. For the purpose of this Sub-Section and Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter:
 - (a) ‘electronic communication services’ means all services which consist wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals on electronic communication networks, including telecommunication services and transmission services in networks used for broadcasting. Those services exclude services providing, or exercising editorial control over, content transmitted using electronic communication networks and services;
 - (b) ‘public communication network’ means an electronic communication network used wholly or mainly for the provision of publicly available electronic communication services;
 - (c) ‘electronic communication network’ means transmission systems and, where applicable, switching or routing equipment and other resources which permit the conveyance of signals by wire, by radio, by optical or by other electromagnetic means, including satellite networks, fixed (circuit- and packet-switched, including internet) and mobile terrestrial networks, electricity cable systems, to the extent that they are used for the purpose of transmitting signals, networks used for radio and television broadcasting, and cable television networks, irrespective of the type of information conveyed;
 - (d) a ‘regulatory authority’ in the electronic communication sector means the body or bodies charged with the regulation of electronic communication mentioned in this Sub-Section;
 - (e) a services supplier shall be deemed to have ‘significant market power’ if, either individually or jointly with others, it enjoys a position equivalent to dominance, that is to say a position of economic strength affording it the power to behave to an appreciable extent independently of competitors, customers and ultimately consumers;
 - (f) ‘interconnection’ means the physical and logical linking of public communication networks used by the same or a different supplier in order to allow

the users of one services supplier to communicate with users of the same or another services supplier, or to access services provided by another services supplier. Services may be provided by the parties involved or other parties who have access to the network. Interconnection is a specific type of access implemented between public network operators;

(g) ‘universal service’ means the set of services of specified quality that is made available to all users in the territory of a Party regardless of their geographical location and at an affordable price; its scope and implementation are decided by each Party;

(h) ‘access’ means the making available of facilities and/or services, to another services supplier, under defined conditions, on either an exclusive or non-exclusive basis, for the purpose of providing electronic communication services. It covers, inter alia, access to network elements and associated facilities, which may involve the connection of equipment, by fixed or non-fixed means (in particular this includes access to the local loop and to facilities and services necessary to provide services over the local loop), access to physical infrastructure, including buildings, ducts, and masts; access to relevant software systems, including operational support systems; access to numbering translation or systems offering equivalent functionality; access to fixed and mobile networks, in particular for roaming; access to conditional access systems for digital television services; access to virtual network services;

(i) ‘end-user’ means a user not providing public communication networks or publicly available electronic communication services;

(j) ‘local loop’ means the physical circuit connecting the network termination point at the subscriber's premises to the main distribution frame or equivalent facility in the fixed public communication network.

ARTICLE 101

Regulatory authority

1. Each Party shall ensure that regulatory authorities for electronic communication services shall be legally distinct and functionally independent from any supplier of electronic communication services. If a Party retains ownership or control of a supplier providing electronic communication networks or services, such Party shall ensure the effective structural separation of the regulatory function from activities associated with ownership or control.

2. Each Party shall ensure that the regulatory authority shall be sufficiently empowered to regulate the sector. The tasks to be undertaken by a regulatory authority shall be made public in an easily accessible and clear form, in particular where those tasks are assigned to more than one body.

3. Each Party shall ensure that the decisions of and the procedures used by the regulatory authorities are impartial with respect to all market participants and transparent.

4. The regulatory authority shall have the power to carry out an analysis of relevant product and service markets liable to an ex ante regulation. Where the regulatory authority is required to determine under Article 103 of this Agreement whether to impose, maintain, amend or withdraw obligations it shall determine on the basis of a market analysis whether the relevant market is effectively competitive.

5. Where the regulatory authority determines that a relevant market is not effectively competitive, it shall identify and designate services suppliers with significant market power on that market and shall impose, maintain or amend specific regulatory obligations referred to in Article 103 of this Agreement as it is appropriate. Where the regulatory authority concludes that the market is effectively competitive it shall not impose or maintain any of the regulatory obligations referred to in Article 103 of this Agreement.

6. Each Party shall ensure that a services supplier affected by the decision of a regulatory authority shall have a right to appeal against that decision to an appeal body that is independent of the parties involved in the decision. Each Party shall ensure that the merits of the case are duly taken into account. Pending the outcome of any such appeal, the decision of the regulator shall stand, unless the appeal body decides otherwise. Where the appeal body is not judicial in character, written reasons for its decision shall always be given and its decisions shall also be subject to review by an impartial and independent judicial authority. Decisions taken by appeal bodies shall be effectively enforced.

7. Each Party shall ensure that where the regulatory authorities intend to take measures related to any of the provisions of this Sub-Section and which have a significant impact to the relevant market, they give the interested parties the opportunity to comment on the draft measure within a reasonable period of time. Regulators shall publish their consultation procedures. The results of the consultation procedure shall be made publicly available except in the case of confidential information.

8. Each Party shall ensure that suppliers providing electronic communication networks and services provide all the information, including financial information, necessary for regulatory authorities to ensure conformity with the provisions of this Sub-Section or decisions made in accordance with this Sub-Section. These suppliers shall provide such information promptly on request and to the time-table and level of detail required by the regulatory authority. The information requested by the regulatory authority shall be proportionate to the performance of that task. The regulatory authority shall give the reasons justifying its request for information.

ARTICLE 102

Authorisation to provide electronic communication services

1. Each Party shall ensure that the provision of services shall, as much as possible, be authorised following mere notification.
2. Each Party shall ensure that a licence can be required to address issues of attributions of numbers and frequencies. The terms and conditions for such licences shall be made publicly available.
3. Each Party shall ensure that where a licence is required:
 - (a) all the licensing criteria and a reasonable period of time normally required to reach a decision concerning an application for a licence shall be made publicly available;
 - (b) the reasons for the denial of a licence shall be made known in writing to the applicant upon request;
 - (c) the applicant of a licence shall be able to seek recourse before an appeal body in case that a licence is unduly denied;
 - (d) licence fees¹ required by any Party for granting a licence shall not exceed the administrative costs normally incurred in the management, control and enforcement of the applicable licences. Licence fees for the use of radio spectrum and numbering resources are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

ARTICLE 103

Access and interconnection

1. Each Party shall ensure that any services suppliers authorised to provide electronic communication services have the right and obligation to negotiate access and interconnection with suppliers of publicly available electronic communication networks and services. Access and interconnection should in principle be agreed on the basis of commercial negotiation between the services suppliers concerned.
2. Each Party shall ensure that services suppliers that acquire information from another services supplier during the process of negotiating interconnection arrangements use that information solely for the purpose for which it was supplied and respect at all times the confidentiality of information transmitted or stored.

¹ Licence fees do not include payments for auction, tendering or other non-discriminatory means of awarding concessions, or mandated contributions to universal service provision.

3. Each Party shall ensure that upon the finding in accordance with Article 101 of this Agreement that a relevant market is not effectively competitive, the regulatory authority shall have the power to impose on the supplier designated as having significant market power one or more of the following obligations in relation to interconnection and/or access:

- (a) obligation on non-discrimination to ensure that the operator applies equivalent conditions in equivalent circumstances to other suppliers providing equivalent services, and provides services and information to others under the same conditions and of the same quality as it provides for its own services, or those of its subsidiaries or partners;
- (b) obligation of a vertically integrated company to make transparent its wholesale prices and its internal transfer prices, where there is a requirement for non-discrimination or for prevention of unfair cross-subsidy. The regulatory authority may specify the format and accounting methodology to be used;
- (c) obligations to meet reasonable requests for access to, and use of, specific network elements and associated facilities, including unbundled access to the local loop, *inter alia*, in situations where the regulatory authority considers that denial of access or unreasonable terms and conditions having a similar effect would hinder the emergence of a sustainable competitive market at the retail level, or would not be in the end user's interest.

Regulatory authorities may attach conditions covering fairness, reasonableness and timeliness to the obligations included under this point;

- (d) to provide specified services on a wholesale basis for resale by third parties; to grant open access to technical interfaces, protocols or other key technologies that are indispensable for the interoperability of services or virtual network services; to provide co-location or other forms of facility sharing, including duct, building or mast sharing; to provide specified services needed to ensure interoperability of end-to-end services to users, including facilities for intelligent network services; to provide access to operational support systems or similar software systems necessary to ensure fair competition in the provision of services; to interconnect networks or network facilities.

Regulatory authorities may attach conditions covering fairness, reasonableness and timeliness to the obligations included under this point;

- (e) obligations relating to cost recovery and price controls, including obligations for cost orientation of prices and obligations concerning cost accounting systems, for the provision of specific types of interconnection and/or access, in situations where a market analysis indicates that a lack of effective competition means that the operator concerned might sustain prices at an excessively high level, or apply a price squeeze, to the detriment of end-users.

Regulatory authorities shall take into account the investment made by the operator

and allow the operator a reasonable rate of return on adequate capital employed, taking into account the risks involved;

(f) to publish the specific obligations imposed on services suppliers by the regulatory authority identifying the specific product/service and geographical markets. Up-to-date information, provided that it is not confidential and it does not comprise business secrets is made publicly available in a manner that guarantees all interested parties easy access to that information;

(g) obligations for transparency requiring operators to make public specified information and, in particular, where an operator has obligations of non-discrimination, the regulator may require that operator to publish a reference offer, which shall be sufficiently unbundled to ensure that services suppliers are not required to pay for facilities which are not necessary for the service requested, giving a description of the relevant offerings broken down into components according to market needs, and the associated terms and conditions including prices.

4. Each Party shall ensure that a service supplier requesting interconnection with a supplier designated as having significant market power shall have recourse, either at any time or after a reasonable period of time which has been made publicly known, to an independent domestic body, which may be a regulatory body as referred to in Article 100(2)(d) of this Agreement, to resolve disputes regarding terms and conditions for interconnection and/or access.

ARTICLE 104

Scarce resources

1. Each Party shall ensure that any procedures for the allocation and use of scarce resources, including frequencies, numbers and rights of way, shall be carried out in an objective, proportionate, timely, transparent and non-discriminatory manner. The current state of allocated frequency bands shall be made publicly available, but detailed identification of frequencies allocated for specific government uses is not required.

2. Each Party shall ensure the effective management of radio frequencies for electronic communication services in their territory with a view to ensure effective and efficient use of the spectrum. Where demand for specific frequencies exceeds their availability, appropriate and transparent procedures shall be followed for the assignment of these frequencies in order to optimise their use and facilitate the development of competition.

3. Each Party shall ensure that the assignment of national numbering resources and the management of the national numbering plans are entrusted to the regulatory authority.

4. Where public or local authorities retain ownership or control of suppliers operating public communications networks and/or services, effective structural separation needs to be ensured between the function responsible for granting the rights of way from activities associated with ownership or control.

ARTICLE 105

Universal service

1. Each Party has the right to define the kind of universal service obligations it wishes to maintain.

2. Such obligations will not be regarded as anti-competitive per se, provided they are administered in a transparent, objective and non-discriminatory way. The administration of such obligations shall also be neutral with respect to competition and be not more burdensome than necessary for the kind of universal service defined by the Party.

3. Each Party shall ensure that all suppliers should be eligible to ensure universal service and no services supplier shall be a priori excluded. The designation shall be made through an efficient, transparent, objective and non-discriminatory mechanism. Where necessary, each Party shall assess whether the provision of universal service represents an unfair burden on organisation(s) designated to provide universal service. Where justified on the basis of such calculation, and taking into account the market benefit, if any, which accrues to an organisation that offers the universal service, regulatory authorities shall determine whether a mechanism is required to compensate the services supplier(s) concerned or to share the net cost of universal service obligations.

4. Each Party shall ensure that, where directories of all subscribers are available to users, whether printed or electronic, the organisations that provide those directories apply the principle of non-discrimination to the treatment of information that has been provided to them by other organisations.

ARTICLE 106

Cross-border provision of electronic communication services

Neither Party may require a service supplier of the other Party to set up an establishment, to establish any form of presence, or to be resident, in its territory as a condition for the cross-border supply of a service.

ARTICLE 107

Confidentiality of information

Each Party shall ensure the confidentiality of electronic communications and related traffic data by means of a public communication network and publicly available electronic communication services without restricting trade in services.

ARTICLE 108

Disputes between services suppliers

1. Each Party shall ensure that in the event of a dispute arising between suppliers of electronic communication networks or services in connection with rights and obligations referred to in this Section, the regulatory authority concerned shall, at the request of either Party, issue a binding decision to resolve the dispute in the shortest possible timeframe and in any case within four months.
2. The decision of the regulatory authority shall be made available to the public, having regard to the requirements of business confidentiality. The suppliers of electronic communication networks and services concerned shall be given a full statement of the reasons on which it is based.
3. When such a dispute concerns the cross-border provision of services, the regulatory authorities concerned shall co-ordinate their efforts in order to bring about a resolution of the dispute.

Sub - section 6 Financial services

ARTICLE 109

Scope and definitions

1. This Sub-Section sets out the principles of the regulatory framework for all financial services liberalised pursuant to Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter.
2. For the purpose of this Sub-Section and of Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter:
 - (a) ‘financial service’ means any service of a financial nature offered by a financial service supplier of a Party. Financial services comprise the following activities:

- (i) insurance and insurance-related services:
 - (1) direct insurance (including co-insurance):
 - (a) life;
 - (b) non-life;
 - (2) reinsurance and retrocession;
 - (3) insurance inter-mediation, such as brokerage and agency; and
 - (4) services auxiliary to insurance, such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claim settlement services;
- (ii) banking and other financial services (excluding insurance):
 - (1) acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public;
 - (2) lending of all types, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction;
 - (3) financial leasing;
 - (4) all payment and money transmission services, including credit, charge and debit cards, travellers cheques and bankers drafts;
 - (5) guarantees and commitments;
 - (6) trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following:
 - (a) money market instruments (including cheques, bills, certificates of deposits);
 - (b) foreign exchange;
 - (c) derivative products including, but not limited to, futures and options;
 - (d) exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps, forward rate agreements;
 - (e) transferable securities;
 - (f) other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion;
 - (7) participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of services related to such issues;

- (8) money broking;
 - (9) asset management, such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodial, depository and trust services;
 - (10) settlement and clearing services for financial assets, including securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments;
 - (11) provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software;
 - (12) advisory, intermediation and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in points (1) through (11), including credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy;
- (b) ‘financial service supplier’ means any natural or juridical person of a Party that seeks to provide or provides financial services. The term ‘financial service supplier’ does not include a public entity;
- (c) ‘public entity’ means:
- (i) a government, a central bank or a monetary authority, of a Party, or an entity owned or controlled by a Party, that is principally engaged in carrying out governmental functions or activities for governmental purposes, not including an entity principally engaged in supplying financial services on commercial terms; or
 - (ii) a private entity, performing functions normally performed by a central bank or monetary authority, when exercising those functions;
- (d) ‘new financial service’ means a service of a financial nature, including services related to existing and new products or the manner in which a product is delivered, that is not supplied by any financial service supplier in the territory of a Party but which is supplied in the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 110

Prudential carve-out

1. Each Party may adopt or maintain measures for prudential reasons, such as:
 - (a) the protection of investors, depositors, policy-holders or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by a financial service supplier;
 - (b) ensuring the integrity and stability of a Party's financial system.

2. Those measures shall not be more burdensome than necessary to achieve their aim.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to require a Party to disclose information relating to the affairs and accounts of individual consumers or any confidential or proprietary information in the possession of public entities.

Article 111

Effective and transparent regulation

1. Each Party shall make its best endeavours to provide in advance to all interested persons any measure of general application that the Party proposes to adopt in order to allow an opportunity for such persons to comment on the measure. Such measure shall be provided:

- (a) by means of an official publication; or
- (b) in other written or electronic form.

2. Each Party shall make available to interested persons its requirements for completing applications relating to the supply of financial services.

On the request of an applicant, the concerned Party shall inform the applicant of the status of its application. If the concerned Party requires additional information from the applicant, it shall notify the applicant without undue delay.

3. Each Party shall make its best endeavours to ensure that internationally agreed standards for regulation and supervision in the financial services sector and for the fight against tax evasion and avoidance are implemented and applied in its territory. Such internationally agreed standards are, inter alia, the Basel Committee's 'Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision', the International Association of Insurance Supervisors' 'Insurance Core Principles', the International Organisation of Securities Commissions' 'Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation', the 'Agreement on Exchange of Information on Tax Matters' of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G20 'Statement on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes' and the Financial Action Task Force's 'Forty Recommendations' on money laundering and 'Nine Special Recommendations' on terrorist financing.

The Parties also take note of the 'Ten Key Principles for Information Exchange' promulgated by the G7 Finance Ministers, and will take all steps necessary to try to apply them in their bilateral contacts.

ARTICLE 112

New financial services

Each Party shall permit a financial service supplier of the other Party to provide any new financial service of a type similar to those services that the Party would permit its own financial service suppliers to provide under its domestic law in like circumstances. A Party may determine the juridical form through which the service may be provided and may require authorisation for the provision of the service. Where such authorisation is required, a decision shall be made within a reasonable time and the authorisation may only be refused for prudential reasons.

ARTICLE 113

Data processing

1. Each Party shall permit a financial service supplier of the other Party to transfer information in electronic or other form, into and out of its territory, for data processing where such processing is required in the ordinary course of business of such financial service supplier.
2. Each Party shall adopt adequate safeguards for the protection of privacy and fundamental rights, and freedom of individuals, in particular with regard to the transfer of personal data.

ARTICLE 114

Specific exceptions

1. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent a Party, including its public entities, from exclusively conducting or providing in its territory activities or services forming part of a public retirement plan or statutory system of social security, except when those activities may be carried out, as provided by the Party's domestic regulation, by financial service suppliers in competition with public entities or private institutions.
2. Nothing in this Agreement applies to activities conducted by a central bank or monetary authority or by any other public entity in pursuit of monetary or exchange rate policies.
3. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent a Party, including its public entities, from exclusively conducting or providing in its territory activities or services for the account or with the guarantee or using the financial resources of the Party, or its public entities.

ARTICLE 115

Self-regulatory organisations

When a Party requires membership or participation in, or access to, any self-regulatory body, securities or futures exchange or market, clearing agency, or any other organization or association, in order for financial service suppliers of the other Party to supply financial services on an equal basis with financial service suppliers of the Party, or when the Party provides directly or indirectly such entities, privileges or advantages in supplying financial services, the Party shall ensure observance of the obligations of Articles 76 and 82 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 116

Clearing and payment systems

Under the terms and conditions that accord national treatment, each Party shall grant to financial service suppliers of the other Party established in its territory access to payment and clearing systems operated by public entities, and to official funding and refinancing facilities available in the normal course of ordinary business. This Article is not intended to confer access to the Party's lender of last resort facilities.

ARTICLE 117

International Standards

With a view to considering further liberalisation of trade in services, the Parties recognise the importance of the gradual alignment of the existing and future legislation of Georgia to the international best practices standards listed under Article 111(3) of this Agreement.

Sub-section 7 Transport services

ARTICLE 118

Scope

This Sub-Section sets out the principles regarding the liberalisation of international transport services pursuant to Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter.

ARTICLE 119

International maritime transport

1. For the purpose of this Sub-Section and Section 2 (Establishment), Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) and Section 4 (Temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes) of this Chapter:

- (a) ‘international maritime transport’ includes door-to-door and multi-modal transport operations, which is the carriage of goods using more than one mode of transport, involving a sea-leg, under a single transport document, and to this effect the right to directly contract with providers of other modes of transport;
- (b) ‘maritime cargo handling services’ means activities exercised by stevedore companies, including terminal operators, but not including direct activities of dockers, when this workforce is organised independently of the stevedoring or terminal operator companies. The activities covered include the organisation and supervision of:
 - (i) the loading/discharging of cargo to/from a ship;
 - (ii) the lashing/unlashing of cargo;
 - (iii) the reception/delivery and safekeeping of cargoes before shipment or after discharge;
- (c) ‘customs clearance services’ (alternatively ‘customs house brokers’ services’) means activities consisting in carrying out on behalf of another Party customs formalities concerning import, export or through transport of cargoes, whether this service is the main activity of that service provider or a usual complement of the service provider’s main activity;
- (d) ‘container station and depot services’ means activities consisting in storing containers, whether in port areas or inland, with a view to their stuffing/stripping, repairing and making them available for shipments;
- (e) ‘maritime agency services’ means activities consisting in representing, within a given geographic area, as an agent the business interests of one or more shipping lines or shipping companies, for the following purposes:
 - (i) marketing and sales of maritime transport and related services, from quotation to invoicing, and issuance of bills of lading on behalf of the companies, acquisition and resale of the necessary related services, preparation of documentation, and provision of business information;
 - (ii) acting on behalf of the companies organising the call of the ship or taking over cargoes when required;

(f) ‘freight forwarding services’ means the activity consisting of organising and monitoring shipment operations on behalf of shippers, through the acquisition of transport and related services, preparation of documentation and provision of business information;

(g) ‘feeder services’ means the pre- and onward transportation of international cargoes by sea, notably containerised, between ports located in a Party.

2. As regards international maritime transport, each Party agrees to ensure effective application of the principle of unrestricted access to cargoes on a commercial basis, the freedom to provide international maritime services, as well as national treatment in the framework of the provision of such services.

In view of the existing levels of liberalisation between the Parties in international maritime transport:

(a) each Party shall apply effectively the principle of unrestricted access to the international maritime markets and trades on a commercial and non-discriminatory basis;

(b) each Party shall grant to ships flying the flag of the other Party or operated by service suppliers of the other Party treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own ships or those of any third country, whichever are the better, with regard to, inter alia, access to ports, the use of infrastructure and services of ports, and the use of maritime auxiliary services, as well as related fees and charges, customs facilities and the assignment of berths and facilities for loading and unloading.

3. In applying these principles, each Party shall:

(a) not introduce cargo-sharing arrangements in future agreements with third countries concerning maritime transport services, including dry and liquid bulk and liner trade, and terminate, within a reasonable period of time, such cargo- sharing arrangements in case they exist in previous agreements; and

(b) upon the entry into force of this Agreement, abolish and abstain from introducing any unilateral measures and administrative, technical and other obstacles which could constitute a disguised restriction or have discriminatory effects on the free supply of services in international maritime transport.

4. Each Party shall permit international maritime transport service suppliers of the other Party to have an establishment in its territory under conditions of establishment and operation no less favourable than those accorded to its own service suppliers or those of any third country, whichever are the better.

5. Each Party shall make available to maritime transport service suppliers of the other Party on reasonable and non- discriminatory terms and conditions the following services at the port: pilotage, towing and tug assistance, provisioning, fuelling and watering, garbage collecting and ballast waste disposal, port captain's

services, navigation aids, shore-based operational services essential to ship operations, including communications, water and electrical supplies, emergency repair facilities, anchorage, berth and berthing services.

6. Each Party shall permit the movement of equipment such as empty containers, not being carried as cargo against payment, between ports of the United Kingdom or between ports of Georgia.

7. Each Party, subject to the authorisation of the competent authority shall permit international maritime transport service suppliers of the other Party to provide feeder services between their national ports.

ARTICLE 120

Air transport

The progressive liberalisation of air transport between the Parties adapted to their reciprocal commercial needs and the conditions of mutual market access shall be governed by an agreement or arrangement governing air services between Georgia and the United Kingdom.

Section 6 **Electronic commerce**

Sub - section 1 General provisions

ARTICLE 121

Objective and principles

1. The Parties, recognising that electronic commerce increases trade opportunities in many sectors, agree to promote the development of electronic commerce between them, in particular by cooperating on the issues raised by electronic commerce under the provisions of this Chapter.

2. The Parties agree that the development of electronic commerce must be compatible with the international standards of data protection in order to ensure the confidence of users of electronic commerce.

3. The Parties agree that electronic transmissions shall be considered as the provision of services, within the meaning of Section 3 (Cross-border supply of services) of this Chapter, which cannot be subject to customs duties.

ARTICLE 122

Cooperation in electronic commerce

1. The Parties shall maintain a dialogue on regulatory issues raised by electronic commerce, which will inter alia address the following issues:
 - (a) the recognition of certificates of electronic signatures issued to the public and the facilitation of cross-border certification services;
 - (b) the liability of intermediary service providers with respect to the transmission, or storage of information;
 - (c) the treatment of unsolicited electronic commercial communications;
 - (d) the protection of consumers in the ambit of electronic commerce, and
 - (e) any other issue relevant for the development of electronic commerce.
2. Such cooperation can take the form of exchange of information on the Parties' respective legislation on those issues as well as on the implementation of such legislation.

Sub-section 2 Liability of intermediary service providers

ARTICLE 123

Use of intermediaries' services

1. The Parties recognise that the services of intermediaries can be used by third parties for infringing activities and shall provide the measures for intermediary service providers as laid down in this Sub-Section.
2. For the purposes of Article 124 of this Agreement, 'service provider' means a provider of transmission, routing, or connections for digital online communication between or among points specified by the user, of material of the user's choosing without modification of its content. For the purposes of Articles 125 and 126 of this Agreement 'service provider' means a provider or operator of facilities for online services or network access.

ARTICLE 124

Liability of intermediary service providers: 'mere conduit'

1. Where an information society service is provided that consists of the

transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service, or the provision of access to a communication network, each Party shall ensure that the service provider is not liable for the information transmitted, on condition that the provider:

- (a) does not initiate the transmission;
- (b) does not select the receiver of the transmission; and
- (c) does not select or modify the information contained in the transmission.

2. The acts of transmission and of provision of access referred to in paragraph 1 include the automatic, intermediate and transient storage of the information transmitted in so far as this takes place for the sole purpose of carrying out the transmission in the communication network, and provided that the information is not stored for any period longer than is reasonably necessary for the transmission.

3. This Article shall not affect the possibility for a court or administrative authority, in accordance with Parties' legal systems, of requiring the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement.

ARTICLE 125

Liability of intermediary service providers: ‘caching’

1. Where an information society service is provided that consists of the transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service, each Party shall ensure that the service provider is not liable for the automatic, intermediate and temporary storage of that information, performed for the sole purpose of making more efficient the information's onward transmission to other recipients of the service upon their request, on condition that:

- (a) the provider does not modify the information;
- (b) the provider complies with conditions on access to the information;
- (c) the provider complies with rules regarding the updating of the information, specified in a manner widely recognised and used by industry;
- (d) the provider does not interfere with the lawful use of technology, widely recognised and used by industry, to obtain data on the use of the information, and
- (e) the provider acts expeditiously to remove or to disable access to the information it has stored upon obtaining actual knowledge¹ of the fact that the

¹ For the purposes of this Sub-Section, the term ‘actual knowledge’ shall be interpreted in accordance with each Party's domestic law.

information at the initial source of the transmission has been removed from the network, or access to it has been disabled, or that a court or an administrative authority has ordered such removal or disablement.

2. This Article shall not affect the possibility for a court or administrative authority, in accordance with the Parties' legal systems, of requiring the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement.

ARTICLE 126

Liability of intermediary service providers: 'hosting'

1. Where an information society service is provided that consists of the storage of information provided by a recipient of the service, each Party shall ensure that the service provider is not liable for the information stored at the request of a recipient of the service, on condition that:

(a) the provider does not have actual knowledge of illegal activity or information and, as regards claims for damages, is not aware of facts or circumstances from which the illegal activity or information is apparent, or

(b) the provider, upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, acts expeditiously to remove or to disable access to the information.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply when the recipient of the service is acting under the authority or the control of the provider.

3. This Article shall not affect the possibility for a court or administrative authority, in accordance with the Parties' legal systems, of requiring the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement, nor does it affect the possibility for a Party of establishing procedures governing the removal or disabling of access to information.

ARTICLE 127

No general obligation to monitor

1. The Parties shall not impose a general obligation on providers, when providing the services covered by Articles 124, 125 and 126 of this Agreement, to monitor the information which they transmit or store, nor shall they impose a general obligation to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating illegal activity.

2. A Party may establish obligations for information society service providers promptly to inform the competent public authorities of alleged illegal activities

undertaken or information provided by recipients of their service or obligations to communicate to the competent authorities, at their request, information enabling the identification of recipients of their service with whom they have storage agreements.

Section 7 **Exceptions**

ARTICLE 128

General exceptions

1. Without prejudice to general exceptions set in Article 357 of this Agreement, the provisions of this Chapter and of Annexes XI-A and XI-E, XI-B and XI-F, XI-C and XI-G, XI-D and XI-H to this Agreement are subject to the exceptions contained in this Article.

2. Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on establishment or cross-border supply of services, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by any Party of measures:

- (a) necessary to protect public security or public morals or to maintain public order;
- (b) necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
- (c) relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources if such measures are applied in conjunction with restrictions on domestic entrepreneurs or on the domestic supply or consumption of services;
- (d) necessary for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- (e) necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter, including those relating to:
 - (i) the prevention of deceptive and fraudulent practices or to deal with the effects of a default on contracts;
 - (ii) the protection of the privacy of individuals in relation to the processing and dissemination of personal data and the protection of confidentiality of individual records and accounts;
 - (iii) safety;

(f) inconsistent with Articles 76 and 82 of this Agreement, provided that the difference in treatment is aimed at ensuring the effective or equitable imposition or collection of direct taxes in respect of economic activities, entrepreneurs or services suppliers of the other Party¹.

3. The provisions of this Chapter and of Annexes XI-A and XI-E, XI-B and XI-F, XI-C and XI-G, XI-D and XI-H to this Agreement shall not apply to the Parties' respective social security systems or to activities in the territory of each Party, which are connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority.

ARTICLE 129

Recognition and Taxation measures

The most-favoured-nation treatment granted in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to:

- a) treatment granted under measures providing for recognition of qualifications, licences, or prudential measures in accordance with Article VII of GATS or its Annex on Financial Services;
- b) the tax treatment granted under any international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation.

¹ Measures that are aimed at ensuring the equitable or effective imposition or collection of direct taxes include measures taken by a Party under its taxation system which:

- (a) apply to non-resident entrepreneurs and services suppliers in recognition of the fact that the tax obligation of non-residents is determined with respect to taxable items sourced or located in the Party's territory;
- (b) apply to non-residents in order to ensure the imposition or collection of taxes in the Party's territory;
- (c) apply to non-residents or residents in order to prevent the avoidance or evasion of taxes, including compliance measures;
- (d) apply to consumers of services supplied in or from the territory of another Party in order to ensure the imposition or collection of taxes on such consumers derived from sources in the Party's territory;
- (e) distinguish entrepreneurs and service suppliers subject to tax on worldwide taxable items from other entrepreneurs and service suppliers, in recognition of the difference in the nature of the tax base between them; or
- (f) determine, allocate or apportion income, profit, gain, loss, deduction or credit of resident persons or branches, or between related persons or branches of the same person, in order to safeguard the Party's tax base.

Tax terms or concepts in point (f) of this provision and in this footnote are determined in accordance with tax definitions and concepts, or equivalent or similar definitions and concepts, under the domestic law of the Party taking the measure.

ARTICLE 130

Security exceptions

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed:
 - (a) to require any Party to furnish any information, the disclosure of which it considers contrary to its essential security interests;
 - (b) to prevent any Party from taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests:
 - (i) connected with the production of or trade in arms, munitions or war matériel;
 - (ii) relating to economic activities carried out directly or indirectly for the purpose of provisioning a military establishment;
 - (iii) relating to fissionable and fusionable materials or the materials from which they are derived; or
 - (iv) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations; or
 - (c) to prevent any Party from taking any action in pursuance of obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

CHAPTER 7

Current payments and movement of capital

ARTICLE 131

Current payments

The Parties undertake to impose no restrictions and shall allow, in freely convertible currency, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, any payments and transfers on the current account of balance of payments between the Parties.

ARTICLE 132

Capital movements

1. With regard to transactions on the capital and financial account of balance of payments, from the entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall ensure the free movement of capital relating to direct investments, including the acquisition of real estate, made in accordance with the laws of the host country, investments made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 (Establishment, Trade in Services and

Electronic Commerce) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement and the liquidation or repatriation of invested capital and of any profit stemming therefrom.

2. With regard to transactions on the capital and financial account of balance of payments other than the transactions listed in paragraph 1 of this Article, from the entry into force of this Agreement, each Party shall ensure without prejudice to other provisions of this Agreement:

- (a) the free movement of capital relating to credits for commercial transactions or for the provision of services in which a resident of one of the Parties is participating;
- (b) the free movement of capital relating to portfolio investments, financial loans and credits by the investors of the other Party.

ARTICLE 133

Safeguard measures

Where, in exceptional circumstances, payments or movements of capital cause, or threaten to cause, serious difficulties for the operation of exchange rate policy or monetary policy, including serious balance of payments difficulties, in the United Kingdom or in Georgia, the Parties concerned may take safeguard measures for a period not exceeding six months if such measures are strictly necessary. The Party adopting the safeguard measure shall inform the other Party forthwith of the adoption of any safeguard measure and, as soon as possible, of a time schedule for its removal.

ARTICLE 134

Facilitation and evolution provisions

1. The Parties shall consult with a view to facilitating the movement of capital between the Parties in order to promote the objectives of this Agreement.

CHAPTER 8

Public procurement

ARTICLE 135

Objectives

1. The Parties recognise the contribution of transparent, non-discriminatory, competitive and open tendering to sustainable economic development and set as their objective the effective, reciprocal and gradual opening of their respective procurement markets.

2. This Chapter envisages mutual access to public procurement markets on the basis of the principle of national treatment at national, regional and local level for public contracts and concessions in the traditional sector as well as in the utilities sector.

ARTICLE 136

Scope

1. This Chapter applies to works, supplies and services public contracts, as well as works, supplies and services contracts in the utilities sectors and, if and where such contracts are used, to works and services concessions.

2. This Chapter applies to any contracting authority and any contracting entity which meets the definitions of the United Kingdom and Georgian public procurement domestic law (hereinafter referred to as ‘the contracting entities’). It covers also bodies governed by public law and public undertakings in the field of utilities such as state-owned enterprises carrying out the relevant activities and private undertakings operating on the basis of special and exclusive rights in the field of utilities¹

3. This Chapter applies to contracts above the value thresholds set out in Annex XII-A to this Agreement.

4. The calculation of the estimated value of a public contract shall be based on the total amount payable, net of taxes on value added. When applying these thresholds, Georgia shall calculate and convert contract values into its national currency, using the conversion rate of its national bank.

5. Value thresholds shall be revised regularly every two years, beginning in the year of entry into force of this Agreement, based on the average daily value of the euro, expressed in Special Drawing Rights, over the 24 months terminating on the last day of August preceding the revision with effect from January 1. The value of the thresholds thus revised shall, where necessary, be rounded down to nearest thousand euro. The revision of the thresholds shall be adopted by the decision of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement.

¹ The expression ‘private undertakings operating on the basis of special and exclusive rights’ shall be interpreted in accordance with the Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016 and the Utilities Contracts (Scotland) Regulations 2016

ARTICLE 137

Institutional background

1. Each Party shall establish or maintain an appropriate institutional framework and mechanisms necessary for the proper functioning of the public procurement system and the implementation of the principles in this Chapter.
2. Each Party shall designate in particular:
 - (a) an executive body at central government level tasked with guaranteeing a coherent policy and its implementation in all areas related to public procurement. That body shall facilitate and coordinate the implementation of this Chapter;
 - (b) an impartial and independent body tasked with the review of decisions taken by contracting authorities or entities during the award of contracts. In this context, ‘independent’ means that that body shall be a public authority which is separate from all contracting entities and economic operators. There shall be a possibility to subject the decisions taken by this body to judicial review or, where that body is a judicial body, appeal to a higher judicial body.
3. Each Party shall ensure that decisions taken by the authorities responsible for the review of complaints by economic operators concerning infringements of domestic law shall be effectively enforced.

ARTICLE 138

Basic standards regulating the award of contracts

1. The Parties shall comply with a set of basic standards for the award of all contracts as stipulated in paragraphs 2 to 15 of this Article. These basic standards derive directly from the rules and principles of public procurement including the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, transparency and proportionality.

Publication

2. Each Party shall ensure that all intended procurements are published in an appropriate media¹ in a manner that is sufficient:
 - (a) to enable the market to be opened up to competition; and
 - (b) to allow any interested economic operator to have appropriate access to information regarding the intended procurement prior to the award of the contract

¹ The means of publication shall be directly accessible by electronic means free of charge through a single point of access on the internet.

and to express its interest in obtaining the contract.

3. The publication shall be appropriate to the economic interest of the contract to economic operators.

4. The publication shall contain at least the essential details of the contract to be awarded, the criteria for qualitative selection, the award method, the contract award criteria and any other additional information that the economic operators reasonably need to decide whether to express their interest in obtaining the contract.

Award of contracts

5. All contracts shall be awarded through transparent and impartial award procedures that prevent corruptive practices. This impartiality shall be ensured in particular through the non-discriminatory description of the subject matter of the contract, equal access for all economic operators, appropriate time-limits and a transparent and objective approach.

6. When describing the characteristics of the required work, supply or service, the contracting entities shall use general descriptions of performance and functions and international or national standards.

7. The description of the characteristics required of a work, supply or service shall not refer to a specific make or source, or a particular process, or to trademarks, patents, types or a specific origin or production unless such a reference is justified by the subject matter of the contract and accompanied by the words ‘or equivalent’. Preference shall be given to the use of general descriptions of performance or functions.

8. Contracting entities shall not impose conditions resulting in direct or indirect discrimination against the economic operators of the other Party, such as the requirement that economic operators interested in the contract must be established in the same country, region or territory as the contracting entity.

Notwithstanding the above, in cases where it is justified by the specific circumstances of the contract, the successful applicant may be required to establish certain business infrastructure at the place of performance.

9. The time-limits for expression of interest and for submission of offers shall be sufficiently long to allow economic operators from the other Party to make a meaningful assessment of the tender and prepare their offer.

10. All participants must be able to know the applicable rules, selection criteria and award criteria in advance. Those rules must apply equally to all participants.

11. Contracting entities may invite a limited number of applicants to submit an offer, provided that:

- a) this is done in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner; and
- b) the selection is based only on objective factors such as the experience of the applicants in the sector concerned, the size and infrastructure of their businesses or their technical and professional abilities.

In inviting a limited number of applicants to submit an offer, account shall be taken of the need to ensure adequate competition.

12. Contracting entities may use negotiated procedures only in exceptional and defined cases when the use of such a procedure effectively does not distort competition.

13. Contracting entities may use qualification systems only under the condition that the list of qualified operators is compiled by means of a sufficiently advertised, transparent and open procedure. Contracts falling within the scope of such a system shall be awarded also on a non-discriminatory basis.

14. Each Party shall ensure that contracts are awarded in a transparent manner to the applicant who has submitted the economically most advantageous offer or the offer with the lowest price, based on the tender criteria and the procedural rules established and communicated in advance. The final decisions shall be communicated to all applicants without undue delay. Upon request of an unsuccessful applicant, reasons must be provided in sufficient detail to allow the review of such a decision.

Judicial protection

15. Each Party shall ensure that any person having or having had an interest in obtaining a particular contract and who has been, or risks, being harmed by an alleged infringement is entitled to effective, impartial judicial protection against any decision of the contracting entity related to the award of that contract. The decisions taken in the course and at the end of such review procedure shall be made public in a manner that is sufficient to inform all interested economic operators.

ARTICLE 139

Market access

1. The Parties agree that the effective and reciprocal opening of their respective markets shall be attained gradually and simultaneously.

2. In so far as a Party has, in accordance with Annex XII-B to this Agreement, opened its procurement market to the other Party:

(a) the United Kingdom shall grant access to contract award procedures to Georgian companies, whether established or not in the United Kingdom, pursuant to

national public procurement rules under treatment no less favourable than that accorded to United Kingdom companies;

(b) Georgia shall grant access to contract award procedures for United Kingdom companies, whether established or not in Georgia, pursuant to national public procurement rules under treatment no less favourable than that accorded to Georgian companies.

3. The Parties will examine the possibility to mutually grant market access with regard to procurement below the value thresholds set out in Annex XII-A to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 140

Information

1. Each Party shall ensure that contracting entities and economic operators are appropriately informed about public procurement procedures, including through the publication of all relevant legislation and administrative rulings.

2. Each Party shall ensure the effective dissemination of information on tendering opportunities.

ARTICLE 141

Cooperation

1. The Parties shall enhance their cooperation through exchanges of experience and information relating to their best practices and regulatory frameworks.

2. The United Kingdom shall facilitate the implementation of this Chapter, including through technical assistance where appropriate. In line with the provisions on financial cooperation in Title VII (Financial Assistance, and Anti-fraud and Control Provisions) of this Agreement, specific decisions on financial assistance shall be taken through the relevant United Kingdom funding mechanisms and instruments.

3. An indicative list of issues for cooperation is included in Annex XII-C to this Agreement.

CHAPTER 9

Intellectual property rights

Section 1

General Provisions

ARTICLE 142

Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to:

- (a) facilitate the production and commercialisation of innovative and creative products between the Parties; and
- (b) achieve an adequate and effective level of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

ARTICLE 143

Nature and scope of obligations

1. The Parties shall ensure the adequate and effective implementation of the international treaties dealing with intellectual property to which they are parties including the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). The provisions of this Chapter shall complement and further specify the rights and obligations between the Parties under the TRIPS Agreement and other international treaties in the field of intellectual property.
2. For the purposes of this Agreement, the expression ‘intellectual property’ refers at least to all categories of intellectual property that are covered by Articles 145 to 181 of this Agreement.
3. Protection of intellectual property includes protection against unfair competition as referred to in Article 10bis of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1967 (Paris Convention).

ARTICLE 144

Exhaustion

The Parties shall be free to establish their own regime for exhaustion of intellectual property rights, subject to the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Section 2
Standards concerning intellectual property rights

Sub - section 1
Copyright and related rights

ARTICLE 145

Protection granted

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to:

- (a) the rights and obligations set out in the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention);
- (b) the International Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations of 1961;
- (c) the TRIPS Agreement;
- (d) the WIPO Copyright Treaty;
- (e) the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

ARTICLE 146

Authors

Each Party shall provide for authors the exclusive right to authorise or prohibit:

- (a) the direct or indirect, temporary or permanent reproduction by any means and in any form, in whole or in part of their works;
- (b) any form of distribution to the public by sale or otherwise of the original of their works or of copies thereof;
- (c) any communication to the public of their works, by wire or wireless means, including the making available to the public of their works in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.

ARTICLE 147

Performers

Each Party shall provide for performers the exclusive right to:

- (a) authorise or prohibit the fixation¹ of their performances;
- (b) authorise or prohibit the direct or indirect, temporary or permanent reproduction by any means and in any form, in whole or in part, of fixations of their performances;
- (c) make available to the public, by sale or otherwise, fixations of their performances;
- (d) authorise or prohibit the making available to the public, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, of fixations of their performances;
- (e) authorise or prohibit the broadcasting by wireless means and the communication to the public of their performances, except where the performance is itself already a broadcast performance or is made from a fixation.

ARTICLE 148

Producers of phonograms

Each Party shall provide for phonogram producers the exclusive right to:

- (a) authorise or prohibit the direct or indirect, temporary or permanent reproduction by any means and in any form, in whole or in part, of their phonograms;
- (b) make available to the public, by sale or otherwise, their phonograms, including copies thereof;
- (c) authorise or prohibit the making available of their phonograms to the public, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.

¹ For the purposes of this Chapter, ‘fixation’ means the embodiment of sounds or images, or of the representations thereof, from which they can be perceived, reproduced or communicated through a device.

ARTICLE 149

Broadcasting organisations

Each Party shall provide for broadcasting organisations the exclusive right to authorise or prohibit:

- (a) the fixation of their broadcasts;
- (b) the reproduction of fixations of their broadcasts;
- (c) the making available to the public, by wire or wireless means, of fixations of their broadcasts; and
- (d) the rebroadcasting of their broadcasts by wireless means, as well as the communication to the public of their broadcasts if such communication is made in places accessible to the public against payment of an entrance fee.

ARTICLE 150

Broadcasting and communication to the public

1. Each Party shall provide a right in order to ensure that a single equitable remuneration is paid by the user, if a phonogram published for commercial purposes, or a reproduction of such phonogram, is used for broadcasting by wireless means or for any communication to the public, and to ensure that this remuneration is shared between the relevant performers and phonogram producers.
2. Each Party may, in the absence of agreement between the performers and phonogram producers, lay down the conditions as to the sharing of this remuneration between them.

ARTICLE 151

Term of protection

1. The rights of an author of a literary or artistic work within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention shall run for no less than the life of the author and for 70 years after his/her death, irrespective of the date when the work is lawfully made available to the public.
2. The term of protection of a musical composition with words shall expire 70 years after the death of the last of the following persons to survive, whether or not those persons are designated as co-authors: the author of the lyrics and the composer of the musical composition, provided that both contributions were specifically

created for the respective musical composition with words.

3. The rights of performers shall expire no less than 50 years after the date of the performance. However:

(a) if a fixation of the performance otherwise than in a phonogram is lawfully published or lawfully communicated to the public within this period, the rights shall expire 50 years from the date of the first such publication or the first such communication to the public, whichever is the earlier,

(b) if a fixation of the performance in a phonogram is lawfully published or lawfully communicated to the public within this period, the rights shall expire 70 years from the date of the first such publication or the first such communication to the public, whichever is the earlier.

4. The rights of producers of phonograms shall expire no less than 50 years after the fixation is made. However:

(a) if a phonogram has been lawfully published within this period, the said rights shall expire no less than 70 years from the date of the first lawful publication. If no lawful publication has taken place within the period mentioned in the first sentence, and if the phonogram has been lawfully communicated to the public within this period, the said rights shall expire not less than 70 years from the date of the first lawful communication to the public;

(b) if 50 years after a phonogram is lawfully published or communicated to the public, the phonogram producer does not offer copies of the phonogram for sale in sufficient quantity, or does not make it available to the public, the performer may terminate the contract by which he/she has transferred or assigned his/her rights in the fixation of his/her performance to a phonogram producer.

5. The rights of broadcasting organisations shall expire no less than 50 years after the first transmission of a broadcast, whether this broadcast is transmitted by wire or wireless means, including by cable or satellite.

6. The terms laid down in this Article shall be calculated from the first of January of the year following the event which gives rise to them.

ARTICLE 152

Protection of technological measures

1. Each Party shall provide adequate legal protection against the circumvention of any effective technological measures, which the person concerned carries out in the knowledge, or with reasonable grounds to know, that he or she is pursuing that objective.

2. Each Party shall provide adequate legal protection against the manufacture, import, distribution, sale, rental, advertisement for sale or rental, or possession for commercial purposes of devices, products or components, or the provision of services which:

- (a) are promoted, advertised or marketed for the purpose of circumvention of any effective technological measures;
- (b) have only a limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent any effective technological measures, or
- (c) are primarily designed, produced, adapted or performed for the purpose of enabling or facilitation the circumvention of any effective technological measures.

3. For the purposes of this Agreement, the expression ‘technological measures’ means any technology, device or component that, in the normal course of its operation, is designed to prevent or restrict acts, in respect of works or other protected subject matter, which are not authorised by the right holder of any copyright or related right as provided for by domestic law. Technological measures shall be deemed ‘effective’ where the use of a work or other protected subject matter is controlled by the right holders through application of an access control or protection process, such as encryption, scrambling or other transformation of the work or other subject matter or a copy control mechanism, which achieves the protection objective.

ARTICLE 153

Protection of rights management information

1. Each Party shall provide adequate legal protection against any person performing without authority any of the following acts:

- (a) the removal or alteration of any electronic rights-management information, or
- (b) the distribution, importation for distribution, broadcasting, communication or making available to the public of works or other subject matter protected under this Agreement from which electronic rights-management information has been removed or altered without authority,

if such person knows, or has reasonable grounds to know, that by so doing he/she is inducing, enabling, facilitating or concealing an infringement of any copyright or any related rights as provided by domestic law.

2. For the purposes of this Chapter, the expression ‘rights-management information’ means any information provided by a right holder that identifies the work or other subject matter that is the object of protection under this Chapter, the

author or any other right holder, or information about the terms and conditions of use of the work or other subject matter, and any numbers or codes that represent such information. Paragraph 1 shall apply when any of these items of information is associated with a copy of, or appears in connection with the communication to the public of, a work or other subject matter that is the object of protection under this Chapter.

ARTICLE 154

Exceptions and limitations

1. In accordance with the conventions and international treaties to which they are Parties, each Party may provide for limitations or exceptions to the rights set out in Articles 146 to 151 of this Agreement only in certain special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the protected subject matter and which do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holders.
2. Each Party shall provide that temporary acts of reproduction referred to in Articles 147 to 150 of this Agreement, which are transient or incidental, which are an integral and essential part of a technological process and the sole purpose of which is to enable:
 - (a) a transmission in a network between third parties by an intermediary, or
 - (b) a lawful use of a work or other protected subject matter to be made, and which have no independent economic significance, shall be exempted from the reproduction right provided for in Articles 147 to 150 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 155

Artists' resale right in works of art

1. Each Party shall provide, for the benefit of the author of an original work of art, a resale right, to be defined as an inalienable right, which cannot be waived, even in advance, to receive a royalty based on the sale price obtained for any resale of the work, subsequent to the first transfer of the work by the author.
2. The right referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to all acts of resale involving as sellers, buyers or intermediaries art market professionals, such as salesrooms, art galleries and, in general, any dealers in works of art.
3. Each Party may provide that the right referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to acts of resale where the seller has acquired the work directly from the author less than three years before that resale and where the resale price does not exceed a certain minimum amount.

4. The royalty shall be payable by the seller. Each Party may provide that one of the natural or legal persons referred to in paragraph 2 other than the seller shall alone be liable or shall share liability with the seller for payment of the royalty.

5. The protection provided may be claimed to the extent permitted by the Party where this protection is claimed. The procedure for collection and the amounts shall be matters for determination by domestic law.

ARTICLE 156

Cooperation on collective management of rights

The Parties shall endeavour to promote dialogue and cooperation between their respective collective management societies for the purpose of promoting the availability of works and other protected subject matter and the transfer of royalties for the use of such works or other protected subject matter.

Sub - section 2 Trademarks

ARTICLE 157

International agreements

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to:

- (a) the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and
- (b) the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

ARTICLE 158

Registration procedure

1. Each Party shall provide for a system for the registration of trademarks in which each final negative decision taken by the relevant trademark administration shall be communicated to the applicant in writing and shall be duly reasoned.

2. Each Party shall provide for the possibility to oppose applications to register trademarks. Such opposition proceedings shall be adversarial.

3. The Parties shall provide a publicly available electronic database of applications and registrations of trademarks.

ARTICLE 159

Well-known trademarks

Each Party shall give effect to Article 6bis of the Paris Convention and Article 16(2) and (3) of the TRIPS Agreement concerning the protection of well-known trademarks, and may take into consideration the Joint Recommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-Known Marks adopted by the Assembly of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) at the Thirty-Fourth Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (September 1999).

ARTICLE 160

Exceptions to the rights conferred by a trademark

Each Party shall provide for limited exceptions to the rights conferred by a trademark, such as the fair use of descriptive terms, the protection of geographical indications as provided for in Article 168, or other limited exceptions that take account of the legitimate interests of the owner of the trademark and of third parties.

Sub - section 3 Geographical indications

ARTICLE 161

Scope

1. This Sub-Section applies to the recognition and protection of geographical indications which are originating in the territories of the Parties.

2. In order for a geographical indication of a Party to be protected by the other Party, it shall cover products within the scope of the legislation of that Party referred to in Article 162 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 162

Established geographical indications

1. Having examined the Law of Georgia on appellations of origin and Geographical Indications of Goods, adopted on 22 August 1999, the United Kingdom concludes that that law meets the elements laid down in Annex XIII-A to this Agreement.

2. Having examined Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 of 10 June 1991 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of aromatised wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine- product cocktails, Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs, with its implementing rules, for the registration, control and protection of geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs in the European Union, Section I of Chapter I of Title II of Part II of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) and Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks, Georgia concludes that those laws, rules and procedures meet the elements laid down in Annex XIII-A to this Agreement.

3. Georgia shall protect the geographical indications of the United Kingdom listed in Annex XIII-C to this Agreement and the geographical indications for wines, aromatised wines and spirit drinks listed in Annex XIII-D to this Agreement, which have been registered by the United Kingdom under the legislation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, according to the level of protection laid down in this Sub-Section.

4. The United Kingdom shall protect the geographical indications of Georgia listed in Annex XIII-C to this Agreement and the geographical indications for wines, aromatised wines and spirit drinks listed in Annex XIII-D to this Agreement, which are registered by Georgia under the legislation referred to in paragraph 1, according to the level of protection laid down in this Sub-Section.

ARTICLE 163

Addition of new geographical indications

1. The Parties agree on the possibility to add new geographical indications to be protected in Annexes XIII-C and XIII-D to this Agreement in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 171(3) of this Agreement after having completed the objection procedure as referred to in Annex XIII-B of this Agreement and after

having examined a summary of the product specifications to the satisfaction of both Parties.

2. A Party shall not be required to protect as a geographical indication a name that conflicts with the name of a plant variety or an animal breed and as a result is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.

ARTICLE 164

Scope of protection of geographical indications

1. The geographical indications listed in Annexes XIII-C and XIII-D to this Agreement, as well as those added pursuant to Article 163 of this Agreement, shall be protected against:

- (a) any direct or indirect commercial use of a protected name:
 - (i) for comparable products not compliant with the product specification of the protected name, or
 - (ii) in so far as such use exploits the reputation of a geographical indication;
- (b) any misuse, imitation or evocation¹, even if the true origin of the product is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar;
- (c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product, on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material or documents relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;
- (d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.

2. If geographical indications are wholly or partially homonymous, protection shall be granted to each indication provided that it has been used in good faith and with due regard for local and traditional usage and the actual risk of confusion. Without prejudice to Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement, the Parties shall mutually decide the practical conditions of use under which the homonymous geographical indications will be differentiated from each other, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not

¹ The term ‘evocation’ means, in particular, the use in any way for products falling under heading 20.09 of the HS, although only in so far as they are referred to as wines falling under heading 22.04, aromatised wines falling under heading 22.05 and spirit drinks falling under heading 22.08 of that system.

misled. A homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name is accurate as far as the actual territory, region or place of origin of the product in question is concerned.

3. Where a Party, in the context of negotiations with a third country, proposes to protect a geographical indication of that third country, and the name is homonymous with a geographical indication of the other Party, the latter shall be informed and be given the opportunity to comment before the name becomes protected.

4. Nothing in this Sub-Section shall oblige a Party to protect a geographical indication of the other Party which is not or ceases to be protected in its country of origin. The Parties shall notify each other if a geographical indication ceases to be protected in its country of origin.

ARTICLE 165

Protection of transcription of geographical indications

1. Geographical indications protected under this Sub-Section in the characters of the Georgian alphabet shall be protected together with their transcription in Latin characters. This transcription may also be used for labelling purposes for the products concerned.

2. Similarly, geographical indications protected under this Sub-Section in a Latin alphabet shall be protected together with their transcription in the characters of the Georgian alphabet. This transcription may also be used for labelling purposes for the products concerned.

ARTICLE 166

Right of use of geographical indications

1. A name protected under this Sub-Section may be used by any operator marketing agricultural products, foodstuffs, wines, aromatised wines or spirit drinks conforming to the corresponding specification.

2. Once a geographical indication is protected under this Sub-Section, the use of such protected name shall not be subject to any registration of users or further charges.

ARTICLE 167

Enforcement of protection

The Parties shall enforce the protection provided for in Articles 162 to 166 of this Agreement by appropriate administrative action by their public authorities. They shall also enforce such protection at the request of an interested party.

ARTICLE 168

Relationship with trademarks

1. The Parties shall refuse to register or shall invalidate, ex officio or at the request of any interested party in conformity with the legislation of each Party, a trademark that corresponds to any of the situations referred to in Article 164(1) of this Agreement in relation to a protected geographical indication for like products, provided an application to register the trademark is submitted after the date of application for protection of the geographical indication in the territory concerned.
2. For geographical indications referred to in Article 162 of this Agreement, the date of application for protection shall be 1 April 2012, except for those geographical indications which are listed in Annexes XIII-C and XIII-D and accompanied by an asterisk (*) for which the date of application for protection shall be the date of the transmission of a request to the other Party to protect such geographical indication pursuant to the EU-Georgia Association Agreement.
3. For geographical indications referred to in Article 163 of this Agreement, the date of application for protection shall be the date of the transmission of a request to the other Party to protect a geographical indication.
4. The Parties shall have no obligation to protect a geographical indication where, in the light of a reputed or well-known trademark, protection is liable to mislead consumers as to the true identity of the product.
5. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, the Parties shall protect geographical indications also where a prior trademark exists. A prior trademark shall mean a trademark the use of which corresponds to one of the situations referred to in Article 164(1) of this Agreement, which has been applied for, registered or established by use, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, in the territory of one of the Parties before the date on which the application for protection of the geographical indication is submitted by the other Party under this Sub-Section. Such trademark may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the protection of the geographical indication, provided that no grounds for the trademark's invalidity or revocation exist in the legislation on trademarks of the Parties.

ARTICLE 169

General rules

1. This Sub-Section shall apply without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the Parties under the WTO Agreement.
2. The import, export and marketing of any product referred to in Articles 162 and 163 of this Agreement shall be conducted in compliance with the laws and regulations applying in the territory of the importing Party.
3. Any matter arising from technical specifications of registered names shall be dealt with in the Sub-Committee established in Article 171 of this Agreement.
4. Geographical indications protected under this Sub-Section may only be cancelled by the Party in which the product originates.
5. A product specification referred to in this Sub-Section shall be that approved, including any amendments also approved, by the authorities of the Party in the territory of which the product originates.

ARTICLE 170

Cooperation and transparency

1. The Parties shall, either directly or through the Geographical Indications Sub-Committee established pursuant to Article 171 of this Agreement, maintain contact on all matters relating to the implementation and the functioning of this Sub-Section. In particular, a Party may request from the other Party information relating to product specifications and their modification, and contact points for control provisions.
2. Each Party may make publicly available the specifications or a summary thereof and contact points for control provisions corresponding to geographical indications of the other Party protected pursuant to this Article.

ARTICLE 171

Geographical Indications Sub-Committee

1. The Geographical Indications Sub-Committee is hereby established. It shall consist of representatives of the United Kingdom and of Georgia with the purpose of monitoring the development of this Sub-Section and of intensifying their cooperation and dialogue on geographical indications. It shall report to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement.

2. The Geographical Indications Sub-Committee adopts its decisions by consensus. It shall determine its own rules of procedure. It shall meet at the request of either of the Parties, alternatively in the United Kingdom and in Georgia, at a time and a place and in a manner (which may include by videoconference) mutually determined by the Parties, but no later than 90 days after the request.

3. The Geographical Indications Sub-Committee shall also see to the proper functioning of this Sub-Section and may consider any matter related to its implementation and operation. In particular, it shall be responsible for:

- (a) amending Article 162(1) and (2) of this Agreement, as regards the references to the law applicable in the Parties;
- (b) modifying Annexes XIII-C and XIII-D to this Agreement as regards geographical indications;
- (c) exchanging information on legislative and policy developments on geographical indications and any other matter of mutual interest in the area of geographical indications;
- (d) exchanging information on geographical indications for the purpose of considering their protection in accordance with this Sub-Section.

Sub – section 4 Designs

ARTICLE 172

International agreements

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the Geneva Act to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs of 1999.

ARTICLE 173

Protection of registered designs

1. Each Party shall provide for the protection of independently created designs that are new and are original¹. This protection shall be provided by registration, which shall confer an exclusive right upon the holder of a registered design in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. A design applied to or incorporated in a product which constitutes a component

¹ For the purposes of this Article, a Party may consider that a design having individual character is original.

part of a complex product shall only be considered to be new and original:

- (a) if the component part, once it has been incorporated into the complex product, remains visible during normal use of the latter, and
- (b) to the extent that those visible features of the component part fulfil in themselves the requirements as to novelty and originality.

3. The expression ‘normal use’ in point (a) of paragraph 2 shall mean use by the end user, excluding maintenance, servicing or repair work.

4. The holder of a registered design shall have the right to prevent third parties not having the owner's consent from, at a minimum, making, offering for sale, selling, importing, exporting, stocking or using a product bearing or embodying the protected design when such acts are undertaken for commercial purposes, unduly prejudice the normal exploitation of the design, or are not compatible with fair trade practices.

5. The duration of protection available shall amount to 25 years, from the date of filing of the application for registration or from a date established in accordance with the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, without prejudice to the Paris Convention.

ARTICLE 174

Exceptions and exclusions

1. Each Party may provide limited exceptions to the protection of designs, provided that such exceptions do not unreasonably conflict with the normal exploitation of protected designs and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the owner of the protected design, taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties.

2. Design protection shall not extend to designs dictated essentially by technical or functional considerations. In particular a design right shall not subsist in features of appearance of a product which are required to be reproduced in their exact form and dimensions in order to permit the product in which the design is incorporated or to which it is applied to be mechanically connected to or placed in, around or against another product so that either product may perform its function.

ARTICLE 175

Relationship to copyright

A design shall also be eligible for protection under the law of copyright of a Party as

from the date on which the design was created or fixed in any form. The extent to which, and the conditions under which, such a protection is conferred, including the level of originality required, shall be determined by each Party.

**Sub - section 5
Patents**

ARTICLE 176

International agreements

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the WIPO Patent Cooperation Treaty.

ARTICLE 177

Patents and public health

1. The Parties recognise the importance of the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference of the WTO on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted on 14 November 2001.
2. The Parties shall respect the Decision of the WTO General Council of 30 August 2003 on paragraph 6 of the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and shall contribute to its implementation.

ARTICLE 178

Supplementary protection certificate

1. The Parties recognise that medicinal and plant protection products protected by a patent on their respective territory may be subject to an administrative authorisation procedure before being put on their market. They recognise that the period that elapses between the filing of the application for a patent and the first authorisation to place the product on their respective market, as defined for that purpose by domestic law, may shorten the period of effective protection under the patent.
2. Each Party shall provide for a further period of protection for a medicinal or plant protection product which is protected by a patent and which has been subject to an administrative authorisation procedure, that period being equal to the period referred to in the second sentence of paragraph 1, reduced by a period of five years.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the duration of the further period of protection may not exceed five years.

4. In the case of medicinal products for which paediatric studies have been carried out, and provided that the results of those studies are reflected in the product information, the Parties shall provide for a further six months extension of the period of protection referred to in paragraph 2.

ARTICLE 179

Protection of data submitted to obtain a marketing authorisation for medicinal products¹

1. The Parties shall implement a comprehensive system to guarantee the confidentiality, non-disclosure and non-reliance of data submitted for the purpose of obtaining an authorisation to put a medicinal product on the market.

2. Each Party shall ensure, in its law, that any information submitted to obtain an authorisation to put a medicinal product on the market remains confidential and undisclosed to third parties and benefits from protection against unfair commercial use.

3. For that purpose, each Party shall not, for a period of at least six years from the date of the first authorisation in one of the Parties, permit other applicants to market the same or a similar product, on the basis of the marketing authorisation granted to the applicant which had provided the test data or studies, unless the applicant which had provided the test data or studies has given his consent. During such period, the test data or studies submitted for the first authorisation shall not be used for the benefit of any subsequent applicant aiming to obtain a marketing authorisation for a medicinal product, except when the consent of the first applicant is provided.

4. The six year period referred to in paragraph 3 shall be extended to a maximum of seven years if, during the first six years after obtaining the initial authorisation, the holder obtains an authorisation for one or more new therapeutic indications which are considered of significant clinical benefit in comparison with existing therapies.

¹ This Article shall be without prejudice to Georgian Governmental Regulation No 188 of 22 October 2009 on the establishment of the list of countries and relevant authorities eligible for the simplified regime of registration of medicinal products in Georgia. The list established by the above Regulation refers to the following countries/authorities: EMA - European Medicines Agency; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Malta; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; USA.

ARTICLE 180

Protection of data to obtain a marketing authorisation for plant protection products

1. Each Party shall determine safety and efficacy requirements before authorising the placing on the market of plant protection products.
2. Each Party shall ensure that data submitted for the first time by an applicant to obtain a marketing authorisation for a plant protection product benefits from protection against unfair commercial use and is not used for the benefit of any other person aiming to obtain a marketing authorisation, unless the proof of the explicit consent of the first holder is provided.
3. The test or study report submitted for the first time to obtain a marketing authorisation shall fulfil the following conditions:
 - (a) that it is for the authorisation, or for an amendment of an authorisation in order to allow the use on other crops, and
 - (b) that it is certified as compliant with the principles of good laboratory practice or of good experimental practice.
4. The period of protection of data shall be at least ten years starting from the date of the first marketing authorisation in the Party concerned.

ARTICLE 181

Plant varieties

The Parties shall protect plant varieties rights, in accordance with the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants and shall cooperate to promote and enforce those rights.

Section 3 **Enforcement of intellectual property rights**

ARTICLE 182

General obligations

1. The Parties reaffirm their commitments under the TRIPS Agreement, and in particular Part III thereof, and shall provide for the complementary measures, procedures and remedies set out in this Section necessary to ensure the enforcement of intellectual property rights¹.
2. Those complementary measures, procedures and remedies shall be fair and equitable, and shall not be unnecessarily complicated or costly, or entail unreasonable time-limits or unwarranted delays.
3. Those complementary measures and remedies shall also be effective, proportionate and dissuasive and shall be applied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of barriers to legitimate trade and to provide for safeguards against their abuse.

ARTICLE 183

Entitled applicants

Each Party shall recognise as persons entitled to seek application of the measures, procedures and remedies referred to in this Section and in Part III of the TRIPS Agreement:

- (a) the holders of intellectual property rights in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law;
- (b) all other persons authorised to use those rights, in particular licencees, in so far as permitted by and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law;
- (c) intellectual property collective rights management bodies which are regularly recognised as having a right to represent holders of intellectual property rights, in so far as permitted by and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law,

¹ For the purposes of this Section the notion of ‘intellectual property rights’ includes at least the following rights: copyright; rights related to copyright; sui generis right of a database maker; rights of the creator of the topographies of a semi-conductor product; trademark rights; design rights; patent rights, including rights derived from supplementary protection certificates; geographical indications; utility model rights; plant variety rights; trade names in so far as these are protected as exclusive rights by domestic law.

(d) professional defence bodies which are regularly recognised as having a right to represent holders of intellectual property rights, in so far as permitted by and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law.

Sub - section 1
Civil enforcement

ARTICLE 184

Measures for preserving evidence

1. Each Party shall ensure that, even before the commencement of proceedings on the merits of the case, the competent judicial authorities may, on application by a party who has presented reasonably available evidence to support his/her claims that his/her intellectual property right has been infringed or is about to be infringed, order prompt and effective provisional measures to preserve relevant evidence in respect of the alleged infringement, subject to the protection of confidential information.
2. Such measures may include the detailed description, with or without the taking of samples, or the physical seizure of the alleged infringing goods, and, in appropriate cases, the materials and implements used in the production and/or distribution of these goods and the documents relating thereto. Those measures shall be taken, if necessary without the other party being heard, in particular where any delay is likely to cause irreparable harm to the right holder or where there is a demonstrable risk of evidence being destroyed.
3. Where measures to preserve evidence are adopted without the other party having been heard, the parties affected shall be given notice without delay and at the latest after the execution of the measures.

ARTICLE 185

Right of information

1. Each Party shall ensure that, in the context of proceedings concerning an infringement of an intellectual property right and in response to a justified and proportionate request of the claimant, the competent judicial authorities may order that information on the origin and distribution networks of the goods or services which infringe an intellectual property right be provided by the infringer and/or any other person who:
 - (a) was found in possession of the infringing goods on a commercial scale;
 - (b) was found to be using the infringing services on a commercial scale;

(c) was found to be providing on a commercial scale services used in infringing activities; or

(d) was found to be producing, manufacturing or distributing infringing goods or to be providing services, through information provided by any person referred to in points (a), (b), or (c).

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall, as appropriate, comprise:

(a) the names and addresses of the producers, manufacturers, distributors, suppliers and other previous holders of the goods or services, as well as the intended wholesalers and retailers, and

(b) information on the quantities produced, manufactured, delivered, received or ordered, as well as the price obtained for the goods or services in question.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply without prejudice to other statutory provisions which:

(a) grant the right holder rights to receive fuller information;

(b) govern the use in civil or criminal proceedings of the information communicated pursuant to this Article;

(c) govern responsibility for misuse of the right of information;

(d) afford an opportunity for refusing to provide information which would force the person referred to in paragraph 1 to admit to his/her own participation or that of his/her close relatives in an infringement of an intellectual property right; or

(e) govern the protection of confidentiality of information sources or the processing of personal data.

ARTICLE 186

Provisional measures

1. Each Party shall ensure that the judicial authorities may, at the request of the applicant, issue against the alleged infringer an interlocutory injunction intended to prevent any imminent infringement of an intellectual property right, or to forbid, on a provisional basis and subject, where appropriate, to a recurring penalty payment where provided for by domestic law, the continuation of the alleged infringements of that right, or to make such continuation subject to the lodging of guarantees intended to ensure the compensation of the right holder. An interlocutory injunction may also be issued, under the same conditions, against an intermediary whose services are being used by a third party to infringe an intellectual property right.

2. An interlocutory injunction may also be issued to order the seizure or delivery up of goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right, so as to prevent their entry into or movement within the channels of commerce.

3. In the case of an alleged infringement committed on a commercial scale, the Parties shall ensure that, if the applicant demonstrates circumstances likely to endanger the recovery of damages, the judicial authorities may order the precautionary seizure of the movable and immovable property of the alleged infringer, including the blocking of his/her bank accounts and other assets. To that end, the competent authorities may order access, where appropriate, to banking, financial or commercial documents under the control of the alleged infringer.

ARTICLE 187

Measures resulting from a decision on the merits of the case

1. Each Party shall ensure that the competent judicial authorities may order, at the request of the applicant and without prejudice to any damages due to the right holder by reason of the infringement, and without compensation of any sort, at least the definitive removal from the channels of commerce, or the destruction, of goods that they have found to be infringing an intellectual property right. If appropriate, the competent judicial authorities may also order the destruction of materials and implements predominantly used in the creation or manufacture of those goods.

2. The Parties' judicial authorities shall have the power to order that those measures shall be carried out at the expense of the infringer, unless particular reasons are invoked for not doing so.

3. Each Party shall ensure that, where a judicial decision is taken finding an infringement of an intellectual property right, the judicial authorities may issue against the infringer as well as against any intermediary whose services are used by a third party to infringe an intellectual property right an injunction aimed at prohibiting the continuation of the infringement.

4. The Parties may provide that, in appropriate cases and at the request of the person liable to be subject to the measures provided for in this Article, the competent judicial authorities may order pecuniary compensation to be paid to the injured party instead of applying the measures provided for in this Article if that person acted unintentionally and without negligence, if execution of the measures in question would cause him/her disproportionate harm and if pecuniary compensation to the injured party appears reasonably satisfactory.

ARTICLE 188

Damages

1. Each Party shall ensure that the judicial authorities, on application of the injured party, order the infringer who knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know, engaged in an infringing activity, to pay the right holder damages appropriate to the actual prejudice suffered by that right holder as a result of the infringement. When the judicial authorities set the damages:

(a) they shall take into account all appropriate aspects, such as the negative economic consequences, including lost profits, which the injured party has suffered, any unfair profits made by the infringer and, in appropriate cases, elements other than economic factors, such as moral prejudice, caused to the right holder by the infringement; or

(b) as an alternative to (a), they may, in appropriate cases, set the damages as a lump sum on the basis of elements such as at least the amount of royalties or fees which would have been due if the infringer had requested authorisation to use the intellectual property right in question.

2. Where the infringer did not knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know, engage in infringing activity, the Parties may lay down that the judicial authorities may order in favour of the injured party the recovery of profits or the payment of damages which may be pre-established.

ARTICLE 189

Legal costs

Each Party shall ensure that reasonable and proportionate legal costs and other expenses incurred by the successful party shall as a general rule be borne by the unsuccessful party, unless equity does not allow this and without prejudice to exceptions provided by domestic procedural rules.

ARTICLE 190

Publication of judicial decisions

Each Party shall ensure that, either in legal proceedings instituted for infringement of an industrial property right or in legal proceedings instituted for infringement of copyright, or in both cases, the judicial authorities may order at the request of the applicant and at the expense of the infringer, appropriate measures for the dissemination of the information concerning the decision, including displaying the decision and publishing it in full or in part.

ARTICLE 191

Presumption of authorship or ownership

For the purposes of applying the measures, procedures and remedies provided for in this Sub-Section:

- (a) for the author of a literary or artistic work, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be regarded as such, and consequently to be entitled to institute infringement proceedings, it shall be sufficient for his/her name to appear on the work in the usual manner;
- (b) the provision under point (a) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the holders of rights related to copyright with regard to their protected subject matter.

Sub – section 2 Other provisions

ARTICLE 192

Border measures

1. This Article establishes the general principles of this Agreement governing the enforcement of intellectual property rights by customs authorities and the obligations of the customs authorities of the Parties to engage in cooperation.
2. When implementing border measures for the enforcement of intellectual property rights the Parties shall ensure consistency with their obligations under GATT 1994 and the TRIPS Agreement.
3. The provisions on border measures in this Article are of procedural nature. They set out the conditions and procedures for action by the customs authorities where goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right are, or should have been, under customs control. They shall not affect in any way the substantive law of the Parties on intellectual property.
4. To facilitate the effective enforcement of intellectual property rights, the customs authorities shall adopt a range of approaches to identify shipments containing goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights. These approaches include risk analysis techniques based, inter alia, on information provided by rights holders, intelligence gathered and cargo inspections.
5. The Parties agree to effectively implement Article 69 of the TRIPS Agreement in respect of international trade in goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights. For that purpose, the Parties shall establish and notify contact points in their customs administrations and shall be ready to exchange data and information on trade in such goods affecting both Parties. They shall, in particular, promote the

exchange of information and cooperation between customs authorities with regard to trade in counterfeit trademark goods and pirated copyright goods. Without prejudice to the provisions of Protocol II on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters to this Agreement customs authorities shall, where appropriate, exchange such information swiftly and with due respect to data protection laws of the Parties.

6. The customs authorities of each Party shall cooperate, upon request or upon their own initiative, to provide relevant available information to the customs authorities of the other Party, in particular for goods in transit through the territory of a Party destined for (or originating in) the other Party.

7. The Sub-Committee referred to in Article 72 of this Agreement shall establish the necessary practical arrangements concerning the exchange of data and information referred to in this Article.

8. Protocol II on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters to this Agreement shall be applicable in respect to breaches of intellectual property rights, without prejudice to forms of cooperation resulting from the application of paragraphs 5 to 7 of this Article.

9. The Sub-Committee referred to in Article 72 of this Agreement shall act as the responsible Sub-Committee to ensure the proper functioning and implementation of this Article.

ARTICLE 193

Codes of conduct

The Parties shall encourage:

(a) the development by trade or professional associations or organisations of codes of conduct aimed at contributing towards the enforcement of intellectual property rights;

(b) the submission to their respective competent authorities of draft codes of conduct and of any evaluations of the application of those codes of conduct

ARTICLE 194

Cooperation

1. The Parties agree to cooperate with a view to supporting the implementation of the commitments and obligations undertaken under this Chapter.

2. Areas of cooperation include, but are not limited to, the following activities:
 - (a) exchange of information on the legal framework concerning intellectual property rights and relevant rules of protection and enforcement; exchange of experiences on legislative progress in those areas;
 - (b) exchange of experiences and information on the enforcement of intellectual property rights;
 - (c) exchange of experiences on central and sub-central enforcement by customs, police, administrative and judiciary bodies; coordination to prevent exports of counterfeit goods, including with other countries;
 - (d) capacity-building; exchange and training of personnel;
 - (e) promotion and dissemination of information on intellectual property rights in, inter alia, business circles and civil society; public awareness of consumers and right holders;
 - (f) enhancement of institutional cooperation, for example between intellectual property offices;
 - (g) actively promoting awareness and education of the general public on policies concerning intellectual property rights: formulate effective strategies to identify key audiences and create communication programmes to increase consumer and media awareness on the impact of intellectual property violations, including the risk to health and safety and the connection to organised crime.

CHAPTER 10

Competition

ARTICLE 195

Principles

The Parties recognise the importance of free and undistorted competition in their trade relations. The Parties acknowledge that anti-competitive business practices and state interventions (including subsidies) have the potential to distort the proper functioning of markets and undermine the benefits of trade liberalisation.

ARTICLE 196

Antitrust and mergers legislation and its implementation

1. Each Party shall maintain in its respective territory comprehensive competition laws, which effectively address anti- competitive agreements, concerted practices

and anti-competitive unilateral conduct of enterprises with dominant market power and which provide effective control of concentrations to avoid significant impediment to effective competition and abuse of dominant position.

2. Each Party shall maintain an authority responsible and appropriately equipped for the effective enforcement of the competition laws referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The Parties recognise the importance of applying their respective competition laws in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner, respecting the principles of procedural fairness and rights of defence of the enterprises concerned.

ARTICLE 197

State monopolies, state enterprises and enterprises entrusted with special or exclusive rights

1. Nothing in this Chapter prevents a Party from designating or maintaining state monopolies, state enterprises or to entrust enterprises with special or exclusive rights in accordance with its respective laws.

2. With regard to state monopolies of a commercial character, state enterprises and enterprises entrusted with special or exclusive rights, each Party shall ensure that such enterprises are subject to the competition laws referred to in Article 196(1), in so far as the application of those laws does not obstruct the performance, in law or in fact, of the particular tasks of public interest assigned to the enterprises in question.

ARTICLE 198

Subsidies

1. For the purpose of this Article, a ‘subsidy’ is a measure which fulfils the conditions of Article 1 of the SCM Agreement irrespective whether it is granted in relation to the production of goods or the supply of services and which is specific within the meaning of Article 2 of that Agreement.

2. Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of subsidies. To that end, each Party shall report every two years to the other Party on the legal basis, the form, the amount or the budget and, where possible, the recipient of the subsidy granted by its government or a public body in relation to the production of goods. Such report is deemed to have been provided if the relevant information is made available by each Party on a publicly accessible website.

3. On request of a Party, the other Party shall promptly provide information and respond to questions pertaining to particular subsidies relating to the supply of services.

ARTICLE 199

Dispute settlement

The provisions on the dispute settlement mechanism in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall not apply to Articles 195, 196 and 197 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 200

Relationship with the WTO

The provisions of this Chapter are without prejudice to the rights and obligations of a Party under the WTO Agreement, in particular the SCM Agreement and the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).

ARTICLE 201

Confidentiality

When exchanging information under this Chapter the Parties shall take into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy in their respective jurisdictions.

CHAPTER 11 Trade-related energy provisions

ARTICLE 202

Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

- (a) ‘energy goods’ means crude oil (HS code 27.09), natural gas (HS code 27.11) and electrical energy (HS code 27.16);
- (b) ‘energy transport facilities’ means high-pressure natural gas transmission pipelines; high-voltage electricity transmission grids and lines, including interconnectors used to connect different gas or electricity transmission networks; crude oil transmission pipelines, railways and other fixed facilities handling the transit of energy goods.
- (c) ‘transit’ means the passage of energy goods across the territory of a Party, with or without trans-shipment, warehousing, breaking bulk, or change in the mode of transport, where such passage is only a portion of a complete journey beginning and

terminating beyond the frontier of the Party across whose territory the traffic passes.

(d) ‘unauthorised taking’ means any activity consisting of the unlawful taking of energy goods from energy transport facilities.

ARTICLE 203

Transit

The Parties shall ensure transit, consistent with their international commitments in accordance with the provisions of GATT 1994 and the Energy Charter Treaty.

ARTICLE 204

Unauthorised taking of goods in transit

Each Party shall take all necessary measures to prohibit and address any unauthorised taking of energy goods in transit through its territory by any entity subject to that Party's control or jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 205

Uninterrupted transit

1. A Party shall not take from or interfere otherwise with the transit of energy goods through their territory, except where such taking or other interference is specifically provided for in a contract or other agreement governing such transit or where a continued operation of the energy transport facilities without prompt corrective action creates an unreasonable threat to public security, cultural heritage, health, safety or the environment, subject to the requirement that such action is not carried out in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction of international trade.

2. In the event of a dispute over any matter involving the Parties or one or more entities subject to the control or jurisdiction of one of the Parties, a Party through the territory of which the transit of energy goods takes place shall not, prior to the conclusion of a dispute resolution procedure under the relevant contract or of an emergency procedure under Annex XIV to this Agreement or under Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, interrupt or reduce such transit, or permit any entity subject to its control or jurisdiction, including a state trading enterprise, to interrupt or reduce such transit, except under the circumstances provided in paragraph 1.

3. A Party shall not be held liable for an interruption or reduction of transit pursuant to this Article where that Party is unable to supply or to transit energy goods as a result of actions attributable to a third country or an entity under the control or jurisdiction of a third country.

ARTICLE 206

Transit obligation for operators

Each Party shall ensure that operators of energy transport facilities take the necessary measures to:

- (a) minimise the risk of accidental interruption or reduction of transit;
- (b) expeditiously restore the normal operation of such transit, which has been accidentally interrupted or reduced.

ARTICLE 207

Regulatory authorities

1. Each Party shall designate independent regulatory authorities empowered to regulate the gas and electricity markets. These regulatory authorities shall be legally distinct and functionally independent from any other public or private enterprise, market participant or operator.

2. The decisions of and the procedures used by a regulatory authority shall be impartial with respect to all market participants.

3. An operator affected by any decision of a regulatory authority shall have the right to appeal against that decision to an appeal body which is independent of the parties involved. Where the appeal body is not judicial in character, written reasons for its decision shall always be given and its decisions shall also be subject to review by an impartial and independent judicial authority. Decisions taken by appeal bodies shall be effectively enforced.

ARTICLE 208

Organisation of markets

1. The Parties shall ensure that energy markets are operated with a view to achieving competitive, secure and environmentally sustainable conditions and shall not discriminate between enterprises as regards rights or obligations.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a Party may impose on enterprises, in the general

economic interest, obligations which may relate to security, including security of supply; regularity, quality and price of supplies; and environmental protection, including energy efficiency, energy from renewable sources and climate protection. Such obligations shall be clearly defined, transparent, proportionate and verifiable.

3. Where a Party regulates the price at which gas and electricity are sold on the domestic market, that Party shall ensure that the methodology underlying the calculation of the regulated price is published prior to the entry into force of the regulated price.

ARTICLE 209

Access to energy transport facilities

1. Each Party shall ensure on its territory the implementation of a system of third party access to energy transport facilities and Liquefied Natural Gas and storage facilities applicable to all users and applied in a transparent, objective and non-discriminatory manner.

2. Each Party shall ensure that the access tariff to energy transport facilities and all other conditions related to access to an energy transport facility are objective, reasonable, transparent and shall not discriminate on the basis of origin, ownership or destination of the energy good.

3. Each Party shall ensure that all technical and contracted capacity, both physical and virtual, is allocated through transparent and non-discriminatory criteria and procedures.

4. In case of refusal to grant third party access, the Parties shall ensure that, upon request, the energy transport facility operators provide a duly substantiated explanation to the requesting party, subject to legal redress.

5. A Party may exceptionally derogate from the provisions in paragraphs 1 to 4 according to objective criteria laid down in its legislation. In particular, a Party may implement in its legislation a possibility to grant, on a case-by-case basis, for a limited period of time, an exemption to the third party access rules for major new energy transport facilities.

ARTICLE 210

Relationship with the Energy Community Treaty

1. In relation to Georgia, in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Chapter and the provisions of the Energy Community Treaty or the provisions of the European Union legislation made applicable under the Energy Community Treaty,

the provisions of the Energy Community Treaty or the provisions of the relevant European Union legislation made applicable under the Energy Community Treaty shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

2. In the implementation of this Chapter by Georgia, preference shall be given to the adoption of legislation or other acts which are consistent with the Energy Community Treaty or are based on the legislation applicable in the European Union. In the event of a dispute as regards this Chapter, legislation or other acts adopted by Georgia which meet these criteria shall be presumed to conform to this Chapter. In assessing whether the legislation or other acts adopted by Georgia meet these criteria, any relevant decision taken under Article 91 of the Energy Community Treaty shall be taken into account.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER 12 **Transparency**

ARTICLE 211

Definitions

(a) ‘measure of general application’ includes laws, regulations, judicial decisions, procedures and administrative rulings that may have an impact on any matter covered by Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement. It does not include measures that are addressed to a particular person or a group of persons;

(b) ‘interested person’ means any natural or legal person established in the territory of a Party that may be directly affected by a measure of general application.

ARTICLE 212

Objective

Recognising the impact which regulatory environment may have on trade and investment between the Parties, the Parties shall provide a predictable regulatory environment for economic operators and efficient procedures, including for small and medium-sized enterprises, taking due account of the requirements of legal certainty and proportionality.

ARTICLE 213

Publication

1. Each Party shall ensure that measures of general application:
 - (a) are promptly and readily available via an officially designated medium and where feasible, electronic means, in such a manner as to enable any person to become acquainted with them;
 - (b) provide an explanation of the objective of, and the rationale for, such measures; and
 - (c) allow for sufficient time between the publication and entry into force of such measures, except in duly justified cases including security or emergency issues.
2. Each Party shall:
 - (a) endeavour to make publicly available at an appropriate early stage any proposal to adopt or to amend any measure of general application, including an explanation of the objective of, and rationale for such proposal;
 - (b) provide reasonable opportunities for interested persons to comment on such proposal, allowing, in particular, for sufficient time for such opportunities; and
 - (c) endeavour to take into consideration the comments received from interested persons with respect to such proposal.

ARTICLE 214

Enquiries and contact points

1. In order to facilitate the communication between the Parties on any matter covered by Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, each Party shall designate a contact point acting as coordinator.
2. Each Party shall establish or maintain appropriate mechanisms for responding to enquiries from any person regarding any measure of general application which is proposed or in force, and its application. Enquiries may be addressed through the contact point established under paragraph 1 or through any other mechanism, as appropriate.
3. The Parties recognise that any response provided for in paragraph 2 may not be definitive or legally binding but for information purposes only, unless otherwise provided for in their respective laws and regulations.

4. Upon request of a Party, the other Party shall promptly provide information and respond to questions pertaining to any measure of general application or any proposal to adopt or to amend any measure of general application that the requesting Party considers might affect the operation of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, regardless of whether the requesting Party has been previously notified of that measure.

ARTICLE 215

Administration of measures of general application

1. Each Party shall administer in an objective, impartial and reasonable manner all measures of general application.

2. To that end, each Party, in applying such measures to particular persons, goods or services of the other Party in specific cases, shall:

(a) endeavour to provide interested persons, that are directly affected by an administrative proceeding, with a reasonable notice, in accordance with its procedures, when a proceeding is initiated, including a description of the nature of the proceeding, a statement of the legal authority under which the proceeding is initiated and a general description of any issues in controversy;

(b) afford such interested persons a reasonable opportunity to present facts and arguments in support of their positions prior to any final administrative action, in so far as the time, the nature of the proceeding and the public interest permit; and

(c) ensure that its procedures are based on and carried out in accordance with its law.

ARTICLE 216

Review and appeal

1. Each Party shall establish or maintain judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures for the purpose of the prompt review and, where warranted, correction of administrative action relating to matters covered by Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement. Such tribunals or procedures shall be impartial and independent of the office or authority entrusted with administrative enforcement and those responsible for them shall not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter.

2. Each Party shall ensure that, in any such tribunals or procedures, the parties to the proceeding are provided with the right to:

(a) a reasonable opportunity to support or defend their respective positions; and

(b) a decision based on the evidence and the submissions of record or, where required by its law, the record compiled by the administrative authority.

3. Each Party shall ensure that, subject to appeal or further review as provided for in its law, such decision shall be implemented by, and shall govern the practice of, the office or the authority with respect to the administrative action at issue.

ARTICLE 217

Regulatory quality and performance and good administrative behaviour

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in promoting regulatory quality and performance, including through exchange of information and best practices on their respective regulatory policies and regulatory impact assessments.

2. The Parties recognise the importance of the principles of good administrative behaviour and agree to cooperate in promoting such principles, including through exchange of information and best practices.

ARTICLE 218

Specific rules

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply without prejudice to any specific rules on transparency established in other Chapters of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.

CHAPTER 13 **Trade and sustainable development**

ARTICLE 219

Context and objectives

1. The Parties recall the Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of 1992, the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of 1998, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on Sustainable Development of 2002, the Ministerial Declaration of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on Generating Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All of 2006, and the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation of 2008. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to promote the development of international trade in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable development, for the welfare of present and future generations, and to ensure that this objective is integrated and

reflected at every level of their trade relationship.

2. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to pursue sustainable development and recognise that economic development, social development and environmental protection are its interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. They underline the benefit of considering trade-related labour¹ and environmental issues as part of a global approach to trade and sustainable development.

ARTICLE 220

Right to regulate and levels of protection

1. The Parties recognise the right of each Party to determine its sustainable development policies and priorities, to establish its own levels of domestic environmental and labour protection, and to adopt or modify accordingly its relevant law and policies, consistently with their commitment to the internationally recognised standards and agreements referred to in Articles 221 and 222 of this Agreement.

2. In that context, each Party shall strive to ensure that its law and policies provide for and encourage high levels of environmental and labour protection and shall strive to continue to improve its law and policies and the underlying levels of protection.

ARTICLE 221

Multilateral labour standards and agreements

1. The Parties recognise full and productive employment and decent work for all as key elements for managing globalisation, and reaffirm their commitment to promote the development of international trade in a way that is conducive to full and productive employment and decent work for all. In this context, the Parties commit to consulting and cooperating as appropriate on trade-related labour issues of mutual interest.

2. In accordance with their obligations as members of the ILO and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th Session in 1998, the Parties commit to respecting, promoting and realising in their law and practice and in their whole territory the internationally recognised core labour standards, as embodied in the fundamental ILO conventions, and in particular:

¹ When labour is referred to in this Chapter, it includes the issues relevant to the strategic objectives of the ILO, through which the Decent Work Agenda is expressed, as agreed on in the ILO 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation.

- (a) the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- (b) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- (c) the effective abolition of child labour; and
- (d) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

3. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to effectively implement in their law and practice the fundamental, the priority and other ILO conventions ratified by Georgia and the United Kingdom respectively.

4. The Parties will also consider the ratification of the remaining priority and other conventions that are classified as up-to-date by the ILO. The Parties shall regularly exchange information on their respective situation and developments in this regard.

5. The Parties recognise that the violation of fundamental principles and rights at work cannot be invoked or otherwise used as a legitimate comparative advantage and that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.

ARTICLE 222

Multilateral environmental governance and agreements

1. The Parties recognise the value of multilateral environmental governance and agreements as a response of the international community to global or regional environmental problems, and stress the need to enhance the mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental policies. In this context, the Parties commit to consult and cooperate as appropriate with respect to negotiations on trade-related environmental issues and with respect to other trade-related environmental matters of mutual interest.

2. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to effectively implement in their law and practice the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to which they are party.

3. The Parties shall regularly exchange information on their respective situation and advancements as regards ratifications of MEAs or amendments to such agreements.

4. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to reaching the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Protocol thereto (Kyoto Protocol). They commit to cooperate on the development of the future international climate change framework under the UNFCCC and its related

agreements and decisions.

5. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Parties from adopting or maintaining measures to implement the MEAs to which they are party, provided that such measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between the Parties or a disguised restriction on trade.

ARTICLE 223

Trade and investment promoting sustainable development

The Parties reconfirm their commitment to enhance the contribution of trade to the goal of sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. Accordingly:

- (a) the Parties recognise the beneficial role that core labour standards and decent work can have on economic efficiency, innovation and productivity, and they shall seek greater policy coherence between trade policies, on the one hand, and labour policies on the other;
- (b) the Parties shall strive to facilitate and promote trade and investment in environmental goods and services, including through addressing related non-tariff barriers;
- (c) the Parties shall strive to facilitate the removal of obstacles to trade or investment concerning goods and services of particular relevance to climate change mitigation, such as sustainable renewable energy and energy efficient products and services. This may include the adoption of appropriate technologies and the promotion of standards that respond to environmental and economic needs and minimise technical obstacles to trade;
- (d) the Parties agree to promote trade in goods that contribute to enhanced social conditions and environmentally sound practices, including goods that are the subject of voluntary sustainability assurance schemes such as fair and ethical trade schemes and eco-labels;
- (e) the Parties agree to promote corporate social responsibility, including through exchange of information and best practices. In this regard, the Parties refer to the relevant internationally recognised principles and guidelines, especially the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

ARTICLE 224

Biological diversity

1. The Parties recognise the importance of ensuring the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity as a key element for the achievement of sustainable development, and reaffirm their commitment to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international instruments to which they are party.
2. To that end, the Parties commit to:
 - (a) promoting trade in natural resource-based products obtained through a sustainable use of biological resources and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity;
 - (b) exchanging information on actions on trade in natural resource-based products aimed at halting the loss of biological diversity and reducing pressures on biodiversity and, where relevant, cooperating to maximise the impact and ensure the mutual supportiveness of their respective policies;
 - (c) promoting the listing of species under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) where the conservation status of those species is considered at risk; and
 - (d) cooperating at the regional and global levels with the aim of promoting the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity in natural or agricultural ecosystems, including endangered species, their habitat, specially protected natural areas and genetic diversity; the restoration of ecosystems, and the elimination or the reduction of negative environmental impacts resulting from the use of living and non-living natural resources or of ecosystems.

ARTICLE 225

Sustainable management of forests and trade in forest products

1. The Parties recognise the importance of ensuring the conservation and the sustainable management of forests and of forests' contribution to the Parties' economic, environmental and social objectives.
2. To that end, the Parties commit to:
 - (a) promoting trade in forest products derived from sustainably managed forests, harvested in accordance with the domestic legislation of the country of harvest, which could include bilateral or regional agreements to that end;

- (b) exchanging information on measures to promote the consumption of timber and timber products from sustainably managed forests and, where relevant, cooperate to developing such measures;
- (c) adopting measures to promote the conservation of forest cover and combat illegal logging and related trade, including with respect to third countries, as appropriate;
- (d) exchanging information on actions for improving forest governance and where relevant cooperating to maximise the impact and ensure the mutual supportiveness of their respective policies aiming at excluding illegally harvested timber and timber products from trade flows;
- (e) promoting the listing of timber species under CITES where the conservation status of those species is considered at risk; and
- (f) cooperating at the regional and the global levels with the aim of promoting the conservation of forest cover and the sustainable management of all types of forests.

ARTICLE 226

Trade in fish products

Taking into account the importance of ensuring responsible management of fish stocks in a sustainable manner as well as promoting good governance in trade, the Parties commit to:

- (a) promoting best practices in fisheries management with a view to ensuring the conservation and the management of fish stocks in a sustainable manner, and based on the ecosystem approach;
- (b) taking effective measures to monitor and control fishing activities;
- (c) complying with long-term conservation measures and sustainable exploitation of marine living resources as defined in the main UN and FAO instruments relating to these issues;
- (d) promoting coordinated data collection schemes and scientific cooperation between the Parties in order to improve current scientific advice for fisheries management;
- (e) cooperating with and within relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations as widely as possible; and

(f) cooperating in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and fishing related activities with comprehensive, effective and transparent measures. The Parties shall also implement policies and measures to exclude IUU products from trade flows and their markets.

ARTICLE 227

Upholding levels of protection

1. The Parties recognise that it is inappropriate to encourage trade or investment by lowering the levels of protection afforded in domestic environmental or labour law.
2. A Party shall not waive or derogate from, or offer to waive or derogate from, its environmental or labour law as an encouragement for trade or the establishment, the acquisition, the expansion or the retention of an investment of an investor in its territory.
3. A Party shall not, through a sustained or recurring course of action or inaction, fail to effectively enforce its environmental and labour law, as an encouragement for trade or investment.

ARTICLE 228

Scientific information

When preparing and implementing measures aimed at protecting the environment or labour conditions that may affect trade or investment, the Parties shall take account of available scientific and technical information, and relevant inter-national standards, guidelines or recommendations if they exist. In this regard, the Parties may also use the precautionary principle.

ARTICLE 229

Transparency

Each Party, in accordance with its domestic law and Chapter 12 (Transparency) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, shall ensure that any measure aimed at protecting the environment or labour conditions that may affect trade or investment is developed, introduced and implemented in a transparent manner, with due notice and public consultation, and with appropriate and timely communication to and consultation of non-state actors.

ARTICLE 230

Review of sustainability impacts

The Parties commit to reviewing, monitoring and assessing the impact of the implementation of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement on sustainable development through their respective participative processes and institutions, as well as those set up under this Agreement, for instance through trade-related sustainability impact assessments.

ARTICLE 231

Working together on trade and sustainable development

The Parties recognise the importance of working together on trade-related aspects of environmental and labour policies in order to achieve the objectives of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement. They may cooperate in, inter alia, the following areas:

- (a) labour or environmental aspects of trade and sustainable development in international fora, including in particular the WTO, the ILO, United Nations Environment Programme, and MEAs;
- (b) methodologies and indicators for trade sustainability impact assessments;
- (c) the impact of labour and environment regulations, norms and standards on trade, as well as the impact of trade and investment rules on labour and environmental law, including on the development of labour and environmental regulations and policy;
- (d) the positive and negative impacts of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement on sustainable development and ways to enhance, prevent or mitigate them, respectively, also taking into account the sustainability impact assessments carried out by either or both Parties;
- (e) exchanging views and best practices on promoting the ratification and the effective implementation of fundamental, priority and other up-to-date ILO conventions and MEAs of relevance in a trade context;
- (f) promoting private and public certification, traceability and labelling schemes, including eco-labelling;
- (g) promoting corporate social responsibility, for instance through actions concerning awareness raising, implementation and dissemination of internationally recognised guidelines and principles;

- (h) trade related aspects of the ILO Decent Work Agenda, including on the interlink between trade and full and productive employment, labour market adjustment, core labour standards, labour statistics, human resources development and lifelong learning, social protection and social inclusion, social dialogue and gender equality;
- (i) trade-related aspects of MEAs, including customs cooperation;
- (j) trade-related aspects of the current and future international climate change regime, including means to promote low- carbon technologies and energy efficiency;
- (k) trade-related measures to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity;
- (l) trade-related measures to promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests, thereby reducing pressure on deforestation including with regard to illegal logging; and
- (m) trade-related measures to promote sustainable fishing practices and trade in sustainably managed fish products.

ARTICLE 232

Institutional set-up and overseeing mechanisms

1. Each Party shall designate a contact point within its administration that shall serve as the contact point with the other Party for purposes of implementing this Chapter.
2. The Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee is hereby established. It shall report on its activities to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement. It shall comprise senior officials from within the administrations of each Party.
3. The Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee shall meet within the first year after the date this Agreement enters into force, and thereafter as necessary, to oversee the implementation of this Chapter, including cooperative activities undertaken under Article 231 of this Agreement. That Sub-Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.
4. Each Party shall convene new or consult existing domestic advisory group(s) on sustainable development with the task of advising on issues relating to this Chapter. Such group(s) may submit views or recommendations on the implementation of this Chapter, including on its (their) own initiative.

5. The domestic advisory group(s) shall comprise independent representative organisations of civil society in a balanced representation of economic, social, and environmental stakeholders, including, among others, employers and workers organisations, non-governmental organisations, business groups, as well as other relevant stakeholders.

ARTICLE 233

Joint Civil Society Dialogue Forum

1. The Parties shall facilitate a joint forum with civil society organisations established in their territories, including members of their domestic advisory group(s), and the public at large to conduct a dialogue on sustainable development aspects of this Agreement. The Parties shall promote a balanced representation of relevant interests, including independent representative organisations of employers, workers, environmental interests and business groups, as well as other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.
2. The joint civil society dialogue forum shall be convened once a year unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. The Parties shall agree on the operation of the joint civil society dialogue forum no later than one year after the entry into force of this Agreement.
3. The Parties shall present an update on the implementation of this Chapter to the joint civil society dialogue forum. The views and the opinions of a joint civil society dialogue forum shall be submitted to the Parties and shall be publicly available.

ARTICLE 234

Government consultations

1. For any matter arising under this Chapter the Parties shall only have recourse to the procedures established under this Article and Article 235 of this Agreement.
2. A Party may request consultations with the other Party regarding any matter arising under this Chapter by delivering a written request to the contact point of the other Party. The request shall present the matter clearly, identifying the problem at issue and providing a brief summary of the claims under this Chapter. Consultations shall start promptly after a Party delivers a request for consultations.
3. The Parties shall make every attempt to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of the matter. The Parties shall take into account the activities of the ILO or relevant multilateral environmental organisations or bodies so as to promote greater cooperation and coherence between the work of the Parties and these organisations. Where relevant, the Parties may seek advice from these organisations

or bodies, or any person or body they deem appropriate, in order to fully examine the matter.

4. If a Party considers that the matter needs further discussion, that Party may request that the Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee be convened to consider the matter by delivering a written request to the contact point of the other Party. That Sub-Committee shall convene promptly and endeavour to agree on a resolution of the matter.

5. Where appropriate, that Sub-Committee may seek the advice of the domestic advisory group(s) of either or both Party(ies) or other expert assistance.

6. Any resolution reached by the consulting Parties on the matter shall be made publicly available.

ARTICLE 235

Panel of Experts

1. Each Party may, 90 days after the delivery of a request for consultations under Article 234(2) of this Agreement, request that a Panel of Experts be convened to examine a matter that has not been satisfactorily addressed through government consultations.

2. The provisions of Sub-Section 1 (Arbitration procedure) and Sub-Section 3 (Common provisions), of Section 3 (Dispute settlement procedures), and of Article 261 of Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, as well as the Rules of Procedure in Annex XVI to this Agreement and the Code of Conduct for Arbitrators and Mediators ('Code of Conduct') set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement shall apply, except as otherwise provided in this Article.

3. At its first meeting after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Trade and Sustainable Development Sub- Committee shall establish a list of at least 15 individuals who are willing and able to serve as experts in panel procedures. Each Party shall propose at least five individuals to serve as experts. The Parties shall also select at least five individuals who are not nationals of either Party who may serve as chairperson to the Panel of Experts. The Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee shall ensure that the list is always maintained at this level.

4. The list referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall comprise individuals with specialised knowledge or expertise in law, labour or environmental issues addressed in this Chapter, or the resolution of disputes arising under international agreements. They shall be independent, serve in their individual capacities and not take instructions from any organisation or government with regard to issues related to the matter at stake, or be affiliated with the government of any Party, and shall

comply with Annex XVII to this Agreement.

5. For matters arising under this Chapter, the Panel of Experts shall be composed of experts from the list referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, in accordance with Article 241 of this Agreement and rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure set out in Annex XVI to this Agreement.

6. The Panel of Experts may seek information and advice from either Party, the domestic advisory group(s) or any other source it deems appropriate. In matters related to the respect of multilateral agreements as set out in Article 221 and 222 of this Agreement, the Panel of Experts should seek information and advice from the ILO or MEA bodies.

7. The Panel of Experts shall issue its report to the Parties, in accordance with the relevant procedures set out in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, setting out the findings of facts, the applicability of the relevant provisions and the basic rationale behind any findings and recommendations that it makes. The Parties shall make the report publicly available within 15 days of its issuance.

8. The Parties shall discuss appropriate measures to be implemented taking into account the Panel of Experts' report and recommendations. The Party concerned shall inform its advisory groups and the other Party of its decisions on any action or measure to be implemented no later than three months after the public release of the report. The follow-up to the report and the recommendations of the Panel of Experts shall be monitored by the Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-committee. The advisory bodies and the Joint Civil Society Dialogue Forum may submit observations to the Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee in this regard.

CHAPTER 14 **Dispute settlement**

Section 1 **Objective and scope**

ARTICLE 236

Objective

The objective of this Chapter is to establish an effective and efficient mechanism for avoiding and settling any dispute between the Parties concerning the interpretation and application of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement with a view to arriving at, where possible, a mutually agreed solution.

ARTICLE 237

Scope of application

This Chapter shall apply with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, except as otherwise provided.

Section 2 **Consultations and mediation**

ARTICLE 238

Consultations

1. The Parties shall endeavour to resolve any dispute referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement by entering into consultations in good faith with the aim of reaching a mutually agreed solution.
2. A Party shall seek consultations by means of a written request to the other Party, copied to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, giving reasons for the request, including by identifying the measure at issue and the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement that it considers applicable.
3. Consultations shall be held within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request and take place, unless the Parties agree otherwise, in the territory of the Party to which the request is made. The consultations shall be deemed concluded within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request, unless both Parties agree to continue consultations. Consultations, in particular all information disclosed and positions taken by the Parties during the consultations, shall be confidential, and without prejudice to the rights of either Party in any further proceedings.
4. Consultations on matters of urgency, including those regarding perishable goods or seasonal goods or services shall be held within 15 days of the date of receipt of the request by the requested Party, and shall be deemed concluded within those 15 days unless both Parties agree to continue consultations.
5. If the Party to which the request is made does not respond to the request for consultations within ten days of the date of its receipt, or if consultations are not held within the timeframes laid down in paragraph 3 or in paragraph 4 of this Article respectively, or if the Parties agree not to have consultations, or if consultations have been concluded and no mutually agreed solution has been reached, the Party that sought consultations may have recourse to Article 240 of this Agreement.
6. During the consultations each Party shall deliver sufficient factual information,

so as to allow a complete examination of the manner in which the measure at issue could affect the operation and the application of this Agreement.

7. Where consultations concern the transport of energy goods through networks and one Party views the resolution of the dispute as urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of transport of natural gas, oil or electricity between the Parties the consultations shall be held within three days of the date of submission of the request, and shall be deemed concluded three days after the date of submission of the request unless both Parties agree to continue consultations.

ARTICLE 239

Mediation

Any Party may request the other Party to enter into a mediation procedure pursuant to Annex XV to this Agreement with respect to any measure adversely affecting its trade interests.

Section 3 Dispute settlement procedures

Sub - section 1 Arbitration procedure

ARTICLE 240

Initiation of the arbitration procedure

1. Where the Parties have failed to resolve the dispute by recourse to consultations as provided for in Article 238 of this Agreement, the Party that sought consultations may request the establishment of an arbitration panel in accordance with this Article.

2. The request for the establishment of an arbitration panel shall be made in writing to the other Party and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement. The complaining Party shall identify in its request the measure at issue, and it shall explain how such measure is inconsistent with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement in a manner sufficient to present the legal basis for the complaint clearly.

ARTICLE 241

Establishment of the arbitration panel

1. An arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators.
2. Upon receipt of the request for the establishment of an arbitration panel, the Parties shall consult promptly and shall endeavour to reach an agreement on the composition of the arbitration panel. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, the Parties may at any time before the establishment of the arbitration panel decide to compose the arbitration panel by mutual agreement.
3. Either Party may request to apply the procedure for panel composition laid down in this paragraph after five days from the request for the establishment of a panel, if no agreement has been found on the composition of the arbitration panel. Each Party may appoint an arbitrator from the list established under Article 259 of this Agreement within ten days from the date of request to apply the procedure in this paragraph. If any of the Parties fails to appoint the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall, upon request of the other Party, be selected by lot by the chair or co-chairs of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, or their delegates, from the sub-list of that Party contained in the list established under Article 259 of this Agreement. Unless the Parties have reached an agreement concerning the chairperson of the arbitration panel, upon request of any of the Parties, the chair or co-chairs of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration or their delegates, shall select by lot the chairperson of the arbitration panel from the sub-list of chairpersons contained in the list established under Article 259 of this Agreement.
4. In the event of selection by lot of one or more arbitrators, the draw shall take place within five days of the request to select by lot referred to in paragraph 3.
5. The date of establishment of the arbitration panel shall be the date on which the last of the three selected arbitrators accepted the appointment in accordance with the Rules of Procedure in Annex XVI to this Agreement.
6. Should any of the lists provided for in Article 259 of this Agreement not be established or not contain sufficient names at the time a request is made pursuant to paragraph 3, the arbitrators shall be drawn by lot. The draw shall take place from the individuals who have been formally proposed by each of the Parties or, in case one Party has failed to make such proposal, the draw shall be made from the individuals proposed by the other Party.
7. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, in respect of a dispute concerning Chapter 11 (Trade-related energy) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement which a Party considers to be urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of any transport of natural gas, oil, or electricity or a threat thereof between the Parties, the procedure of selection by lot envisaged in paragraph 3 of this Article

shall apply without recourse to the first sentence of paragraph 2 of this Article or to the other steps provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article, and the period referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be two days.

ARTICLE 242

Preliminary ruling on urgency

If a Party so requests, the arbitration panel shall, within ten days of the date of its establishment, give a preliminary ruling on whether it deems the case to be urgent.

ARTICLE 243

Arbitration panel report

1. The arbitration panel shall notify an interim report to the Parties setting out the findings of fact, the applicability of relevant provisions and the basic rationale behind any findings and recommendations that it makes, no later than 90 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. Where it considers that this deadline cannot be met, the chairperson of the arbitration panel shall notify the Parties and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, in writing, stating the reasons for the delay and the date on which the panel plans to notify its interim report. Under no circumstances should the interim report be notified later than 120 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. The interim report shall not be made public.
2. A Party may submit a written request to the arbitration panel to review precise aspects of the interim report within 14 days of its notification.
3. In cases of urgency, including those involving perishable goods or seasonal goods or services, the arbitration panel shall make every effort to notify its interim report within 45 days and, in any case, no later than 60 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. A Party may submit a written request to the arbitration panel to review precise aspects of the interim report, within 7 days of the notification of the interim report.
4. After considering any written comments by the Parties on the interim report, the arbitration panel may modify its report and make any further examination it considers appropriate. The findings of the final panel ruling shall include a sufficient discussion of the arguments made at the interim review stage, and shall answer clearly to the questions and observations of the two Parties.
5. In respect of a dispute concerning Chapter 11 (Trade-related energy) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement which a Party considers to be urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of any transport of natural gas, oil or electricity or a threat thereof, between the Parties, the interim report shall be

notified 20 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel, and any request pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article shall be made within five days of the notification of the written report. The arbitration panel may also decide to dispense with the interim report.

ARTICLE 244

Conciliation for urgent energy disputes

1. In respect of a dispute concerning Chapter 11 (Trade-related energy) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement which a Party considers to be urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of any transport of natural gas, oil, or electricity or a threat thereof between the Parties, either Party may request the chairperson of the arbitration panel to act as a conciliator concerning any matter related to the dispute by making a request to the notified panel.
2. The conciliator shall seek an agreed resolution of the dispute or seek to agree a procedure to achieve such resolution. If within 15 days of his/her appointment he/she has failed to secure such agreement, he/she shall recommend a resolution to the dispute or a procedure to achieve such resolution and shall decide on the terms and conditions to be observed from a date which he/she shall specify until the dispute is resolved.
3. The Parties and the entities under their control or jurisdiction shall respect recommendations made under paragraph 2 on the terms and conditions for three months following the conciliator's decision or until resolution of the dispute, whichever is earlier.
4. The conciliator shall respect the Code of Conduct set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 245

Notification of the ruling of the arbitration panel

1. The arbitration panel shall notify its final ruling to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, within 120 days from the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. Where it considers that this deadline cannot be met, the chairperson of the arbitration panel shall notify the Parties and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration in writing, stating the reasons for the delay and the date on which the panel plans to notify its ruling. Under no circumstances should the ruling be notified later than 150 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel.

2. In cases of urgency, including those involving perishable goods or seasonal goods or services, the arbitration panel shall make every effort to notify its ruling within 60 days from the date of its establishment. Under no circumstances should the ruling be notified later than 75 days after the date of its establishment.

3. In respect of a dispute concerning Chapter 11 (Trade-related Energy) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement which a Party considers to be urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of any transport of natural gas, oil or electricity or a threat thereof between the Parties, the arbitration panel shall notify its ruling within 40 days from the date of its establishment.

**Sub - section 2
Compliance**

ARTICLE 246

Compliance with the arbitration panel ruling

The Party complained against shall take any measure necessary to comply promptly and in good faith with the arbitration panel ruling.

ARTICLE 247

Reasonable period of time for compliance

1. If immediate compliance is not possible, the Parties shall endeavour to agree on the period of time to comply with the ruling. In such a case, the Party complained against shall, no later than 30 days after the receipt of the notification of the arbitration panel ruling, notify the complaining Party and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, of the time it will require for compliance ('reasonable period of time').

2. If there is disagreement between the Parties on the reasonable period of time to comply with the arbitration panel ruling, the complaining Party shall, within 20 days of the date of receipt of the notification made under paragraph 1 by the Party complained against, request in writing the original arbitration panel to determine the length of the reasonable period of time. Such request shall be notified simultaneously to the other Party and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration. The original arbitration panel shall notify its ruling to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration within 20 days from the date of submission of the request.

3. The Party complained against shall inform the complaining Party in writing of its progress to comply with the arbitration panel ruling at least one month before the expiry of the reasonable period of time.

4. The reasonable period of time may be extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

ARTICLE 248

Review of any measure taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling

1. The Party complained against shall notify the complaining Party and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, before the end of the reasonable period of time of any measure that it has taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling.
2. In the event that there is disagreement between the Parties concerning the existence or the consistency of any measure under paragraph 1, taken to comply with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, the complaining Party may request in writing the original arbitration panel to rule on the matter. Such request shall identify the specific measure at issue and explain how such measure is inconsistent with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, in a manner sufficient to present the legal basis for the complaint clearly. The original arbitration panel shall notify its ruling to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration within 45 days of the date of submission of the request.

ARTICLE 249

Temporary remedies in case of non-compliance

1. If the Party complained against fails to notify any measure taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling before the expiry of the reasonable period of time, or if the arbitration panel rules that no measure taken to comply exists or that the measure notified under Article 248(1) of this Agreement, is inconsistent with that Party's obligations under the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, the Party complained against shall, if so requested by the complaining Party and after consultations with that Party, present an offer for temporary compensation.
2. If the complaining Party decides not to request an offer for temporary compensation under paragraph 1 of this Article, or, in case such request is made, if no agreement on compensation is reached within 30 days after the end of the reasonable period of time or of the notification of the arbitration panel ruling under Article 248 of this Agreement that no measure taken to comply exists or that a measure taken to comply is inconsistent with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, the complaining Party shall be entitled, upon notification to the other Party and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, to suspend concessions or obligations arising from any provision referred to in Article 237 of this

Agreement, at an adequate level, equivalent to the nullification or impairment caused by the violation. The notification shall specify the level of suspension of concessions or obligations. The complaining Party may implement the suspension at any moment after the expiry of ten days after the date of receipt of the notification by the Party complained against, unless the Party complained against has requested arbitration under paragraph 4 of this Article.

3. In suspending concessions or other obligations, the complaining Party may choose to increase its tariff rates to the level applied to other WTO Members on a volume of trade to be determined in such a way that the volume of trade multiplied by the increase of the tariff rates equals the value of the nullification or impairment caused by the violation.

4. If the Party complained against considers that the level of suspension is not equivalent to the nullification or impairment caused by the violation, it may request in writing the original arbitration panel to rule on the matter. Such request shall be notified to the complaining Party and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration before the expiry of the ten day period referred to in paragraph 2. The original arbitration panel shall notify its ruling on the level of the suspension of concessions or other obligations to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration within 30 days of the date of submission of the request. Concessions or other obligations shall not be suspended until the original arbitration panel has notified its ruling, and any suspension shall be consistent with the arbitration panel ruling.

5. The suspension of concessions or other obligations and the compensation foreseen in this Article shall be temporary and shall not be applied after:

- (a) the Parties have reached a mutually agreed solution pursuant to Article 254 of this Agreement; or
- (b) the Parties have agreed that the measure notified under Article 248(1) of this Agreement brings the Party complained against into conformity with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement; or
- (c) any measure found to be inconsistent with the provisions referred to in Article 237 has been withdrawn or amended so as to bring it into conformity with those provisions, as ruled under Article 248(2) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 250

Remedies for urgent energy disputes

1. In respect of a dispute concerning Chapter 11 (Trade-related Energy) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement which a Party considers to be urgent because of an interruption, in full or in part, of any transport of natural gas, oil, or electricity or a threat thereof between the Parties, the provisions of this Article

on remedies shall apply.

2. By way of derogation from Articles 247, 248 and 249 of this Agreement, the complaining Party may suspend concessions or other obligations arising under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement to an adequate level, equivalent to the nullification or impairment caused by the Party failing to bring itself into compliance with the arbitration panel ruling within 15 days of its notification. That suspension may take effect immediately. Such suspension may be maintained as long as the Party complained against has not complied with the arbitration panel ruling.

3. Should the Party complained against dispute the existence of a failure to comply or the level of the suspension due to the failure to comply, it may initiate proceedings under Articles 249(4) and 251 of this Agreement which shall be examined expeditiously. The complaining Party shall be required to remove or adjust the suspension only once the Panel has ruled on the matter, and may maintain the suspension pending the proceedings.

ARTICLE 251

Review of any measure taken to comply after the adoption of temporary remedies for non-compliance

1. The Party complained against shall notify the complaining Party and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, of the measure it has taken to comply with the ruling of the arbitration panel following the suspension of concessions or other obligations or following the application of temporary compensation, as the case may be. With the exception of cases under paragraph 2 of this Article, the complaining Party shall terminate the suspension of concessions or other obligations within 30 days from the receipt of the notification. In cases where compensation has been applied, and with the exception of cases under paragraph 2 of this Article, the Party complained against may terminate the application of such compensation within 30 days from its notification that it has complied with the ruling of the arbitration panel.

2. If the Parties do not reach an agreement on whether the notified measure brings the Party complained against into conformity with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, within 30 days of the date of receipt of the notification, the complaining Party shall request in writing the original arbitration panel to rule on the matter. Such a request shall be notified simultaneously to the other Party and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration. The arbitration panel ruling shall be notified to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration within 45 days of the date of submission of the request. If the arbitration panel rules that the measure taken comply with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, the suspension of concessions or other obligations or compensation, as the case may be,

shall be terminated. Where relevant, the complaining Party shall adapt the level of suspension of concessions or other obligations to the level determined by the arbitration panel.

ARTICLE 252

Replacement of arbitrators

If in an arbitration proceeding under this Chapter, the original panel, or some of its members, are unable to participate, withdraw, or need to be replaced because they do not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement, the procedure set out in Article 241 of this Agreement shall apply. The time-limit for the notification of the arbitration panel ruling shall be extended by 20 days with the exception of the urgent disputes referred to in paragraph 7 of Article 241, for which the time-limit shall be extended by five days.

Sub - section 3 **Common provisions**

ARTICLE 253

Suspension and termination of arbitration and compliance procedures

The arbitration panel shall, at the written request of both Parties, suspend its work at any time for a period agreed by the Parties not exceeding 12 consecutive months. The arbitration panel shall resume its work before the end of that period at the written request of both Parties or at the end of this period at the written request of any Party. The requesting Party shall inform the chair or co-chairs of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, and the other Party, accordingly. If a Party does not request the resumption of the arbitration panel's work at the expiry of the agreed suspension period, the procedure shall be terminated. The suspension and termination of the arbitration panel's work are without prejudice to the rights of either Party in another proceeding subject to Article 260 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 254

Mutually agreed solution

The Parties may reach a mutually agreed solution to a dispute under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement at any time. They shall jointly notify the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, and the chairperson of the arbitration panel, where applicable, of any such solution. If the solution requires approval pursuant to the relevant domestic procedures of either Party, the notification shall refer to this

requirement, and the dispute settlement procedure shall be suspended. If such approval is not required, or if the completion of any such domestic procedures is notified, the dispute settlement procedure shall be terminated.

ARTICLE 255

Rules of procedure

1. Dispute settlement procedures under this Chapter shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure set out in Annex XVI to this Agreement and by the Code of Conduct set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement.
2. Any hearing of the arbitration panel shall be open to the public unless otherwise provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 256

Information and technical advice

At the request of a Party, or upon its own initiative, the arbitration panel may obtain any information it deems appropriate for the arbitration panel proceeding from any source, including the Parties involved in the dispute. The arbitration panel also has the right to seek the opinion of experts as it deems appropriate. The arbitration panel shall consult the Parties before choosing such experts. Natural or legal persons established in the territory of a Party may submit amicus curiae briefs to the arbitration panel in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Any information obtained under this Article shall be disclosed to each of the Parties and submitted for their comments.

ARTICLE 257

Rules of interpretation

The arbitration panel shall interpret the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement, in accordance with customary rules of interpretation of public international law, including those codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969. The panel shall also take into account relevant interpretations established in reports of panels and the Appellate Body adopted by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). The rulings of the arbitration panel cannot add to or diminish the rights and obligations of the Parties provided under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 258

Decisions and rulings of the arbitration panel

1. The arbitration panel shall make every effort to take any decision by consensus. Where, nevertheless, a decision cannot be arrived at by consensus, the matter at issue shall be decided by majority vote. The deliberations of the panel shall be confidential and dissenting opinions shall not be issued.
2. The rulings of the arbitration panel shall be unconditionally accepted by the Parties. They shall not create any rights or obligations for natural or legal persons. The rulings shall set out the findings of fact, the applicability of the relevant provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement and the basic rationale behind any findings and conclusions that they make. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, shall make the rulings of the arbitration panel publicly available in their entirety within ten days of their notification, unless it decides not to do so in order to ensure the confidentiality of information that is designated as confidential by the Party that provided it, on the basis of its legislation.

Section 4 **General provisions**

ARTICLE 259

Lists of arbitrators

1. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, shall, no later than six months after the entry into force of this Agreement, establish a list of at least 15 individuals who are willing and able to serve as arbitrators. The list shall be composed of three sub-lists: one sub-list for each Party and one sub-list of individuals that are not nationals of either Party and who may serve as chairperson to the arbitration panel. Each sub-list shall include at least five individuals. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration shall ensure that the list is always maintained at that level.
2. Arbitrators shall have specialised knowledge and experience of law and international trade. They shall be independent, serve in their individual capacities and not take instructions from any organisation or government, or be affiliated with the government of any of the Parties, and shall comply with the Code of Conduct set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement.

3. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration may establish additional lists of 12 individuals with knowledge and experience in specific sectors covered by this Agreement. Subject to the agreement of the Parties, such additional lists shall be used to compose the arbitration panel in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 241 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 260

Relation with WTO obligations

1. Recourse to the dispute settlement provisions of this Chapter shall be without prejudice to any action in the WTO framework, including dispute settlement proceedings.

2. However, where a Party has, with regard to a particular measure, initiated a dispute settlement proceeding, either under this Chapter or under the WTO Agreement, it may not institute a dispute settlement proceeding regarding the same measure in the other forum until the first proceeding has been concluded. In addition, a Party shall not seek redress of an obligation which is identical under this Agreement and under the WTO Agreement in the two fora. In such case, once a dispute settlement proceeding has been initiated, the Parties shall use the selected forum to the exclusion of the other, unless the forum selected fails for procedural or jurisdictional reasons to make findings on the claim seeking redress of that obligation.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article:

(a) dispute settlement proceedings under the WTO Agreement are deemed to be initiated by a Party's request for the establishment of a panel under Article 6 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes contained in Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement (DSU) and are deemed to be concluded when the DSB adopts that panel's report, and the Appellate Body's report as the case may be, under Articles 16 and 17.14 of the DSU; and

(b) dispute settlement proceedings under this Chapter are deemed to be initiated by a Party's request for the establishment of an arbitration panel under Article 240 of this Agreement and are deemed to be concluded when the arbitration panel notifies its ruling under Article 245 of this Agreement to the Parties and to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement.

4. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude a Party from implementing the suspension of concessions or other obligations authorised by the DSB. The WTO Agreement shall not be invoked to preclude a Party from suspending concessions or other obligations under this Chapter.

ARTICLE 261

Time-limits

1. All time-limits laid down in this Chapter, including the time-limits for an arbitration panel to notify its ruling, shall be counted in calendar days from the day following the act or fact to which they refer, unless otherwise specified.

2. Any time-limit referred to in this Chapter may be modified by mutual agreement of the Parties to the dispute. The arbitration panel may at any time propose to the Parties to modify any time-limit referred to in this Chapter, stating the reasons for that proposal.

TITLE V

Economic cooperation

CHAPTER 1

Economic dialogue

ARTICLE 262

1. The UK and Georgia shall facilitate the process of economic reform by improving the understanding of the fundamentals of their respective economies and the formulation and implementation of economic policies.

2. The Parties shall strive to ensure sound macroeconomic policies.

ARTICLE 263

To that end, the Parties agree to conduct a regular economic dialogue aimed at:

- (a) exchanging information on macroeconomic trends and policies, as well as on structural reforms, including strategies for economic development;
- (b) exchanging expertise and best practices in areas such as public finance, monetary and exchange rate policy frameworks, financial sector policy and economic statistics;
- (c) reviewing status of bilateral cooperation in the economic, financial and statistical fields.

CHAPTER 2

Management of public finances and financial control

ARTICLE 264

The Parties shall cooperate in the area of public internal financial control (PIFC) and external audit with the following objectives:

- (a) further development and implementation of the PIFC system based on the principle of managerial accountability, and including a functionally independent internal audit function in the entire public sector, by means of harmonisation with generally accepted international standards and methodologies, on the basis of the PIFC policy paper approved by the Government of Georgia;
- (b) to reflect in the PIFC policy paper if and under which conditions a financial inspection system may be implemented, in which case such function will be complaint driven and will complement but not duplicate the internal audit function;
- (c) effective cooperation between the actors defined by the PIFC policy paper to foster the development of governance;
- (d) supporting the Central Harmonisation Unit for PIFC and strengthening its competences;
- (e) further strengthening of the State Audit Office of Georgia as a supreme audit institution of Georgia in terms of its independence, organisational and audit capacity, financial and human resources and implementation of internationally accepted external audit (INTOSAI) standards by the supreme audit institution; and
- (f) exchange of information, experiences and good practices through inter alia personnel exchange and joint training in these fields.

CHAPTER 3

Taxation

ARTICLE 265

The Parties shall cooperate to enhance good governance in the tax area, with a view to the further improvement of economic relations, trade, investment and fair competition.

ARTICLE 266

With reference to Article 265 of this Agreement, the Parties recognise and commit themselves to implement the principles of good governance in the tax area, i.e. the

principles of transparency, exchange of information and fair tax competition. To that effect, the Parties will improve international cooperation in the tax area, facilitate the collection of legitimate tax revenues, and develop measures for the effective implementation of the above mentioned principles.

ARTICLE 267

The Parties shall strive to enhance cooperation and sharing of experiences in combating tax fraud, in particular carousel fraud.

ARTICLE 268

The Parties shall develop their cooperation in counteracting and fighting fraud and smuggling of excisable products. To that end, the Parties will look to strengthen their cooperation within the regional context.

ARTICLE 269

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 4

Statistics

ARTICLE 270

The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation on statistical issues, thereby contributing to the long-term objective of providing timely, internationally comparable and reliable statistical data. It is expected that a sustainable, efficient and professionally independent national statistical system shall produce information relevant for citizens, businesses and decision-makers in Georgia and in the UK, enabling them to take informed decisions on this basis. The national statistical system should respect the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, taking into account international standards and best practice, in order to align the national statistical system with internationally comparable norms and standards.

ARTICLE 271

Cooperation shall aim at:

- (a) further strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system, focusing on the sound legal basis, production of adequate data and metadata, dissemination policy and user friendliness, taking into account various groups of users, in particular public and private sectors, academic community and other users;

- (b) fine-tuning of data provision, taking into account the application of relevant international methodologies, including classifications;
- (c) enhancing the professional and management capacity of the national statistical staff to facilitate the application of statistical standards and to contribute to the development of the Georgian statistical system;
- (d) exchanging experience between the Parties on the development of statistical know-how; and
- (e) promoting total quality management of all statistical production processes and dissemination.

ARTICLE 272

The Parties shall further cooperate, *inter alia*, on the areas of:

- (a) macroeconomic statistics, including national accounts, foreign trade statistics, balance of payments statistics, foreign direct investment statistics;
- (b) demographic statistics, including censuses and social statistics;
- (c) agricultural statistics, including agricultural censuses and environment statistics;
- (d) business statistics, including business registers and use of administrative sources for statistical purposes;
- (e) energy statistics, including balances;
- (f) regional statistics;
- (g) horizontal activities, including statistical classifications, quality management, training, dissemination, use of modern information technologies; and
- (h) other relevant areas.

ARTICLE 273

The Parties shall, *inter alia*, exchange information and expertise and shall develop their cooperation, taking into account the already accumulated experience in the reform of the statistical system. The emphasis in the statistical data production process shall be the further development of sample surveys and use of administrative records, while taking into account the need to reduce the response burden. The data shall be relevant for the designing and monitoring of policies in key areas of social and economic life.

ARTICLE 274

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

TITLE VI

Other cooperation policies

CHAPTER 1

Transport

ARTICLE 275

The Parties shall:

- (a) expand and strengthen their transport cooperation in order to contribute to the development of sustainable transport systems;
- (b) promote efficient, safe and secure transport operations as well as intermodality and interoperability of transport systems; and
- (c) endeavour to enhance the main transport links between their territories.

ARTICLE 276

This cooperation shall cover, *inter alia*, the following areas:

- (a) development of a sustainable national transport policy covering all modes of transport, particularly with a view to ensuring environmentally friendly, efficient, safe and secure transport systems and promoting the integration of these considerations in the sphere of transport into other policy areas;
- (b) development of sector strategies in light of the national transport policy, including legal requirements for the upgrading of technical equipment and transport fleets;
- (c) strengthening of the infrastructure policy in order to better identify and

evaluate infrastructure projects in the various modes of transport;

(d) development of funding policies focusing on maintenance, capacity constraints and missing link infrastructure as well as activating and promoting the participation of the private sector in transport projects;

(e) accession to relevant international transport organisations and agreements including procedures for ensuring strict implementation and effective enforcement of international transport agreements and conventions;

(f) scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of information for the development and improvement of technologies in transport, such as intelligent transport systems; and

(g) promotion of the use of intelligent transport systems and information technology in managing and operating all relevant modes of transport as well as supporting intermodality and cooperation in the use of space systems and commercial applications facilitating transport.

ARTICLE 277

1. Cooperation shall also aim at improving the movement of passengers and goods, increasing fluidity of transport flows between Georgia, the UK and third countries in the region, by removing administrative, technical and other obstacles, improving transport networks and upgrading the infrastructure in particular on the main networks connecting the Parties. This cooperation shall include actions to facilitate border-crossings.

2. Cooperation shall include information exchange and joint activities:

(a) at regional level, in particular taking into consideration and integrating progress achieved under various regional transport cooperation arrangements and other transport initiatives; and

(b) at international level, including with regard to international transport organisations and international agreements and conventions ratified by the Parties.

ARTICLE 278

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 2

Energy cooperation

ARTICLE 279

The cooperation should be based on the principles of partnership, mutual interest, transparency and predictability, taking into account the need to ensure access to secure, environmentally friendly and affordable energy.

ARTICLE 280

The cooperation may cover, *inter alia*, the following areas:

- (a) energy strategies and policies;
- (b) the development of competitive, transparent and efficient energy markets allowing third parties non-discriminatory access to networks and consumer, including the development of the relevant regulatory framework, as required and with reference to Article 210;
- (c) development of an attractive and stable investment climate by addressing institutional, legal, fiscal and other conditions;
- (d) energy infrastructures of common interest, in order to diversify energy sources, suppliers and transportation routes in an economic and environmentally sound manner;
- (e) enhancement of security of energy supply;
- (f) enhancement and strengthening of long-term stability and security of energy trade, transit and transport, and pricing policies, including a general cost based system for the transmission of energy resources, on a mutually beneficial and non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international rules, including the Energy Charter Treaty and with reference to Article 210;
- (g) promotion of energy efficiency and energy savings in economic and environmentally sound manner;
- (h) development and support of diverse types of renewable energies and promotion of bilateral and regional integration in this field;
- (i) scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of information for the development and improvement of technologies in energy production, transportation, supply and end use with particular attention to energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies;
- (j) cooperation on nuclear safety, security and radiation protection, in accordance

with the principles and standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the relevant international treaties and conventions concluded within the framework of the IAEA; and

(k) Cooperation in education, focusing on energy security in the context of technical, economic, environmental, policy and legal aspects of energy, including development of mutually beneficial academic programmes and courses, exchange of academic staff and research assistants for main purposes of teaching, exchange of students for study and research, together with, exchange of documentation, pedagogical information and research material.

ARTICLE 281

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 3 **Environment**

ARTICLE 282

The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation on environmental issues, thereby contributing to the long-term objective of sustainable development and greening the economy. It is expected that enhanced environment protection will bring benefits to citizens and businesses in Georgia and in the UK, including through improved public health, preserved natural resources, increased economic and environmental efficiency, as well as use of modern, cleaner technologies contributing to more sustainable production patterns. Cooperation shall be conducted considering the interests of the Parties on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, as well as taking into account the interdependence existing between the Parties in the field of environment protection, and multilateral agreements in the field.

ARTICLE 283

1. Cooperation shall aim at preserving, protecting, improving and rehabilitating the quality of the environment, protecting human health, sustainable utilisation of natural resources and promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or global environmental problems, including in the areas of:

(a) environmental governance and horizontal issues, including strategic planning, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, education and training, monitoring and environmental information systems, inspection and enforcement, environmental liability, combating environmental crime, regional cooperation, public access to environmental information, decision-making processes and effective administrative and judicial review procedures;

- (b) air quality;
 - (c) water quality and resource management, including flood risk management, water scarcity and droughts as well as marine environment;
 - (d) waste management;
 - (e) nature protection, including forestry and conservation of biological diversity;
 - (f) industrial pollution and industrial hazards; and
 - (g) chemicals management.
2. Cooperation shall also aim at integrating environment into policy areas other than environment policy.

ARTICLE 284

The Parties shall, *inter alia*, exchange information and expertise; cooperate at bilateral, regional and international levels, especially with regard to multilateral environment agreements ratified by the Parties, and cooperate in the framework of relevant agencies, as appropriate.

ARTICLE 285

The cooperation shall cover, *inter alia*, the following objective:

- (a) the promotion of integration of the environment into other policy areas; and
- (b) the identification of the necessary human and financial resources.

ARTICLE 286

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 4 **Climate action**

ARTICLE 287

The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation to combat climate change. Cooperation shall be conducted considering the interests of the Parties on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and taking into account the inter- dependence existing between bilateral and multilateral commitments in this area.

ARTICLE 288

Cooperation shall aim at mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as promoting measures at international level, including in the areas of:

- (a) mitigation of climate change;
- (b) adaptation to climate change;
- (c) carbon trading;
- (d) research, development, demonstration, deployment and diffusion of safe and sustainable low carbon and adaptation technologies.

ARTICLE 289

The Parties shall, *inter alia*, exchange information and expertise; implement joint research activities and exchange of information on cleaner technologies; implement joint activities, including with regard to multilateral environment agreements ratified by the Parties and joint activities in the framework of relevant agencies as appropriate. The Parties shall pay special attention to regional cooperation.

ARTICLE 290

Based on mutual interests, the cooperation may cover, *inter alia*, the development and implementation of:

- (a) nationally appropriate mitigation actions;
- (b) measures to promote technology transfer on the basis of Nationally Determined Contributions;
- (c) measures related to ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases.

ARTICLE 291

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 5

Industrial and enterprise policy, innovation and mining

ARTICLE 292

The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation on innovation, industrial and enterprise policy, thereby improving the business environment for all economic operators, but with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as they are defined in UK and Georgian legislation respectively. Enhanced cooperation should improve the administrative and regulatory framework for both UK and Georgian businesses operating in the UK and Georgia, taking into account internationally recognised principles and practices in this field.

ARTICLE 293

To these ends, the Parties shall cooperate in order to:

- (a) implement policies for SME development. This cooperation will also include a focus on startup and craft enterprises, which are extremely important for both the UK and Georgian economies;
- (b) create better framework conditions, via the exchange of information and good practices, thereby contributing to improving competitiveness. This cooperation will include the management of structural issues (restructuring) such as environment and energy;
- (c) simplify and rationalise regulations and regulatory practice, with specific focus on exchange of good practices on regulatory techniques;
- (d) encourage the development of innovation policy, via the exchange of information and good practices regarding the commercialisation of research and development (including support instruments for technology-based business start-ups, cluster development and access to finance);
- (e) encourage greater contacts between UK and Georgian businesses and between these businesses and the authorities in the UK and Georgia;
- (f) encourage export promotion activities between the UK and Georgia;
- (g) facilitate the modernisation and restructuring of the UK and Georgian industry in sectors, where appropriate;
- (h) develop and strengthen the cooperation in the area of mining industries, and production of raw materials, with the objectives of promoting mutual understanding, improvement of the business environment, and information exchange and cooperation in the area of non-energy mining, in particular metallic ores and industrial minerals. The exchange of information will cover developments in mining

and raw materials sector, trade in raw materials, best practices in relation to sustainable development of mining industries as well as training, skills and health and safety.

ARTICLE 294

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter. This will also involve representatives of UK and Georgian businesses.

CHAPTER 6 Company law, accounting and auditing and corporate governance

ARTICLE 295

1. Recognising the importance of an effective set of rules and practices in the areas of company law and corporate governance, as well as in accounting and auditing, for creating a fully-functioning market economy and for fostering trade, the Parties agree to cooperate in relation to:

- a) protecting shareholders, creditors and other stakeholders;
- b) using relevant international standards at national level, and developing appropriate domestic systems, in the field of accounting and auditing;
- c) further developing corporate governance policy in line with international standards, in particular the OECD Principles on Corporate Governance.

ARTICLE 296

The Parties will aim at sharing information and expertise on both existing systems and relevant new developments in these areas. In addition, the Parties will seek to ensure effective information exchange between business registers of the UK and the national register of companies of Georgia.

ARTICLE 297

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 7

Financial services

ARTICLE 298

Recognising the relevance of an effective set of rules and practices in the areas of financial services to establish a fully- functioning market economy and in order to foster trade exchanges among both Parties, the Parties agree to cooperate in the area of financial services in line with the following objectives:

- (a) supporting the process of adapting financial services regulation to the needs of an open market economy;
- (b) ensuring effective and adequate protection of investors and other consumers of financial services;
- (c) ensuring the stability and integrity of the Georgian financial system in its entirety;
- (d) promoting cooperation between different actors of the financial system, including regulators and supervisors; and
- (e) ensuring independent and effective supervision.

ARTICLE 299

1. The Parties shall encourage cooperation between relevant regulatory and supervisory authorities, including information exchange, sharing of expertise on financial markets and other such measures.
2. Special attention shall be paid to the development of administrative capacity of such authorities, including through personnel exchange and joint training.

ARTICLE 300

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

ARTICLE 301

The parties shall promote gradual approximation to recognized international standards on regulation and supervision in the area of financial services.

CHAPTER 8

Cooperation in the field of information society

ARTICLE 302

The Parties shall promote cooperation on the development of the Information Society to benefit citizens and businesses through the widespread availability of information and communication technologies (ICT) and through better quality of services at affordable prices. This cooperation should aim at facilitating access to electronic communications markets, encourage competition and investment in the sector.

ARTICLE 303

Cooperation will cover, *inter alia*, the following subjects:

- (a) exchange of information and best practices on the implementation of national information society initiatives, including, *inter alia*, those aiming at promoting broadband access, safe internet, improving network security and developing public online services, new technologies and ICT innovations; and
- (b) exchange of information, best practices and experience to promote the development of a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for electronic communications, and in particular strengthen the institutional capacity of the national independent regulator and foster a better use of spectrum resources.

ARTICLE 304

The Parties shall promote cooperation between the national administrations and regulatory authorities in the field of electronic communications of Georgia and the UK.

CHAPTER 9

Tourism

ARTICLE 305

The Parties shall cooperate in the field of tourism, with the aim of strengthening the development of a competitive and sustainable tourism industry as a generator of economic growth and empowerment, employment and international exchange.

ARTICLE 306

Cooperation at bilateral level shall be based on the following principles:

- (a) respect for the integrity and interests of local communities, particularly in rural areas, bearing in mind local development needs and priorities;
- (b) the importance of cultural and natural heritage; and
- (c) positive interaction between tourism and environmental preservation.

ARTICLE 307

The cooperation shall focus on the following topics:

- (a) exchange of information, best practices, experience and ‘know-how’;
- (b) maintenance of partnership between public, private and community interests in order to ensure the sustainable development of tourism, including ecotourism;
- (c) promotion and development of tourism flows, products and markets, infrastructure, human resources and institutional structures;
- (d) development and implementation of efficient policies;
- (e) tourism training and capacity building in order to improve service standards; and
- (f) development and promotion of, inter alia, community-based tourism.

ARTICLE 308

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 10 **Agriculture and rural development**

ARTICLE 309

The Parties shall cooperate to promote agricultural and rural development.

ARTICLE 310

Cooperation between the Parties in the field of agriculture and rural development shall cover, inter alia, the following areas:

- (a) facilitating the mutual understanding of agricultural and rural development policies;

- (b) promoting the modernisation and the sustainability of agricultural production;
- (c) sharing knowledge and best practices of rural development policies to promote economic well-being for rural communities;
- (d) improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and the efficiency and transparency for all stakeholders in the markets;
- (e) promoting quality policies and their control mechanisms, including geographical indications and organic farming;
- (f) wine production and agro tourism;
- (g) disseminating knowledge and promoting extension services to agricultural producers; and
- (h) striving for the harmonisation of issues dealt within the framework of international organisations of which both Parties are members.

ARTICLE 311

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 11 **Fisheries and maritime governance**

Section 1 **Fisheries Policy**

ARTICLE 312

1. The Parties shall cooperate on the following mutually beneficial areas of common interest in the fisheries sector, including conservation and management of living aquatic resources, inspection and control, data collection, and the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing as defined in the FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) of 2001 to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
2. That cooperation will respect the international obligations of the Parties concerning management and conservation of living aquatic resources.

ARTICLE 313

The Parties shall take joint actions, exchange information and provide support to each other in order to promote:

- (a) good governance and best practices in fisheries management with a view to ensuring conservation and management of fish stocks in a sustainable manner, and based on the principle of ecosystem approach;
- (b) responsible fishing and fisheries management consistent with the principles of sustainable development, so as to conserve fish stocks and ecosystems in a healthy state, and regional cooperation, including through Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, as appropriate.

ARTICLE 314

The Parties will support initiatives, such as mutual exchange of experience and providing support, in order to ensure the implementation of a policy ensuring sustainable fisheries, based on priority areas of interest for the Parties in this field, including:

- (a) management of living aquatic resources, fishing effort and technical measures;
- (b) inspection and control of fishing activities, using the necessary surveillance equipment, including electronic monitoring devices and traceability tools, as well as ensuring enforceable legislation and control mechanisms;
- (c) collection of compatible catch, landing, fleet, biological and economic data;
- (d) management of fishing capacity, including a functioning fishing fleet register;
- (e) market efficiency, in particular by promoting producer organisations, providing information to consumers and through marketing standards and traceability; and
- (f) development of a structural policy for the fisheries sector providing sustainability in economic, environment and social terms.

Section 2 **Maritime Policy**

ARTICLE 315

Taking into account their cooperation in the spheres of fisheries, sea-related transport, environment and other policies, and in accordance with the relevant international agreements on the law of the sea based on the United Nations

Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Parties shall also develop cooperation on an integrated maritime policy, in particular:

- (a) promoting an integrated approach to maritime affairs, good governance and exchange of best practices in the use of the marine space;
- (b) promoting maritime spatial planning as a tool contributing to improved decision-making for arbitrating between competing human activities, in line with the ecosystem approach;
- (c) promoting integrated coastal zone management, in line with the ecosystem approach, to ensure sustainable coastal development and to enhance the resilience of coastal regions to coastal risks including the impacts of climate change;
- (d) promoting innovation and resource efficiency in maritime industries as a generator of economic growth and employment, including through the exchange of best practices;
- (e) promoting strategic alliances between maritime industries, services and scientific institutions specialising in marine and maritime research;
- (f) endeavouring to enhance cross-border and cross-sectoral maritime surveillance in order to address the increasing risks related to intensive maritime traffic, operational discharges of vessels, maritime accidents and illegal activities at sea; and
- (g) establishing a regular dialogue and promoting different networks between maritime stakeholders.

ARTICLE 316

This cooperation shall include:

- (a) exchange of information, best practices, experience and maritime ‘know-how’ transfer, including on innovative technologies in maritime sectors and on marine environment issues;
- (b) exchange of information and best practices on financing options for projects, including public-private partnerships;
- (c) enhancing cooperation between the Parties in the relevant international maritime fora; and
- (d) building closer cooperation by sharing of information relevant to the maintenance of maritime security.

ARTICLE 317

A regular dialogue between the Parties may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 12 **Cooperation in research, technological development and demonstration**

ARTICLE 318

The Parties may promote cooperation in all areas of civil scientific research and technological development and demonstration (RTD) on the basis of mutual benefit and subject to appropriate and effective levels of protection of intellectual property rights.

ARTICLE 319

Cooperation in RTD may cover:

- (a) policy dialogue and the exchange of scientific and technological information;
- (b) facilitating adequate access to the respective programmes of the Parties;
- (c) the promotion of joint projects for research in all areas of RTD;
- (d) training activities and mobility programmes for scientists researchers and other research staff engaged in RTD activities of the Parties in line with national legislation;
- (e) other forms of cooperation in RTD on the basis of mutual agreement.

CHAPTER 13 **Consumer policy**

ARTICLE 320

The Parties shall cooperate in order to ensure a high level of consumer protection.

ARTICLE 321

In order to achieve these objectives the cooperation may comprise, when appropriate:

- (a) aiming at avoiding barriers to trade;

- (b) promoting exchange of information on consumer protection systems, including consumer legislation and its enforcement, consumer product safety, information exchange systems, consumer education/awareness and empowerment, and consumer redress;
- (c) training activities for administration officials and other consumer interest representatives,
- (d) facilitating the activity of independent consumer associations and contacts between consumer representatives

CHAPTER 14 Employment, social policy and equal opportunities

ARTICLE 322

The Parties shall strengthen their dialogue and cooperation on promoting the Decent Work Agenda, employment policy, health and safety at work, social dialogue, social protection, social inclusion, gender equality and anti-discrimination, and corporate social responsibility and thereby contribute to the promotion of more and better jobs, poverty reduction, enhanced social cohesion, sustainable development and improved quality of life.

ARTICLE 323

Cooperation, based on exchange of information and best practices, may cover a selected number of issues to be identified among the following areas:

- (a) poverty reduction and the enhancement of social cohesion;
- (b) employment policy, aiming at more and better jobs with decent working conditions, including with a view to reduce the informal economy and informal employment;
- (c) promoting active labour market measures and efficient employment services, as appropriate, to modernise the labour markets and to adapt to labour market needs of the Parties;
- (d) fostering more inclusive labour markets and social safety systems that integrate disadvantaged people, including people with disabilities and people from minority groups;
- (e) equal opportunities and anti-discrimination, aiming at enhancing gender equality and ensuring equal opportunities between men and women, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief,

disability, age or sexual orientation;

(f) social policy, aiming at enhancing the level of social protection and the social protection systems, in terms of quality, accessibility and financial sustainability;

(g) enhancing the participation of social partners and promoting social dialogue, including through strengthening the capacity of all relevant stakeholders;

(h) promoting health and safety at work; and

(i) awareness and dialogue in the field of corporate social responsibility.

ARTICLE 324

The Parties shall encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organisations and in particular social partners, in policy development and reforms and in the cooperation between the Parties as provided for in the relevant part of Title VIII (Institutional, General and Final Provisions) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 325

The Parties shall aim at enhancing cooperation on employment and social policy matters in all relevant regional, multilateral and international fora and organisations.

ARTICLE 326

The Parties shall promote corporate social responsibility and accountability and encourage responsible business practices, such as those promoted by a number of international corporate social responsibility guidelines and especially the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

ARTICLE 327

A regular dialogue may take place on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 15 **Public health**

ARTICLE 328

The Parties agree to develop their cooperation in the field of public health, with a view to raising the level of public health safety and protection of human health as an essential component of sustainable development and economic growth.

ARTICLE 329

The cooperation shall cover the following areas, in particular:

- (a) strengthening of the public health system of Georgia, in particular through continuing health sector reform, ensuring high-quality healthcare, development of human resources for health, improving health governance and healthcare financing;
- (b) epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases, such as for example HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and tuberculosis, as well as antimicrobial resistance, as well as increased preparedness for public health threats and emergencies;
- (c) prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, mainly through exchange of information and best practices, promoting healthy lifestyles, physical activity and addressing major health determinants, such as nutrition, addiction to alcohol, drugs and tobacco;
- (d) quality and safety of substances of human origin;
- (e) health information and knowledge; and
- (f) effective implementation of international health agreements to which the Parties are party.

CHAPTER 16 **Education, training and youth**

ARTICLE 330

The Parties shall cooperate in the field of education and training to intensify cooperation and dialogue, including dialogue on policy issues. The Parties shall cooperate to promote lifelong learning, encourage cooperation and transparency at all levels of education and training, with a special focus on higher education.

ARTICLE 331

This cooperation in the field of education and training shall focus, *inter alia*, on the following areas:

- (a) promoting lifelong learning, which is a key to growth and jobs, and can allow citizens to participate fully in society;
- (b) modernising education and training systems, including arts education, enhancing quality, relevance and access throughout the education ladder from early

childhood education and care to tertiary education;

- (c) promoting quality in higher education in a manner which is consistent with the Bologna Process;
- (d) reinforcing international academic cooperation ;
- (e) encouraging the learning of foreign languages;
- (f) promoting progress towards recognition of qualifications and competences and ensuring transparency in the area;
- (g) promoting cooperation in vocational education and training.

ARTICLE 332

The Parties agree to cooperate in the field of youth to:

- (a) reinforce cooperation and exchanges in the field of youth policy and non-formal education for young people and youth workers;
- (b) support young people's and youth workers' mobility as a means to promote intercultural dialogue and the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competences outside the formal educational systems, including through volunteering in line with national legislation;
- (c) promote cooperation between youth organisations.

CHAPTER 17 **Cooperation in the cultural field**

ARTICLE 333

The Parties will promote cultural cooperation taking duly into account the principles enshrined in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005. The Parties may seek a regular policy dialogue in areas of mutual interest, including the development of cultural industries in the UK and Georgia. Cooperation between the Parties will foster intercultural dialogue, including through the participation of the culture sector and civil society from the UK and Georgia.

ARTICLE 334

The Parties shall concentrate their cooperation in a number of fields in line with national legislation:

- (a) cultural cooperation and cultural exchanges;
- (b) mobility of art and artists and strengthening of the capacity of the cultural sector;
- (c) intercultural dialogue;
- (d) dialogue on cultural policy; and
- (e) cooperation in international fora such as UNESCO and the Council of Europe, *inter alia*, in order to foster cultural diversity, and preserve and valorise cultural and historical heritage.

CHAPTER 18 **Cooperation in the audiovisual and media fields**

ARTICLE 335

The Parties will promote cooperation in the audio-visual field. Cooperation shall strengthen the audio-visual industries in the UK and Georgia in particular through training of professionals and exchange of information.

ARTICLE 336

1. The Parties may develop a regular dialogue in the field of audio-visual and media policies and cooperate to reinforce independence and professionalism of the media, in compliance with relevant European standards, including standards of the Council of Europe and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005.
2. Cooperation could include, *inter alia*, the issue of the training of journalists and other media professionals.

ARTICLE 337

The Parties may concentrate their cooperation on a number of fields:

- (a) dialogue on audio-visual and media policies;

- (b) dialogue in international fora (such as UNESCO and the WTO); and
- (c) audio-visual and media cooperation including cooperation in the field of cinema.

ARTICLE 338

The Parties will facilitate cooperation between national regulatory authorities in the field of broadcasting of Georgia and the UK.

CHAPTER 19 **Cooperation in the field of sport and physical activity**

ARTICLE 339

The Parties shall promote cooperation in the field of sport and physical activity through the exchange of information and good practices in order to promote a healthy lifestyle and the social and educational values of sport, mobility in sport and in order to fight global threats to sport such as doping, racism and violence.

CHAPTER 20 **Civil society cooperation**

ARTICLE 340

The Parties may enhance a dialogue on civil society cooperation, with the following objectives:

- (a) to strengthen contacts and exchange of information and experience between all sectors of civil society in the UK and in Georgia;
- (b) to ensure a better knowledge and understanding of each other's policies and values, as well as history and culture in their respective countries and in particular among civil society organisations based in the parties territories, thus allowing for a better awareness of opportunities and challenges for future relations.

ARTICLE 341

The Parties shall promote dialogue and cooperation between civil society stakeholders from both sides as an integral part of the relations between the UK and Georgia. The aims of such a dialogue and such cooperation are:

- (a) to ensure involvement of civil society in UK-Georgia relations, in particular in the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement;

- (b) to enhance civil society participation in the public decision-making process, particularly by maintaining an open, transparent and regular dialogue between the public institutions and representative associations and civil society;
- (c) to facilitate an enabling environment for institution-building and development of civil society organisations in various ways, including inter alia advocacy support, informal and formal networking, mutual visits and workshops enabling legal framework for civil society, and
- (d) to enable civil society representatives from each side to become acquainted with the processes of consultation and dialogue between civil society, including social partners, and public authorities in particular with a view to strengthen civil society in the public policy-making process.

ARTICLE 342

A regular dialogue may take place between the Parties on the issues covered by this Chapter.

CHAPTER 21 **Regional development and regional level cooperation**

ARTICLE 343

The Parties shall promote mutual understanding, and bilateral cooperation in the field of regional and local development policy, with the objective of establishing channels of communication and enhancing exchange of information and experience between national and local authorities, socio-economic actors and civil society, including promoting regional economic and business networks and supportive institutions.

ARTICLE 344

The Parties shall, intensify cooperation between their regions, as well as between local level authorities and to promote their economic and institutional development by implementing projects of common interest.

CHAPTER 22 **Civil protection**

ARTICLE 345

The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation on natural and man-made disasters. Cooperation shall be conducted considering the interests of the Parties on

the basis of equality and mutual benefit, as well as taking into account the interdependence existing between the Parties and multilateral activities in the field.

ARTICLE 346

Cooperation shall aim at improving the prevention of, preparation for and response to natural and man-made disasters.

ARTICLE 347

The Parties shall, *inter alia*, exchange information and expertise and implement joint activities on bilateral basis and/or within the framework of multilateral programmes. Cooperation can take place, *inter alia*, through the implementation of specific agreements and/or administrative arrangements in this field concluded between the Parties.

ARTICLE 348

The cooperation may cover the following objectives:

- (a) to exchange and regularly update contact details in order to ensure continuity of dialogue and in order to be able to contact each other on a 24-hour basis;
- (b) facilitating mutual assistance in case of major emergencies, as appropriate and subject to the availability of sufficient resources;
- (c) exchanging early warnings, including requests for and offers of assistance;
- (d) exchanging information on the provision of assistance by the Parties to third countries for emergencies;
- (e) cooperating on Host Nation Support when requesting/providing assistance;
- (f) exchange of best practices and guidelines in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- (g) cooperating on Disaster Risk Reduction by addressing, *inter alia*, institutional linkages and advocacy; information, education and communication; and best practices aiming at preventing or mitigating the impact of natural hazards;
- (h) cooperating on improving the knowledge base on disasters and on hazard and risk assessment for disaster management;
- (i) cooperating on the assessment of the environmental and public health impact of disasters;

- (j) inviting experts to specific technical workshops and symposia on civil protection issues;
- (k) inviting, on a case-by-case basis, observers to specific exercises and trainings organised by the UK and/or Georgia; and
- (l) strengthening cooperation on the most effective use of available civil protection capabilities.

TITLE VII
Financial assistance, and anti-fraud and control provisions

CHAPTER 1
Financial assistance

ARTICLE 349

1. Georgia may benefit from financial assistance to contribute to achieving the objectives of this Agreement, if agreed by both Parties. Any financial assistance will be provided in accordance with the following Articles of this Agreement.
2. Financial assistance covers a range of forms of such assistance and means by which it may occur, including assistance provided through multilateral and regional organisations.

ARTICLE 350

In order to make the best use of the resources available, the Parties shall endeavour to implement any assistance in close cooperation and coordination with other donor countries, donor organisations and international financial institutions, and in line with international principles of aid effectiveness.

ARTICLE 351

The Parties shall implement any assistance in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and shall cooperate in protecting the financial interests of the UK and of Georgia. The Parties shall take effective measures to prevent and fight fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities, inter alia by means of mutual administrative assistance and mutual legal assistance in the fields covered by this Agreement.

TITLE VIII

Institutional, general, and final provisions

CHAPTER 1

Institutional framework

ARTICLE 352

The Parties shall hold a regular Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum, currently titled as the Wardrop Strategic Dialogue, in the configuration, and at the level and frequency agreed by mutual consent.

Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum

ARTICLE 353

1. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum established by Article 352 shall supervise and monitor the application and implementation of this Agreement and periodically review the functioning of this Agreement in the light of its objectives.
2. In addition to supervising and monitoring the application and implementation of this Agreement, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement, and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 354

1. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall consist of the representatives of the Parties, at the level agreed by the Parties.
2. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall establish its own rules of procedure, and shall adopt any decisions by consensus.
3. Notwithstanding Article 352, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall meet in a specific configuration to address all issues related to Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall meet in that configuration at least once a year. The Parties may establish specific rules of procedure for the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in this configuration.
4. The sub-committees established under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall inform the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in paragraph 3, of the date and agenda of their meetings sufficiently in advance of their meetings. They shall report on their activities at each regular meeting of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum

in Trade configuration.

5. The existence of any sub-committees established under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) shall not prevent either Party from bringing any matter directly to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum, including in its Trade configuration, as set out in paragraph 3.

6. Nothing in this Agreement shall restrict cooperation between the UK Parliament and the Parliament of Georgia.

7. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, any decisions adopted by the Association Council, Association Committee or any other Committees or sub-committees established by the EU-Georgia Agreement before the EU-Georgia Agreement ceased to apply to the United Kingdom shall, to the extent those decisions relate to the Parties to this Agreement, be deemed to have been adopted, *mutatis mutandis* and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, by the equivalent body, or sub-committee in this Agreement.

8. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall be chaired in turn by a representative of the UK and a representative of Georgia, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

ARTICLE 355

1. For the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Agreement, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum by agreement between the Parties shall have the power to take decisions within the scope of this Agreement, including in its Trade configuration as set out in Article 354(3). The decisions shall be binding upon the Parties, which shall take appropriate measures, including if necessary action by bodies established under this Agreement, in line with provisions of this Agreement to implement the decisions taken. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum may also make recommendations.

2. In accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall have the power to update or amend the Annexes to this Agreement, without prejudice to any specific provisions under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement. Where the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum has agreed to update or amend an Annex to this Agreement, such updates or amendments that are subject to the fulfilment of each Party's domestic legal requirements shall enter into force in accordance with those domestic legal requirements, or, in other cases, in accordance with the decision of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum.

CHAPTER 2

General and final provisions

ARTICLE 356

Access to courts and administrative organs

Within the scope of this Agreement, the Parties undertake to ensure that natural and legal persons of the other Party have access free of discrimination in relation to its own nationals to the competent courts and administrative organs of the Parties to defend their individual rights, including property rights.

ARTICLE 357

Security exceptions

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from taking any measures:

- (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its essential security interests;
- (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war matériel or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
- (c) which it considers essential to its own security, in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war, or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

ARTICLE 358

Non-discrimination

1. In the fields covered by this Agreement and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- (a) the arrangements applied by Georgia in respect of the UK shall not give rise to any discrimination between nationals, companies or firms of the UK;
- (b) the arrangements applied by the UK in respect of Georgia shall not give rise to any discrimination between nationals, companies or firms of Georgia.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the right of the Parties to apply the relevant provisions of their fiscal legislation to taxpayers who

are not in identical situations as regards their place of residence.

ARTICLE 359

Fulfilment of obligations

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall ensure that the objectives set out in this Agreement are attained.
2. The Parties agree to consult promptly through appropriate channels at the request of either Party, to discuss any matter concerning the interpretation, implementation or the application in good faith of this Agreement and other relevant aspects of the relations between the Parties.
3. The Parties shall refer to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum any dispute related to the interpretation, implementation or the application in good faith of this Agreement in accordance with Article 360. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum may settle a dispute by means of a binding decision.

ARTICLE 360

Dispute settlement

1. When a dispute arises between the Parties concerning the interpretation, implementation or the application in good faith of this Agreement, any Party shall submit to the other Party and the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum a formal request that the matter in dispute be resolved. By way of derogation, disputes concerning the interpretation, implementation or the application in good faith of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall be governed exclusively by Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of that Title.
2. The Parties shall endeavour to resolve the dispute by entering into good faith consultations within the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum created in Article 352 of this Agreement, with the aim of reaching a mutually acceptable solution in the shortest time possible.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 352 if a Party makes a formal request that a dispute be resolved, the Parties shall meet in the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum within 1 month of that request being made. Without prejudice to other configurations of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum, the Parties shall provide the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in this configuration with all information required for a thorough examination of the situation.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 352, as long as a dispute is not

resolved, the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall meet at regular intervals to discuss the dispute. A dispute shall be deemed to be resolved when the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum has taken a binding decision to settle the matter as provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 359 of this Agreement, or when it has declared that the dispute is at an end.

5. All information disclosed during the dispute shall remain confidential.

ARTICLE 361

Appropriate measures in case of non-fulfilment of obligations

1. A Party may take appropriate measures, if the matter is not resolved within three months of the date of notification of a formal request for dispute settlement in accordance with Article 360 of this Agreement and if the complaining Party continues to consider that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement. The requirement for a three month consultation period may be waived by mutual agreement of the Parties and shall not apply to exceptional cases set out in paragraph 3 of this Article.
2. In the selection of appropriate measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement. Except in cases described in paragraph 3 of this Article, such measures may not include the suspension of any rights or obligations provided for under provisions of this Agreement set out in Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters). The measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be notified immediately to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum and shall be the subject of consultations in accordance with Article 359(2) of this Agreement, and of dispute settlement in accordance with Article 359(3) and Article 360 of this Agreement.

3. The exceptions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall concern:
 - (a) denunciation of this Agreement not sanctioned by the general rules of international law, or
 - (b) violation by the other Party of any of the essential elements of this Agreement, referred to in Article 2 of Title I (General Principles) of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 362

Amendments

Without prejudice to Article 355(2) or any specific provision under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, the Parties may agree, in writing, to amend this Agreement. An amendment shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the later of the Parties' notifications that they have completed their internal

procedures, or on such date as the Parties may agree.

ARTICLE 363

Annexes and Protocols

The Annexes and Protocols to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE 364

Duration

1. This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
2. Either Party may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. Subject to Article 366(7), this Agreement shall terminate six months from the date of receipt of such notification.

ARTICLE 365

Territorial application

1. This Agreement shall apply, to the extent that and under the conditions which the EU-Georgia Agreement applied immediately before it ceased to apply to the United Kingdom, on the one hand, to the United Kingdom and the following territories for whose international relations it is responsible: (a) Gibraltar; (b) the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and, on the other hand, to the territory of Georgia.
2. The application of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, in relation to Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia over which the Government of Georgia does not exercise effective control, shall commence once Georgia ensures the full implementation and enforcement of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, respectively, on its entire territory.
3. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall adopt a decision on when the full implementation and enforcement of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, on the entire territory of Georgia, is ensured.
4. Should a Party consider that the full implementation and enforcement of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, respectively, is no longer ensured in the regions of Georgia referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article,

that Party may request the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum to reconsider the continued application of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, respectively, in relation to the regions concerned. The Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum shall examine the situation and adopt a decision on the continued application of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, respectively, within three months of the request. If the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum does not adopt a decision within three months of the request, the application of this Agreement, or of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) thereof, respectively, shall be suspended in relation to the regions concerned until the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum adopts a decision.

5. Decisions of Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum under this Article on the application of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall cover the entirety of that Title and cannot only cover parts of that title.

ARTICLE 366

Entry into force and provisional application

1. This Agreement shall be ratified or approved in accordance with each of the Parties' own internal procedures. Each Party shall notify the other Party of the completion of those procedures.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the later of:

(a) the date on which the EU-Georgia Agreement ceases to apply to the United Kingdom, or

(b) The date of receipt of the later of the Parties' notifications that they have completed their internal procedures.

3. Pending entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties may agree to provisionally apply this Agreement in accordance with each of the Parties' own internal legislation and procedures.

4. Where agreed pursuant to Article 366(3), this Agreement shall be applied provisionally between the Parties on the later of:

(a) the date on which the EU-Georgia Agreement ceases to apply to the United Kingdom, or

(b) the date of receipt of the later of the notification of provisional application from the United Kingdom or of the ratification or provisional application from Georgia.

5. Notifications regarding completion of internal procedures under paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall be submitted by the United Kingdom to Georgia's Ministry

of Foreign Affairs or its successor and by Georgia to the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office or its successor.

6. If pending the entry into force of this Agreement it is provisionally applied pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4, unless this instrument provides otherwise, all references in this Agreement to the date of entry into force shall be deemed to refer to the date such provisional application takes effect, to the extent permitted by national legislation.

7. Either Party may give written notification to the other Party of its intention to terminate the provisional application of this Agreement. Notwithstanding Article 364(2), termination of provisional application shall take effect two months after receipt of the notification by the other Party.

ARTICLE 367

Reference to EU Law

1. Except as otherwise provided, reference in this Agreement to EU law are to be read as reference to that EU law in force as incorporated or implemented in United Kingdom law as retained EU law on the day after the UK ceases to be bound by the relevant EU law.

2. In this Article “United Kingdom law” includes the law of the territories for whose international relations in the United Kingdom is responsible to whom this Agreement extends, as set out in Paragraph 1 of Article 365.

ARTICLE 368

Authentic texts

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the English and Georgian languages, each text being equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Authorities, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at London on this 21st day of October 2019 in the English and Georgian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

**For the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland:**

DOMINIC RAAB

For Georgia:

DAVID ZALKALIANI

ANNEX I

FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE

The Parties shall, in the context of the implementation of this or other Agreements, ensure a legal level of data protection which at least corresponds to that set out in the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data, signed on 28 January 1981 (ETS No 108) and its Additional Protocol, regarding Supervisory Authorities and Transborder Data Flows, signed on 8 November 2001 (ETS No 181). Where relevant, the Parties shall take into account Recommendation No. R (87) 15 of September 1987 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Regulating the Use of Personal Data in the Police Sector.

ANNEX II
ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

ANNEX II-A

**PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANNUAL DUTY-FREE
TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS
(United Kingdom)**

CN code 2012	Product description	Volume (tonnes)
0703 20 00	Garlic, fresh or chilled	30

ANNEX II-B

PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ENTRY PRICE⁽¹⁾

for which the ad valorem component of the import duty is exempted
(United Kingdom)

CN code 2012	Product description
0702 00 00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0707 00 05	Cucumbers, fresh or chilled
0709 91 00	Globe artichokes, fresh or chilled
0709 93 10	Courgettes, fresh or chilled
0805 10 20	Sweet oranges, fresh
0805 20 10	Clementines
0805 20 30	Monreales and satsumas
0805 20 50	Mandarins and wilkins
0805 20 70	Tangerines
0805 20 90	Tangelos, ortaniques, malaquinas and similar citrus hybrids (excl. clementines, monreales, satsumas, mandarins, wilkins and tangerines)
0805 50 10	Lemons 'Citrus limon, Citrus limonum'
0806 10 10	Table grapes, fresh
0808 10 80	Apples, fresh (excl. cider apples, in bulk, from 16 September to 15 December)
0808 30 90	Pears, fresh (excl. perry pears in bulk from 1 August to 31 December)
0809 10 00	Apricots, fresh
0809 21 00	Sour cherries 'Prunus cerasus', fresh
0809 29 00	Cherries (excl. sour cherries), fresh
0809 30 10	Nectarines, fresh
0809 30 90	Peaches (excl. nectarines), fresh
0809 40 05	Plums, fresh
2009 61 10	Grape juice, incl. grape must, unfermented, Brix value <= 30 at 20 °C, value of > EUR 18 per 100 kg, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. containing spirit)

⁽¹⁾ See United Kingdom WTO Goods Schedule (Part I, Section I-A of the United Kingdom Goods Schedule)

CN code 2012	Product description
2009 69 19	Grape juice, incl. grape must, unfermented, Brix value > 67 at 20 °C, value of > EUR 22 per 100 kg, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. containing spirit)
2009 69 51	Concentrated grape juice, incl. grape must, unfermented, Brix value > 30 but <= 67 at 20 °C, value of > EUR 18 per 100 kg, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. containing spirit)
2009 69 59	Grape juice, incl. grape must, unfermented, Brix value > 30 but <= 67 at 20 °C, value of > EUR 18 per 100 kg, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. concentrated or containing spirit)
2204 30 92	Grape must, unfermented, concentrated within the meaning of Additional Note 7 to chapter 22, of a density <= 1,33 g/cm ³ at 20 °C and of an actual alcoholic strength <= 1 % vol but > 0,5 % vol (excl. grape must whose fermentation has been arrested by the addition of alcohol)
2204 30 94	Grape must, unfermented, non-concentrated, of a density <= 1,33 g/cm ³ at 20 °C and of an actual alcoholic strength <= 1 % vol but > 0,5 % vol (excl. grape must whose fermentation has been arrested by the addition of alcohol)
2204 30 96	Grape must, unfermented, concentrated within the meaning of Additional Note 7 to chapter 22, of a density > 1,33 g/cm ³ at 20 °C and of an actual alcoholic strength <= 1 % vol but > 0,5 % vol (excl. grape must whose fermentation has been arrested by the addition of alcohol)
2204 30 98	Grape must, unfermented, non-concentrated, of a density > 1,33 g/cm ³ at 20 °C and of an actual alcoholic strength <= 1 % vol but > 0,5 % vol (excl. grape must whose fermentation has been arrested by the addition of alcohol)

ANNEX II-C
**PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANTI-CIRCUMVENTION
MECHANISM (United Kingdom)**

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
Agricultural products			
1 Beef, pork and meat	0201 10 00	Carcases or half-carcases of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	4 400
	0201 20 20	Compensated quarters of bovine animals with bone in, fresh or chilled	
	0201 20 30	Unseparated or separated forequarters of bovine animals, with bone in, fresh or chilled	
	0201 20 50	Unseparated or separated hindquarters of bovine animals, with bone in, fresh or chilled	
	0201 20 90	Fresh or chilled bovine cuts, with bone in (excl. carcases and half-carcases, 'compensated quarters', forequarters and hindquarters)	
	0201 30 00	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	
	0202 10 00	Frozen bovine carcases and half-carcases	
	0202 20 10	Frozen 'compensated' bovine quarters, with bone in	
	0202 20 30	Frozen unseparated or separated bovine forequarters, with bone in	
	0202 20 50	Frozen unseparated or separated bovine hindquarters, with bone in	
	0202 20 90	Frozen bovine cuts, with bone in (excl. carcases and half-carcases, 'compensated' quarters, forequarters and hindquarters)	
	0202 30 10	Frozen bovine boneless forequarters, whole or cut in max. 5 pieces, each quarter in 1 block; 'compensated' quarters in 2 blocks, one containing the forequarter, whole or cut in max. 5 pieces, and the other the whole hindquarter, excl. the tenderloin, in one piece	
	0202 30 50	Frozen bovine boneless crop, chuck and blade and brisket cuts	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0202 30 90	Frozen bovine boneless meat (excl. forequarters, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, each quarter being in a single block ‘compensated’ quarters in two blocks, one of which contains the forequarter, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, and the other, the hindquarter, excl. the tenderloin, in one piece, crop, chuck and blade and brisket cuts)	
	0203 11 10	Fresh or chilled domestic swine carcasses and half-carcasses	
	0203 12 11	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	
	0203 12 19	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine shoulders and cuts thereof	
	0203 19 11	Fresh or chilled fore-ends and cuts thereof of domestic swine	
	0203 19 13	Fresh or chilled loins and cuts thereof of domestic swine	
	0203 19 15	Fresh or chilled bellies ‘streaky’ and cuts thereof of domestic swine	
	0203 19 55	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	
	0203 19 59	Fresh or chilled meat of domestic swine, with bone in (excl. carcasses and half carcasses, hams, shoulders and cuts therof, and fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	
	0203 21 10	Frozen domestic swine carcasses and half-carcasses	
	0203 22 11	Frozen hams and cuts thereof of domestic swine, with bone in	
	0203 22 19	Frozen shoulders and cuts thereof of domestic swine, with bone in	
	0203 29 11	Frozen fore-ends and cuts thereof of domestic swine	
	0203 29 13	Frozen loins and cuts thereof of domestic swine, with bone in	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0203 29 15	Frozen bellies 'streaky' and cuts thereof of domestic swine	
	0203 29 55	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	
	0203 29 59	Frozen meat of domestic swine, with bone in (excl. carcases and half-carcases, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, and fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	
	0204 22 50	Fresh or chilled sheep legs	
	0204 22 90	Fresh or chilled cuts of sheep, with bone in (excl. short forequarters, chines and/or best ends, and legs)	
	0204 23 00	Fresh or chilled boneless cuts of sheep	
	0204 42 30	Frozen sheep chines and/or best ends	
	0204 42 50	Frozen sheep legs	
	0204 42 90	Frozen cuts of sheep, with bone in (excl. carcases and half-carcases, short forequarters, chines and/or best ends, and legs)	
	0204 43 10	Frozen meat of lambs, boneless	
	0204 43 90	Frozen meat of sheep, boneless (excl. lamb)	
2 Poultry meat	0207 11 30	Fresh or chilled, plucked and drawn fowls of species Gallus domesticus, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '70 % chickens'	550
	0207 11 90	Fresh or chilled, plucked and drawn fowls of species Gallus domesticus, without heads, feet, necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '65 % chickens', and other forms of fresh or chilled fowl, not cut in pieces (excl. '83 % and 70 % chickens')	
	0207 12 10	Frozen fowls of species Gallus domesticus, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '70 % chickens'	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 12 90	Frozen fowls of species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , plucked and drawn, without heads, feet, necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as ‘65 % chickens’, and other forms of fowl, not cut in pieces (excl. ‘70 % chickens’)	
	0207 13 10	Fresh or chilled boneless cuts of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 13 20	Fresh or chilled halves or quarters of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 13 30	Fresh or chilled whole wings, with or without tips, of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 13 50	Fresh or chilled breasts and cuts thereof of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 13 60	Fresh or chilled legs and cuts thereof of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 13 99	Fresh or chilled edible offal of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> (excl. livers)	
	0207 14 10	Frozen boneless cuts of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 14 20	Frozen halves or quarters of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 14 30	Frozen whole wings, with or without tips, of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
	0207 14 50	Frozen breasts and cuts thereof of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 14 60	Frozen legs and cuts thereof of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 14 99	Frozen edible offal of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> (excl. livers)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 24 10	Fresh or chilled, plucked and drawn turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '80 % turkeys'	
	0207 24 90	Fresh or chilled, plucked and drawn turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , without heads, feet, necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '73 % turkeys', and other forms of fresh or chilled turkeys, not cut in pieces (excl. '80 % turkeys')	
	0207 25 10	Frozen turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '80 % turkeys'	
	0207 25 90	Frozen turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , plucked and drawn, without heads, feet, necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '73 % turkeys', and other forms of turkeys, not cut in pieces (excl. '80 % turkeys')	
	0207 26 10	Fresh or chilled boneless cuts of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 26 20	Fresh or chilled halves or quarters of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 26 30	Fresh or chilled whole wings, with or without tips, of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 26 50	Fresh or chilled breasts and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 26 60	Fresh or chilled drumsticks and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 26 70	Fresh or chilled legs and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in (excl. drumsticks)	
	0207 26 80	Fresh or chilled cuts of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in (excl. halves or quarters, whole wings, with or without tips, backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips, breasts, legs and cuts thereof)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 26 99	Fresh or chilled edible offal of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> (excl. livers)	
	0207 27 10	Frozen boneless cuts of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 27 20	Frozen halves and quarters of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 27 30	Frozen whole wings, with or without tips, of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	
	0207 27 50	Frozen breasts and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 27 60	Frozen drumsticks and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in	
	0207 27 70	Frozen legs and cuts thereof of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in (excl. drumsticks)	
	0207 27 80	Frozen cuts of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> , with bone in (excl. halves or quarters, whole wings, with or without tips, backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips, breasts, legs and cuts thereof)	
	0207 27 99	Frozen edible offal of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i> (excl. livers)	
	0207 41 30	Fresh or chilled domestic ducks, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards '70 % ducks'	
	0207 41 80	Fresh or chilled domestic ducks, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, '63 % ducks' or otherwise presented	
	0207 42 30	Frozen domestic ducks, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards '70 % ducks'	
	0207 42 80	Frozen domestic ducks, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, '63 % ducks' or otherwise presented	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 44 10	Fresh or chilled cuts of domestic ducks, boneless	
	0207 44 21	Fresh or chilled halves or quarters of domestic ducks	
	0207 44 31	Fresh or chilled whole wings of domestic ducks	
	0207 44 41	Fresh or chilled backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips of domestic ducks	
	0207 44 51	Fresh or chilled breasts and cuts thereof, of domestic ducks, with bone in	
	0207 44 61	Fresh or chilled legs and cuts thereof, of domestic ducks, with bone in	
	0207 44 71	Fresh or chilled paletots of domestic ducks, with bone in	
	0207 44 81	Fresh or chilled cuts of domestic ducks, with bone in, n.e.s.	
	0207 44 99	Fresh or chilled edible offal of domestic ducks (excl. livers)	
	0207 45 10	Frozen cuts of domestic ducks, boneless	
	0207 45 21	Frozen halves or quarters of domestic ducks	
	0207 45 31	Frozen whole wings of domestic ducks	
	0207 45 41	Frozen backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips of domestic ducks	
	0207 45 51	Frozen breasts and cuts thereof, of domestic ducks, with bone in	
	0207 45 61	Frozen legs and cuts thereof, of domestic ducks, with bone in	
	0207 45 81	Frozen cuts of domestic ducks, with bone in, n.e.s.	
	0207 45 99	Frozen edible offal of domestic ducks (excl. livers)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 51 10	Fresh or chilled domestic geese, not cut in pieces, plucked, bled, not drawn, with heads and feet '82 % geese'	
	0207 51 90	Fresh or chilled domestic geese, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts and gizzards, '75 % geese' or otherwise presented	
	0207 52 90	Frozen domestic geese, not cut in pieces, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts and gizzards, '75 % geese' or otherwise presented	
	0207 54 10	Fresh or chilled cuts of domestic geese, boneless	
	0207 54 21	Fresh or chilled halves or quarters of domestic geese	
	0207 54 31	Fresh or chilled whole wings of domestic geese	
	0207 54 41	Fresh or chilled backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips of domestic geese	
	0207 54 51	Fresh or chilled breasts and cuts thereof, of domestic geese, with bone in	
	0207 54 61	Fresh or chilled legs and cuts thereof, of domestic geese, with bone in	
	0207 54 71	Fresh or chilled paletots of domestic geese, with bone in	
	0207 54 81	Fresh or chilled cuts of domestic geese, with bone in, n.e.s.	
	0207 54 99	Fresh or chilled edible offal of domestic geese (excl. livers)	
	0207 55 10	Frozen cuts of domestic geese, boneless	
	0207 55 21	Frozen halves or quarters of domestic geese	
	0207 55 31	Frozen whole wings of domestic geese	
	0207 55 41	Frozen backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips of domestic geese	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0207 55 51	Frozen breasts and cuts thereof, of domestic geese, with bone in	
	0207 55 61	Frozen legs and cuts thereof, of domestic geese, with bone in	
	0207 55 81	Frozen cuts of domestic geese, with bone in, n.e.s.	
	0207 55 99	Frozen edible offal of domestic geese (excl. livers)	
	0207 60 05	Fresh, chilled or frozen domestic guinea fowls, not cut in pieces	
	0207 60 10	Fresh, chilled or frozen cuts of domestic guinea fowls, boneless	
	0207 60 31	Fresh, chilled or frozen whole wings of domestic guinea fowls	
	0207 60 41	Fresh, chilled or frozen backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing-tips of domestic guinea fowls	
	0207 60 51	Fresh, chilled or frozen breasts and cuts thereof, of domestic guinea fowls, with bone in	
	0207 60 61	Fresh, chilled or frozen legs and cuts thereof, of domestic guinea fowls, with bone in	
	0207 60 81	Fresh, chilled or frozen cuts of domestic guinea fowls, with bone in, n.e.s.	
	0207 60 99	Fresh, chilled or frozen edible offal of domestic guinea fowls (excl. livers)	
	1602 31 11	Preparations containing exclusively uncooked turkey meat (excl. sausages and similar products)	
	1602 31 19	Meat or offal of turkeys ‘poultry’, prepared or preserved, containing $\geq 57\%$ by weight of meat or offal of poultry (excl. containing exclusively uncooked turkey meat, sausages and similar products, finely homogenised preparations put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight of $\leq 250\text{ g}$, preparations of liver and meat extracts)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	1602 31 80	Meat or offal of domestic turkeys, prepared or preserved, containing < 57 % by weight 'excl. bones' of meat or offal of poultry (excl. sausages and similar products, finely homogenised preparations put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight of <= 250 g, preparations of liver and meat extracts)	
	1602 32 11	Uncooked, prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus containing >= 57 % meat or offal of poultry (excl. sausages and similar products, and preparations of liver)	
	1602 32 19	Cooked, prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus containing >= 57 % meat or offal of poultry (excl. sausages and similar products, finely homogenised preparations put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight of <= 250 g, preparations of liver and meat extracts)	
	1602 32 30	Prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus containing >= 25 % but < 57 % of poultry meat or offal (excl. sausages and similar products, finely homogenised preparations put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight of <= 250 g, preparations of liver and meat extracts)	
	1602 32 90	Prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus (excl. that containing >= 25 % meat or offal of poultry, meat or offal of turkeys or guinea fowl, sausages and similar products, finely homogenised preparations put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight of <= 250 g, preparations of liver and meat extracts and juices)	
	1602 39 21	Uncooked, prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of ducks, geese and guinea fowl of the species domesticus, containing >= 57 % meat or offal of poultry (excl. sausages and similar products, and preparations of liver)	
3 Dairy products	0402 10 11	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of <= 1,5 %, unsweetened, in immediate packings of <= 2,5 kg	1 650

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0402 10 19	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of <= 1,5 %, unsweetened, in immediate packings of > 2,5 kg	
	0402 10 91	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of <= 1,5 %, sweetened, in immediate packings of <= 2,5 kg	
	0402 10 99	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of <= 1,5 %, sweetened, in immediate packings of > 2,5 kg	
	0405 10 11	Natural butter of a fat content, by weight, of >= 80 % but <= 85 %, in immediate packings of a net content of <= 1 kg (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee)	
	0405 10 19	Natural butter of a fat content, by weight, of >= 80 % but <= 85 % (excl. in immediate packings of a net content of <= 1 kg, and dehydrated butter and ghee)	
	0405 10 30	Recombined butter of a fat content, by weight, of >= 80 % but <= 85 % (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee)	
	0405 10 50	Whey butter of a fat content, by weight, of >= 80 % but <= 85 % (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee)	
	0405 10 90	Butter of a fat content, by weight, of > 85 % but <= 95 % (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee)	
4 Eggs in shell	0407 21 00	Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, in shell (excl. fertilised for incubation)	6 600 (¹)
	0407 29 10	Fresh poultry eggs, in shell (excl. of fowls, and fertilised for incubation)	
	0407 90 10	Poultry eggs, in shell, preserved or cooked	
5 Eggs and albumins	0408 11 80	Egg yolks, dried, for human consumption, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	330
	0408 19 81	Egg yolks, liquid, suitable for human consumption, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	0408 19 89	Egg yolks (other than liquid), frozen or otherwise preserved, suitable for human consumption, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. dried)	
	0408 91 80	Dried birds' eggs, not in shell, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, suitable for human consumption (excl. egg yolks)	
	0408 99 80	Birds' eggs, not in shell, fresh, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, suitable for human consumption (excl. dried and egg yolks)	
	3502 11 90	Egg albumin, dried 'e.g. in sheets, scales, flakes, powder', fit for human consumption	
	3502 19 90	Egg albumin, fit for human consumption (excl. dried (e.g. in sheets, flakes, crystals, powder))	
	3502 20 91	Milk albumin 'lactalbumin', incl. concentrates of two or more whey proteins, containing by weight > 80 % whey proteins, calculated on the dry matter, fit for human consumption, dried (e.g. in sheets, scales, flakes, powder)	
	3502 20 99	Milk albumin 'lactalbumin', incl. concentrates of two or more whey proteins, containing by weight > 80 % whey proteins, calculated on the dry matter, fit for human consumption (excl. dried (e.g. in sheets, flakes, crystals, powder))	
6 Mushrooms	0711 51 00	Mushrooms of the genus 'Agaricus', provisionally preserved, e.g., by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	220
	2003 10 20	Mushrooms of the genus 'Agaricus', provisionally preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, completely cooked	
	2003 10 30	Mushrooms of the genus 'Agaricus', prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. completely cooked mushrooms and provisionally preserved mushrooms)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
7 Cereals	1001 91 90	Wheat seed for sowing (excl. durum, common wheat and spelt)	200 000
	1001 99 00	Wheat and meslin (excl. seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	
	1003 90 00	Barley (excl. seed for sowing)	
	1004 10 00	Oats seed for sowing	
	1004 90 00	Oats (excl. seed for sowing)	
	1005 90 00	Maize (excl. seed for sowing)	
	1101 00 15	Flour of common wheat and spelt	
	1101 00 90	Meslin flour	
	1102 20 10	Maize flour, with fat content of <= 1,5 % by weight	
	1102 20 90	Maize flour, with fat content of > 1,5 % by weight	
	1102 90 10	Barley flour	
	1102 90 90	Cereal flours (excl. wheat, meslin, rye, maize, rice, barley and oat)	
	1103 11 90	Common wheat and spelt groats and meal	
	1103 13 10	Groats and meal of maize, ‘corn’, with a fat content, by weight, of <= 1,5 %	
	1103 13 90	Groats and meal of maize, ‘corn’, with a fat content, by weight, of > 1,5 %	
	1103 19 20	Groats and meal of rye or barley	
	1103 19 90	Groats and meal of cereals (excl. wheat, oats, maize, rice, rye and barley)	
	1103 20 25	Pellets of rye or barley	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	1103 20 40	Maize pellets	
	1103 20 60	Wheat pellets	
	1103 20 90	Cereal pellets (excl. rye, barley, oats, maize, rice and wheat)	
	1104 19 10	Rolled or flaked wheat grains	
	1104 19 50	Rolled or flaked maize grains	
	1104 19 61	Rolled barley grains	
	1104 19 69	Flaked barley grains	
	1104 23 40	Hulled maize grains, even sliced or kibbled; pearled maize grains	
	1104 23 98	Sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked maize grains (excl. rolled, flaked, hulled, pearled, and pellets and flour)	
	1104 29 04	Hulled, even sliced or kibbled barley grains	
	1104 29 05	Pearled barley grains	
	1104 29 08	Sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked barley grains (excl. rolled, flaked, hulled, pearled, and pellets and flour)	
	1104 29 17	Hulled, even sliced or kibbled cereal grains (excl. rice, oats, maize and barley)	
	1104 29 30	Pearled cereal grains (excl. barley, oats, maize or rice)	
	1104 29 51	Cereal grains of wheat, not otherwise worked than kibbled	
	1104 29 59	Cereal grains, not otherwise worked than kibbled (other than barley, oats, maize, wheat and rye)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
7 Cereals	1104 29 81	Wheat grains, sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked (excl. rolled, flaked, flour, pellets, hulled, pearled, and not otherwise worked than kibbled)	
	1104 29 89	Cereal grains, sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked (excl. barley, oats, maize, wheat and rye, and rolled, flaked, flour, pellets, hulled, pearled, not otherwise worked than kibbled, and semi- or wholly milled rice and broken rice)	
	1104 30 10	Wheat germ, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	
	1104 30 90	Cereal germ, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (excl. wheat)	
8 Malt and wheat gluten	1107 10 11	Wheat malt in flour form (excl. roasted)	330
	1107 10 19	Wheat malt (excl. flour and roasted)	
	1107 10 91	Malt in flour form (excl. roasted and wheat)	
	1107 10 99	Malt (excl. roasted, wheat and flour)	
	1107 20 00	Roasted malt	
	1109 00 00	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	
9 Starches	1108 11 00	Wheat starch	550
	1108 12 00	Maize starch	
	1108 13 00	Potato starch	
10 Sugars	1701 12 10	Raw beet sugar, for refining (excl. added flavouring or colouring)	8 000
	1701 12 90	Raw beet sugar (excl. for refining and added flavouring or colouring)	
	1701 91 00	Refined cane or beet sugar, containing added flavouring or colouring, in solid form	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	1701 99 10	White sugar, containing in dry state $\geq 99,5\%$ sucrose (excl. flavoured or coloured)	
	1701 99 90	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing added flavouring or colouring, raw sugar and white sugar)	
	1702 20 10	Maple sugar, in solid form, flavoured or coloured	
	1702 30 10	Isoglucose in solid form, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state $< 20\%$ by weight of fructose	
	1702 30 50	Glucose ‘dextrose’ in the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state $< 20\%$ by weight of glucose (excl. isoglucose)	
	1702 30 90	Glucose in solid form and glucose syrup, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter and not containing fructose or containing in the dry state $< 20\%$ by weight of fructose (excl. isoglucose and glucose ‘dextrose’ in the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated)	
	1702 40 10	Isoglucose in solid form, containing in the dry state $\geq 20\%$ and $< 50\%$ by weight of fructose (excl. invert sugar)	
	1702 40 90	Glucose in solid form and glucose syrup, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, and containing in the dry state $\geq 20\%$ and $< 50\%$ by weight of fructose (excl. isoglucose and invert sugar)	
	1702 60 10	Isoglucose in solid form, containing in the dry state $> 50\%$ by weight of fructose (excl. chemically pure fructose and invert sugar)	
	1702 60 80	Inulin syrup obtained directly by hydrolysis of inulin or oligofructoses, containing in the dry state $> 50\%$ by weight of fructose in free form or as sucrose	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	1702 60 95	Fructose in solid form and fructose syrup not containing added flavouring or colouring matter and containing in the dry state > 50 % by weight of fructose (excl. isoglucose, inulin syrup, chemically pure fructose and invert sugar)	
	1702 90 30	Isoglucose in solid form, containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose, obtained from glucose polymers	
	1702 90 50	Maltodextrine in solid form and maltodextrine syrup (excl. flavoured or coloured)	
	1702 90 71	Sugar and molasses, caramelised, containing in the dry state >= 50 % by weight of sucrose	
	1702 90 75	Sugar and molasses, caramelised, containing in the dry state < 50 % by weight of sucrose, in powder form, whether or not agglomerated	
	1702 90 79	Sugar and molasses, caramelised, containing in the dry state < 50 % by weight of sucrose (excl. sugar and molasses in powder form, whether or not agglomerated)	
	1702 90 80	Inulin syrup, obtained directly by hydrolysis of inulin or oligofructoses, containing in the dry state >= 10 % but <= 50 % by weight of fructose in free form or as sucrose	
	1702 90 95	Sugars in solid form, incl. invert sugar, and sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excl. cane or beet sugar, chemically pure sucrose and maltose, lactose, maple sugar, glucose, fructose, maltodextrine, and syrups thereof, isoglucose, inulin syrup and caramel)	
	2106 90 30	Flavoured or coloured isoglucose syrups	
	2106 90 55	Flavoured or coloured glucose and maltodextrine syrups	
	2106 90 59	Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups (excl. isoglucose, lactose, glucose and maltodextrine syrups)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
11 Bran, sharps and other residues	2302 10 10	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from sifting, milling or other working, with starch content of <= 35 %	2 200
	2302 10 90	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from sifting, milling or other working, with starch content of > 35 %	
	2302 30 10	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of wheat, with a starch content of <= 28 % by weight, and of which the proportion that passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm is <= 10 % by weight or alternatively the proportion that passes through the sieve has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of >= 1,5 % by weight	
	2302 30 90	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from sifting, milling or other working (excl. those with starch content of <= 28 %, provided that either <= 10 % passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm or if > 10 % passes through, the proportion that passes through the sieve has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of >= 1,5 % by weight)	
	2302 40 10	Bran, sharps and other residues, in the form of pellets or not, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals, with a starch content <= 28 % by weight, and of which <= 10 % by weight passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm or, if > 10 % passes through, the proportion that passes through the sieve has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of >= 1,5 % by weight (excl. bran, sharps and other residues of maize, rice or wheat)	
	2302 40 90	Bran, sharps and other residues of cereals, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from sifting, milling or other working (excl. those of maize, rice and wheat and those with a starch content of <= 28 %, provided that either <= 10 % passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm or, if > 10 % passes through, the proportion that passes through has an ash content of >= 1,5 %)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	2303 10 11	Residues from the manufacture of starch from maize, of a protein content, calculated on the dry product, of > 40 % by weight (excl. concentrated steeping liquors)	

Processed agricultural products

12 Sweet corn	0710 40 00	Sweetcorn, uncooked or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, frozen	1 500
	0711 90 30	Sweetcorn provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	
	2001 90 30	Sweetcorn ‘Zea mays var. saccharata’, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	
	2004 90 10	Sweetcorn ‘Zea mays var. saccharata’, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen	
	2005 80 00	Sweetcorn ‘Zea mays var. saccharata’, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. frozen)	
13 Sugar processed	1302 20 10	Dry pectic substances, pectinates and pectates in powder form	6 000
	1302 20 90	Liquid pectic substances, pectinates and pectates	
	1702 50 00	Chemically pure fructose in solid form	
	1702 90 10	Chemically pure maltose, in solid form	
	1704 90 99	Pastes, marzipan, nougat and other prepared sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (excl. chewing gum, white chocolate, throat pastilles and cough drops, gum and jelly confectionery incl. fruit pastes in the form of sugar confectionery, boiled sweets, toffees, caramels and similar sweets, compressed tablets, and pastes incl. marzipan in immediate packings of >= 1 kg)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	1806 10 30	Sweetened cocoa powder, containing $\geq 65\%$ but $< 80\%$ sucrose, incl. inverted sugar expressed as sucrose or isoglucose expressed as sucrose	
	1806 10 90	Sweetened cocoa powder, containing $\geq 80\%$ sucrose, incl. inverted sugar expressed as sucrose or isoglucose expressed as sucrose	
	1806 20 95	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars weighing $> 2\text{ kg}$ or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form, in containers or immediate packings of a content $> 2\text{ kg}$, containing $< 18\%$ by weight of cocoa butter (excl. cocoa powder, chocolate flavour coating and chocolate milk crumb)	
	1901 90 99	Food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing cocoa in a proportion by weight of $< 40\%$, calculated on a totally defatted basis, and food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kefir or similar goods in heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing cocoa in a proportion by weight of $< 5\%$, calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s. (excl. malt extract and preparations for infant food, put up for retail sale, mixes and doughs for preparation of bakers' wares and goods in subheading 1901 90 91)	
	2101 12 98	Preparations with a basis of coffee	
	2101 20 98	Preparations with a basis of tea or maté	
	2106 90 98	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch	
	3302 10 29	Preparations based on odoriferous substances, containing all flavouring agents characterizing a beverage, containing, by weight, $\geq 1,5\%$ milkfat, $\geq 5\%$ sucrose or isoglucose, $\geq 5\%$ glucose or $\geq 5\%$ starch, of a kind used in the drink industries (excl. of an actual alcoholic strength of $> 0,5\%$ vol)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
14 Cereal processed	1904 30 00	Bulgur wheat in the form of worked grains, obtained by cooking hard wheat grains	3 300
	2207 10 00	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of $\geq 80\%$	
	2207 20 00	Denatured ethyl alcohol and other spirits of any strength	
	2208 90 91	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of an alcoholic strength of $< 80\%$ vol, in containers holding $\leq 2\text{ l}$	
	2208 90 99	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of an alcoholic strength of $< 80\%$ vol, in containers holding $> 2\text{ l}$	
	2905 43 00	Mannitol	
	2905 44 11	D-glucitol ‘sorbitol’, in aqueous solution containing $\leq 2\%$ by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content	
	2905 44 19	D-glucitol ‘sorbitol’ in aqueous solution (excl. containing $\leq 2\%$ by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content)	
	2905 44 91	D-glucitol ‘sorbitol’, containing $\leq 2\%$ by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content (excl. in aqueous solution)	
	2905 44 99	D-glucitol ‘sorbitol’ (excl. in aqueous solution and containing $\leq 2\%$ by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content)	
	3505 10 10	Dextrins	
	3505 10 50	Starches, etherified or esterified (excl. dextrins)	
	3505 10 90	Modified starches (excl. etherified starches, esterified starches and dextrins)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	3505 20 30	Glues containing $\geq 25\%$ but $< 55\%$ starches, dextrans or other modified starches by weight (excl. those put up for retail sale and weighing net $\leq 1\text{ kg}$)	
	3505 20 50	Glues containing $\geq 55\%$ but $< 80\%$ starches, dextrans or other modified starches by weight (excl. those put up for retail sale and weighing net $\leq 1\text{ kg}$)	
	3505 20 90	Glues containing $\geq 80\%$ starches, dextrans or other modified starches by weight (excl. those put up for retail sale and weighing net $\leq 1\text{ kg}$)	
	3809 10 10	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations such as dressings and mordants of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, n.e.s., with a basis of amyloseous substances, containing $< 55\%$ of these substances by weight	
	3809 10 30	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations such as dressings and mordants of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, n.e.s., with a basis of amyloseous substances, containing $\geq 55\%$ to $< 70\%$ of these substances by weight	
	3809 10 50	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations such as dressings and mordants of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, n.e.s., with a basis of amyloseous substances, containing $\geq 70\%$ to $< 83\%$ of these substances by weight	
	3809 10 90	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations such as dressings and mordants of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, n.e.s., with a basis of amyloseous substances, containing $\geq 83\%$ of these substances by weight	
	3824 60 11	Sorbitol in aqueous solution, containing $\leq 2\%$ by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content (excl. d-glucitol sorbitol)	

Product category	CN code 2012	Product description	Trigger volume (tonnes)
	3824 60 19	Sorbitol in aqueous solution, containing > 2 % by weight of D-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content (excl. d-glucitol sorbitol)	
	3824 60 91	Sorbitol containing <= 2 % by weight of D-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content (excl. sorbitol in aqueous solution and d-glucitol sorbitol)	
	3824 60 99	Sorbitol containing > 2 % by weight of d-mannitol, calculated on the d-glucitol content (excl. sorbitol in aqueous solution and d-glucitol sorbitol)	
15 Cigarettes	2402 10 00	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos containing tobacco	500
	2402 20 90	Cigarettes, containing tobacco (excl. containing cloves)	

(1) 132 million pieces x 50 g = 6 600t

ANNEX III

COVERAGE

ANNEX III-A

SPS MEASURES

PART 1

Measures applicable to main live animal categories

- I. *Equidae* (including zebras) or asinine species or the offspring of crossing of those species
- II. Bovine animals (including *Bubalus bubalis* and *Bison*)
- III. Ovine and caprine animals
- IV. Porcine animals
- V. Poultry (including fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese)
- VI. Live fish
- VII. Crustaceans
- VIII. Molluscs
- IX. Eggs and gametes of live fish
- X. Hatching eggs
- XI. Semen, ova, embryos
- XII. Other mammals
- XIII. Other birds
- XIV. Reptiles
- XV. Amphibians
- XVI. Other vertebrates
- XVII. Bees

PART 2

Measures applicable to animal products

- I. Main product categories of animal products for human consumption
 - 1. Fresh meat of domestic ungulates, poultry and lagomorphs, farm and wild game, including offal
 - 2. Minced meat, meat preparations, mechanically separated meat (MSM), meat products
 - 3. Live bivalve molluscs
 - 4. Fishery products
 - 5. Raw milk, colostrum, dairy products and colostrum-based products
 - 6. Eggs and eggs products
 - 7. Frogs' legs and snails
 - 8. Rendered animal fats and greaves
 - 9. Treated stomachs, bladders and intestines
 - 10. Gelatine, raw material for the production of gelatine for human consumption
 - 11. Collagen
 - 12. Honey and apicultural products

II. Main product categories of animal by-products

In slaughterhouses	Animal by-products to be fed to fur animals
	Animal by-products for the manufacture of pet food
	Blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain
	Fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
	Animal by-products for the manufacture of derived products for uses outside the feed chain
In dairy plants	Milk, milk-based products and milk-derived products
	Colostrum and colostrum products
In other facilities for the collection or handling of animal by-products (i.e. unprocessed/untreated materials)	Blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain
	Untreated blood products, excluding of equidae, for derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Treated blood products, excluding of equidae, for the manufacture of derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
	Pig bristles from third countries or regions thereof that are free from African swine fever
	Bones and bone products (excluding bone meal), horns and horn products (excluding horn meal) and hooves and hoof products (excluding hoof meal) for uses other than as feed material, organic fertiliser or soil improvers
	Horns and horn products, excluding horn meal, and hooves and hoof products, excluding hoof meal, for the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers
	Gelatine not intended for human consumption to be used by the photographic industry
	Wool and hair
	Treated feathers, parts of feathers and down
In processing plants	Processed animal protein, including mixtures and products other than pet food containing such protein
	Blood products that could be used as feed material
	Treated hides and skins of ungulates

	Treated hides and skins of ruminants and of equidae (21 days)
	Pig bristles from third countries or regions thereof that are not free of African swine fever
	Fish oil to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Rendered fats to be used as feed materials
	Rendered fats for certain purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Gelatine or collagen to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture
	Fat derivatives to be used outside the feed chain
	Fat derivatives to be used as feed or outside the feed chain
	Egg products that could be used as feed material
In pet food plants (including plants manufacturing dog chews and flavouring innards)	Canned pet food
	Processed pet food other than canned pet food
	Dog chews
	Raw pet food for direct sale
	Flavouring innards for use in the manufacture of pet food
In game trophies plants	Treated game trophies and other preparations of birds and ungulates, being solely bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, teeth, hides or skins
	Game trophies or other preparations of birds and ungulates consisting of entire parts not having been treated
In plants or establishments manufacturing intermediate products	Intermediate products
Fertiliser and soil improvers	Processed animal protein including mixtures and products other than pet food containing such protein
	Processed manure, derived products from processed manure and guano from bats
In storage of derived products	All derived products

III. Pathogenic agents

PART 3

Plants, plant products and other objects

Plants, plant products and other objects⁽¹⁾ which are potential carriers of pests that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests.

PART 4

Measures applicable to food and feed additives

Food:

1. food additives (all food additives and colours);
2. processing aids;
3. food flavourings;
4. food enzymes;

Feed⁽²⁾:

5. feed additives;
6. feed materials;
7. compound feed and pet food except if covered by Part 2(II);
8. undesirable substances in feed.

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(1) Packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and growing mediums and any other organisms, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests.

(2) Only animal by-products originated from animals or parts of animals, declared as fit for human consumption may enter into the feed chain of farmed animals.

ANNEX III-B

ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS

Animal welfare standards concerning:

1. stunning and slaughter of animals;
 2. transport of animals and related operations;
 3. farming animals.
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ANNEX III-C

OTHER MEASURES COVERED BY CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE IV

1. Chemicals originating from the migration of substances from packaging materials
 2. Composite products
 3. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
 4. Growth promoting hormones, thyreostatics, certain hormones and B-agonists
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ANNEX IV

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE ANIMAL AND AQUACULTURE DISEASES AND REGULATED PESTS FOR WHICH REGIONAL FREEDOM CAN BE RECOGNISED

ANNEX IV-A

ANIMAL AND FISH DISEASES SUBJECT TO NOTIFICATION, FOR WHICH THE STATUS OF THE PARTIES IS RECOGNISED AND FOR WHICH REGIONALISATION DECISIONS MAY BE TAKEN

1. Foot-and-mouth disease
 2. Swine vesicular disease
 3. Vesicular stomatitis
 4. African horse sickness
 5. African swine fever
 6. Bluetongue
 7. Pathogenic Avian influenza
 8. Newcastle disease (NCD)
 9. Rinderpest
 10. Classical swine fever
 11. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia
 12. Ovine rinderpest (peste des petits ruminants)
 13. Sheep and goat pox
 14. Rift Valley fever
 15. Lumpy skin disease
 16. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
 17. Glanders
 18. Dourine
 19. Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
 20. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)
 21. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)
 22. Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA)
 23. Bonamia ostreae
 24. Marteilia refringens
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ANNEX IV-B

RECOGNITION OF THE PEST STATUS AND PEST FREE AREAS

A. Recognition of pest status

Each Party shall establish and communicate a list of regulated pests based on the following principles:

1. pests not known to occur within any part of its own territory;
2. pests known to occur within any part of its own territory and under official control;
3. pests known to occur within any part of its own territory, under official control and for which pest free areas are established.

Any change to the list of pest status shall be immediately notified to the other Party unless otherwise notified to the relevant international organisation.

B. Recognition of pest free areas

The Parties recognise the concept of pest free areas and its application in respect of relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

ANNEX V

REGIONALISATION/ZONING AND PEST-FREE AREAS

A. Animal and aquaculture diseases

1. Animal diseases

The basis for recognition of the animal disease status of the territory or of a region of a Party shall be the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

The basis for regionalisation decisions for an animal disease shall be the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE.

2. Aquaculture diseases

The basis for regionalisation decisions for aquaculture diseases shall be the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE.

B. Pests

The criteria for the establishment of pest free areas for certain pests shall comply with the provisions of the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 4 on Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas and the definitions of the relevant ISPMs.

C. Criteria for the recognition of the special status for animal diseases of the territory or a region of a Party

1. Where the importing Party considers that its territory or part of its territory is free from an animal disease other than a disease listed in Annex IV-A to this Agreement, it shall present to the exporting Party appropriate supporting documentation, setting out in particular the following criteria:

- the nature of the disease and the history of its occurrence in its territory;
- the results of surveillance testing based on serological, microbiological, pathological or epidemiological investigation and on the fact that the disease must by law be notified to the competent authorities;
- the period over which the surveillance was carried out;
- where applicable, the period during which vaccination against the disease has been prohibited and the geographical area concerned by the prohibition;
- the arrangements for verifying the absence of the disease.

2. The additional guarantees, general or specific, which may be required by the importing Party, must not exceed those, which the importing Party implements nationally.

3. The Parties shall notify each other of any change in the criteria specified in paragraph 1 of point C of this Annex which relate to the disease. The additional guarantees defined in accordance with paragraph 2 of point C of this Annex may, in light of such notification, be amended or withdrawn by the SPS Sub-Committee.

ANNEX VI

PROVISIONAL APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Conditions and provisions for provisional approval of establishments

1. Provisional approval of establishments means that for the purpose of import the importing Party approves provisionally the establishments in the exporting Party on the basis of appropriate guarantees provided by that Party without prior inspection by the importing Party of the individual establishments in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Annex. The procedure and conditions set out in paragraph 4 of this Annex shall be used for modifying or completing the lists provided for in paragraph 2 of this Annex to take account of new applications and guarantees received. Only as regards the initial list of establishments verification may be part of the procedure in accordance with the provisions of point (d) of paragraph 4.
2. The provisional approval shall initially be applied to the following categories of establishments:
 - 2.1. Establishments for products of animal origin for human consumption:
 - slaughterhouses for fresh meat of domestic ungulates, poultry, lagomorphs and farm game (Annex III-A, Part 1);
 - game handling establishments;
 - cutting plants;
 - establishments for minced meat, meat preparation, mechanically separated meat and meat products;
 - purification centres and dispatching centres for live bivalve molluscs;
 - establishments for:
 - eggs products,
 - dairy products,
 - fishery products,
 - treated stomachs, bladders and intestines,
 - gelatine and collagen,
 - fish oil,
 - factory vessels,
 - freezer vessels.
 - 2.2. Approved or registered establishments producing animal by-products and main categories of animal by-products not for human consumption

Type of approved or registered establishment and plants	Product
Slaughterhouses	Animal by-products to be fed to fur animals
	Animal by-products for the manufacture of pet food
	Blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain
	Fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
	Animal by-products for the manufacture of derived products for uses outside the feed chain
Dairy plants	Milk, milk-based products and milk-derived products
	Colostrum and colostrum products

Type of approved or registered establishment and plants	Product
Other facilities for the collection or handling of animal by-products (i.e. unprocessed/ untreated materials	Blood and blood products from equidae to be used outside the feed chain
	Untreated blood products, excluding of equidae, for derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Treated blood products, excluding of equidae, for the manufacture of derived products for purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
	Pig bristles from third countries or regions thereof that are free from African swine fever
	Bones and bone products (excluding bone meal), horns and horn products (excluding horn meal) and hooves and hoof products (excluding hoof meal) for uses other than as feed material, organic fertiliser or soil improvers
	Horns and horn products, excluding horn meal, and hooves and hoof products, excluding hoof meal, for the production of organic fertilisers or soil improvers
	Gelatine not intended for human consumption to be used by the photographic industry
	Wool and hair
	Treated feathers, parts of feathers and down
Processing plants	Processed animal protein, including mixtures and products other than petfood containing such protein
	Blood products that could be used as feed material
	Treated hides and skins of ungulates
	Treated hides and skins of ruminants and of equidae (21 days)
	Pig bristles from third countries or regions thereof that are not free of African swine fever
	Fish oil to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Rendered fats to be used as feed materials

Type of approved or registered establishment and plants	Product
Pet food plants (including plants manufacturing dog chews and flavouring innards)	Rendered fats for certain purposes outside the feed chain for farmed animals
	Gelatine or collagen to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain
	Apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture
	Fat derivatives to be used outside the feed chain
	Fat derivatives to be used as feed or outside the feed chain
	Egg products that could be used as feed material
Game trophies plants	Canned pet food
	Processed pet food other than canned pet food
	Dog chews
	Raw pet food for direct sale
	Flavouring innards for use in the manufacture of pet food
Plants or establishments manufacturing intermediate products	Treated game trophies and other preparations of birds and ungulates, being solely bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, teeth, hides or skins
	Game trophies or other preparations of birds and ungulates consisting of entire parts not having been treated
Fertiliser and soil improvers	Intermediate products
Storage of derived products	Processed animal protein including mixtures and products other than pet food containing such protein
	Processed manure, derived products from processed manure and guano from bats
Storage of derived products	All derived products

3. The importing Party shall draw up lists of provisionally approved establishments as referred to in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 and shall make these lists publicly available.
4. Conditions and procedures for provisional approval:
 - (a) if import of the animal product concerned from the exporting Party has been authorised by the importing Party and the relevant import conditions and certification requirements for the products concerned have been established;
 - (b) if the competent authority of the exporting Party has provided the importing Party with satisfactory guarantees that the establishments appearing on its list or lists meet the relevant health requirements for the products processed of the importing Party and has officially approved the establishments appearing on the lists for exportation to the importing Party;

- (c) in the event of non-compliance with the said guarantees the competent authority of the exporting Party must have a real power to suspend the activities of exportation to the importing Party from an establishment for which that authority provided guarantees;
 - (d) verification in accordance with the provisions of Article 60 of this Agreement by the importing Party may be part of the provisional approval procedure. That verification concerns the structure and the organisation of the competent authority responsible for the approval of the establishment as well as the powers available to that competent authority and the guarantees that it can provide with regard to the implementation of the importing Party's rules. That verification may include on the spot inspection of a certain representative number of establishments appearing on the list or lists provided by the exporting Party;
 - (e) based on the results of the verification provided for in point (d) of this paragraph, the importing Party may amend the existing list of establishments.
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ANNEX VII

PROCESS OF RECOGNITION OF EQUIVALENCE

1. Principles:

- (a) equivalence can be determined for an individual measure, a group of measures or a system related to a certain commodity or a category of commodities or all of them;
- (b) the examination by the importing Party of a request for recognition of equivalence of measures pertaining to a certain commodity of the exporting Party shall not be a reason to disrupt trade or suspend on-going imports from the exporting Party of the commodity in question;
- (c) the process of recognition of equivalence is an interactive process between the exporting Party and the importing Party. The process consists of an objective demonstration of equivalence of individual measures by the exporting Party and an objective assessment of the equivalence with a view to the possible recognition of equivalence by the importing Party;
- (d) the final recognition of equivalence of the relevant measures of the exporting Party rests solely with the importing Party.

2. Preconditions:

- (a) the process depends on the health or pest status, the law and the effectiveness of the inspection and control system related to the commodity in the exporting Party. To this end the law in the sector concerned shall be taken into account, as well as the structure of the competent authority of the exporting Party, the command chain, the authority, the operational procedures and resources, and the effectiveness of the competent authorities as regards inspection and control systems, including the level of enforcement related to the commodity and the regularity and the rapidity of information flow to the importing Party in case of identified hazards. This recognition may be supported by documentation, verification and document, reports and information related to past experiences, assessments and verifications earlier documented;
- (b) the Parties shall initiate the process of recognition of equivalence pursuant to Article 55 of this Agreement;
- (c) the exporting Party shall initiate the process only when no safeguard measures imposed by the importing Party apply to the exporting Party as regards the commodity.

3. The process:

- (a) the exporting Party initiates the process by submitting to the importing Party a request for recognition of equivalence of an individual measure or a group of measures or a system for a commodity or a category of commodities in a sector or sub-sector or all of them;
- (b) when appropriate, this request includes also the request and the required documentation for approval by the importing Party on the basis of equivalence of any programme or plan of the exporting Party required by the importing Party regarding the measures or systems described in point (a) of this paragraph as a condition for allowing import of that commodity or a categories of commodities;
- (c) with this request, the exporting Party:
 - (i) explains the importance for trade of that commodity or categories of commodities;
 - (ii) identifies the individual measure(s) with which it can comply from all the measures expressed in the import conditions of the importing Party applicable to that commodity or category of commodities;
 - (iii) identifies the individual measure(s) for which it seeks equivalence out of the total of the measures expressed in the import conditions of the importing Party, applicable to that commodity or categories of commodities;

- (d) in reply to this request the importing Party explains the overall and individual objective and the rationale behind its measure(s), including the identification of the risk;
 - (e) with this explanation, the importing Party informs the exporting Party on the relationship of its domestic measures and the import conditions for that commodity or categories of commodities;
 - (f) the exporting Party objectively demonstrates to the importing Party that the measures that it has identified are equivalent to the import conditions for that commodity or category of commodities;
 - (g) the importing Party objectively assesses the demonstration of equivalence by the exporting Party;
 - (h) the importing Party concludes whether equivalence is achieved or not;
 - (i) the importing Party provides to the exporting Party full explanation and supporting data for its determination and decision if so required by the exporting Party.
4. Demonstration of equivalence of measures by the exporting party and assessment of this demonstration by the importing Party:
- (a) the exporting Party shall objectively demonstrate equivalence for each of the identified measures of the importing Party expressed in its import conditions. When appropriate, equivalence shall objectively be demonstrated for any plan or program required by the importing Party as a condition to allow import (e.g. residue plan, etc.);
 - (b) objective demonstration and assessment in this context should be based, as far as possible, on:
 - (i) internationally recognised standards; and/or
 - (ii) standards based on proper scientific evidence; and/or
 - (iii) risk assessment; and/or
 - (iv) documents, reports and information related to past experiences, assessments and/or
 - (v) verifications; and
 - (vi) legal status or level of administrative status of the measures; and
 - (vii) level of implementation and enforcement on the basis of, in particular:
 - corresponding and relevant results of surveillance and monitoring programmes;
 - inspection results of the exporting Party;
 - results of analysis with recognised analysis methods;
 - verification and import check results by the importing Party;
 - the performance of the competent authorities of the exporting Party; and
 - earlier experiences.

5. Conclusion of the importing Party

The process may include an inspection or verification;

In case the importing Party arrives at a negative conclusion, it shall provide the exporting Party with a detailed and reasoned explanation.

6. For plants and plant products, equivalence concerning phytosanitary measures, shall be based on the conditions referred to in Article 55(5) of this Agreement.

ANNEX VIII

IMPORT CHECKS AND INSPECTION FEES

A. Principles of import checks

Import checks consist of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks.

As regards animals and animal products, the physical checks and their frequency shall be based on the level of the

risk associated with such imports.

In carrying out the checks for plant health purposes, the importing Party shall ensure that the plants, plant products and other objects shall be meticulously inspected on an official basis, either in their entirety or by inspecting a representative sample, in order to make sure that they are not contaminated by pests.

In the event that the checks reveal non-conformity with the relevant standards and/or requirements, the importing Party shall take measures proportionate to the risk involved. Wherever possible, the importer or his representative shall be given access to the consignment and the opportunity to provide any relevant information to assist the importing Party in taking a final decision concerning the consignment. Such decision shall be proportional to the level of the risk associated with such imports.

B. Frequencies of physical checks

B.1. Import of animals and animal products from Georgia to the United Kingdom and from the United Kingdom to Georgia

Type of frontier check	Frequency rate
1. Documentary checks	100 %
2. Identity checks	100 %
3. Physical checks	100 %
Live animals	100 %
Category I products Fresh meat including offal, and products of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species defined in Council Directive 64/433/EEC of 26 June 1964 on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat, as amended Fish products in hermetically sealed containers intended to render them stable at ambient temperatures, fresh and frozen fish and dry and/or salted fisheries products Whole eggs Lard and rendered fats Animal casings Hatching eggs	20 %
Category II products Poultry meat and poultry meat products Rabbit meat, game meat (wild/farmed) and products thereof Milk and milk products for human consumption Egg products	50 %

Type of frontier check	Frequency rate
Processed animal protein for human consumption (100 % for the first six bulked consignments, 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 Council Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Council Directive 90/425/EEC, as amended).	
Other fish products than those mentioned under the Commission Decision 2006/766/EC of 6 November 2006 establishing the lists of third countries and territories from which imports of bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates, marine gastropods and fishery products are permitted (notified under document number C(2006) 5171), as amended.	
Bivalve molluscs	
Honey	
Category III products	
Semen	Minimum of 1 %
Embryos	Maximum of 10 %
Manure	
Milk and milk products (not for human consumption)	
Gelatine	
Frog's legs and snails	
Bones and bone products	
Hides and skins	
Bristles, wool, hair and feathers	
Horns, horn products, hooves and hoof products	
Apiculture products	
Game trophies	
Processed pet food	
Raw material for the manufacture of pet food	
Raw material, blood, blood products, glands and organs for pharmaceutical or technical use	
Hay and straw	
Pathogens	
Processed animal protein (packaged)	
Processed animal protein not for human consumption (bulked)	100 % for the first six consignments (points 10 and 11 of Chapter II of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption, as amended.)

B.2. Import of non-animal food from Georgia to the United Kingdom and from the United Kingdom to Georgia

— Chilli (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), crushed or ground — ex 0904 20 90	10 % for Sudan dyes
— Chilli products (curry) — 0910 91 05	
— Curcuma longa (turmeric) — 0910 30 00 (Food — dried spices)	
— Red palm oil — ex 1511 10 90	

B.3. Import to the United Kingdom or to Georgia of plants, plant products and other objects

For plants, plant products and other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Directive 2000/29/EC:

The importing Party carries out checks in order to verify the phytosanitary status of the consignment(s).

The Parties shall assess the necessity of plant health import checks in bilateral trade for commodities referred to in the above Annex.

A reduced frequency of plant health import checks could be set up for regulated commodities with the exception of plants, plant product and other objects defined in accordance with 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.

ANNEX IX

CERTIFICATION

A. Principles of certification

Plants and plant products and other objects:

In respect of certification of plants and plant products and other objects, the competent authorities shall apply the principles laid down in the relevant ISPMs.

Animals and animal products:

1. The competent authorities of the Parties shall ensure that certifying officers have a satisfactory knowledge of the veterinary law as regards the animals or animal products to be certified and, in general, are informed about the rules to be followed for drawing up and issuing of the certificates and, if necessary, as to the nature and extent of the enquiries, tests or examinations which should be carried out before certification.
2. Certifying officers must not certify data of which they have no personal knowledge or which cannot be ascertained by them.
3. Certifying officers must not sign blank or incomplete certificates, or certificates relating to animals or animal products, which they have not inspected or which have passed out of their control. Where a certificate is signed on the basis of another certificate or attestation, the certifying officer shall be in possession of the latter document before signing.
4. A certifying officer may certify data which have been:
 - (a) ascertained on the basis of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Annex by another person authorised by the competent authority and acting under the control of the latter authority, provided that the certifying officer can verify the accuracy of the data; or
 - (b) obtained, within the context of monitoring programmes, by reference to officially recognised quality assurance schemes or by means of an epidemiological surveillance system where this is authorised under the relevant veterinary law.
5. The competent authorities of the Parties shall take all necessary steps to ensure the integrity of certification. In particular they shall ensure that certifying officers designated by them:
 - (a) have a status which ensures their impartiality and have no direct commercial interest in the animals or products being certified or in the holdings or establishments in which they originate; and
 - (b) are fully aware of the significance of the contents of each certificate which they sign.
6. Certificates shall be drawn up in order to ensure that a specific certificate refers to a specific consignment in a language understood by the certifying officer and in at least one of the official languages of the importing Party as set out in Part C of this Annex.
7. Each competent authority shall be in a position to link a certificate with the relevant certifying officer and ensure that a copy of all certificates issued is available for a period to be determined by that competent authority.
8. Each Party shall introduce the checks and the controls necessary to prevent the issuing of false or misleading certifications and the fraudulent use of certificates purported to be issued for the purposes set out in the veterinary law.

9. Without prejudice to any judicial proceedings or penalties, the competent authorities shall carry out investigations or checks and take appropriate measures to penalise any instances of false or misleading certification, which are brought to their attention. Such measures may include the temporary suspension of the certifying officers from their duties until the investigation is over. In particular:

- (a) if in the course of the checks it is found that a certifying officer has knowingly issued a fraudulent certificate, the competent authority shall take all necessary steps to ensure, as far as is possible, that the person concerned cannot repeat the offence;
- (b) if in the course of the checks it is found that an individual or an undertaking has made fraudulent use of or has altered an official certificate, the competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure, as far as possible, that the individual or the undertaking cannot repeat the offence. Such measures may include a refusal to issue an official certificate to the person or the undertaking concerned.

B. Certificate referred to in Article 58(2)(a) of this Agreement

The health attestation in the certificate reflects the status of equivalence of the commodity concerned. The health attestation states compliance with the production standards of the exporting Party recognised as equivalent by the importing Party.

C. Official languages for certification

1. Import into the United Kingdom

For plants, plant products and other objects:

The certificates shall be drawn up in a language understood by the certifying officer and in the English language.

For animals and animal products:

The health certificate must be drawn up in the English language.

2. Import into Georgia

The health certificate must be drawn up in Georgian, and in English.

ANNEX X

STATUS OF EQUIVALENCE

ANNEX XI

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT; LIST OF COMMITMENTS ON CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF SERVICES; LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON KEY PERSONNEL, GRADUATE TRAINEES AND BUSINESS SELLERS; LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON CONTRACTUAL SERVICES SUPPLIERS AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONALS

United Kingdom

1. List of reservations on establishment: Annex XI-A
2. List of commitments on cross-border supply of services: Annex XI-B
3. List of reservations on key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers: Annex XI-C
4. List of reservations on contractual services suppliers and independent professionals: Annex XI-D

Georgia

5. List of reservations on establishment: Annex XI-E
6. List of commitments on cross-border supply of services: Annex XI-F
7. List of reservations on key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers: Annex XI-G
8. List of reservations on contractual services suppliers and independent professionals: Annex XI-H

The following abbreviations are used for the purpose of Annexes XI-A, XI-B, XI-C and XI-D:

UK United Kingdom

The following abbreviation is used for the purpose of Annexes XI-E, XI-F, XI-G and XI-H:

GE Georgia

ANNEX XI-A

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT (United Kingdom)

1. The list of reservations below indicates the economic activities where reservations to national treatment or most favoured treatment by the United Kingdom pursuant to Article 76(2) of this Agreement apply to establishments and entrepreneurs of Georgia.

The list is composed of the following elements:

- (a) a list of horizontal reservations applying to all sectors or sub-sectors;
- (b) a list of sector or sub-sector specific reservations indicating the sector or sub-sector concerned along with the reservation(s) applying.

A reservation corresponding to an activity which is not liberalised (Unbound) is expressed as follows: 'No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations'.

2. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by the Parties.
3. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.
4. In accordance with Article 76 of this Agreement, non-discriminatory requirements, such as those concerning the legal form or the obligation to obtain licences or permits applicable to all providers operating on the territory without distinction based on nationality, residency or equivalent criteria, are not listed in this Annex as they are not prejudiced by the Agreement.
5. Where the United Kingdom maintains a reservation that requires that a service supplier be a national, permanent resident or resident of its territory as a condition to the supply of a service in its territory, a reservation listed in Annex XI-C to this Agreement shall operate as a reservation with respect to establishment under this Annex, to the extent applicable.

Horizontal reservations

Most-Favoured Nation

The United Kingdom reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure which accords differential treatment to a country pursuant to any existing or future bilateral or multilateral agreement which:

- a) creates an internal market in services and investment;
- b) grants the right of establishment; or
- c) requires the approximation of legislation in one or more economic sectors.

An internal market on services and establishment means an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of services, capital and persons is ensured.

The right of establishment means an obligation to abolish in substance all barriers to establishment among the parties to the regional economic integration agreement by the entry into force of that agreement. The right of establishment shall include the right of nationals of the Parties to the regional economic integration agreement to set up and operate enterprises under the same conditions provided for nationals under the law of the country where such establishment takes place.

The approximation of legislation means:

- (a) the alignment of the legislation of one or more of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement with the legislation of the other Party or Parties to that agreement; or
- (b) the incorporation of common legislation into the law of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement.

Such alignment or incorporation shall take place, and shall be deemed to have taken place, only at such time that it has been enacted in the law of the Party or Parties to the regional economic integration agreement.

Public utilities

Economic activities considered as public utilities at a national or local level may be subject to public monopolies or to exclusive rights granted to private operators⁽¹⁾.

Types of establishment

Treatment accorded to subsidiaries (of Georgian companies) formed in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the United Kingdom is not extended to branches or agencies established in the United Kingdom by Georgian companies.

(1) Public utilities exist in sectors such as related scientific and technical consulting services, R&D services on social sciences and humanities, technical testing and analysis services, environmental services, health services, transport services and services auxiliary to all modes of transport. Exclusive rights on such services are often granted to private operators, for instance operators with concessions from public authorities, subject to specific service obligations. Given that public utilities often also exist at the sub-central level, detailed and exhaustive sector-specific scheduling is not practical. This reservation does not apply to telecommunications and to computer and related services.

Sectoral reservations

B. Fishing and Aquaculture

Access to and use of the biological resources and fishing grounds situated in the maritime waters coming under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of United Kingdom may be restricted to fishing vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom unless otherwise provided for.

No national treatment and most favoured nation obligations for the acquisition of United Kingdom flagged vessels, unless the investment is at least 75 % owned by British citizens and/or by companies which are at least 75 % owned by British citizens, in all cases resident and domiciled in the United Kingdom. Vessels must be managed, directed and controlled from within the United Kingdom.

C. Mining and quarrying

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for juridical persons controlled⁽¹⁾ by natural or juridical persons of a country which accounts for more than 5 % of the United Kingdom's oil or natural gas imports. No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for direct branching (incorporation is required).

D. Manufacturing

No national treatment and most favoured national obligations for juridical persons controlled⁽²⁾ by natural or juridical persons of a country which accounts for more than 5 % of the United Kingdom's oil or natural gas imports. No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for direct branching (incorporation is required).

For production, transmission and distribution on own account of electricity, gas, steam and hot water⁽³⁾ (excluding nuclear based electricity generation)

No national treatment and most favoured nation obligations for production of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity on own account and manufacture of gas, distribution of gaseous fuels.

For production, transmission and distribution of steam and hot water

No national treatment and most favoured national obligations for juridical persons controlled⁽⁴⁾ by natural or juridical persons of a country which accounts for more than 5 % of the United Kingdom's oil, electricity or natural gas imports. No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for direct branching (incorporation is required).

(1) A juridical person is controlled by other natural or juridical person(s) if the latter has/have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise legally direct its actions. In particular, ownership of more than 50 % of the equity interests in a juridical person shall be deemed to constitute control.

(2) A juridical person is controlled by other natural or juridical person(s) if the latter has/have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise legally direct its actions. In particular, ownership of more than 50 % of the equity interests in a juridical person shall be deemed to constitute control.

(3) The horizontal limitation on public utilities applies.

(4) A juridical person is controlled by other natural or juridical person(s) if the latter has/have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise legally direct its actions. In particular, ownership of more than 50 % of the equity interests in a juridical person shall be deemed to constitute control.

1. Business services

Professional services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to legal advisory and legal documentations and certification services provided by legal professionals entrusted with public functions, such as notaries, and with respect to services provided by bailiffs who are appointed by an official act of government.

Full admission to the Bar required for the practice of domestic law, which is subject to a nationality condition and/or residency requirement.

Research and Development services

For publicly funded Research and Development services, exclusive rights and/or authorisations may only be granted to United Kingdom nationals and to United Kingdom juridical persons having their headquarters in the United Kingdom.

Rental/Leasing without Operators

B. Relating to aircraft

With respect to rental and leasing relating to aircraft, although waivers can be granted for short term lease contracts, aircraft must be owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by juridical persons meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control (including nationality of directors).

Other business services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for supply services of domestic help personnel, other commercial or industrial workers, nursing and other personnel. Residency or commercial presence is required and nationality requirements may exist.

For investigation services, no national treatment and most favoured treatment obligations. Residency or commercial presence is required and nationality requirements may exist.

2. Communication services

Telecommunication services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment with respect to broadcast transmission services. Broadcasting is defined as the uninterrupted chain of transmission required for the distribution of TV and radio programme signals to the general public, but does not cover contribution links between operators.

4. Distribution services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to distribution of arms, munitions and explosives.

Nationality condition and residency requirement applies to operate a pharmacy and operate as a tobacconist.

6. Environmental services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations in respect of the provision of services relating to the collection, purification and distribution of water to household, industrial, commercial or other users, including the provision of drinking water, and water management.

7. Financial services ⁽¹⁾

Only firms having their registered office in the United Kingdom can act as depositories of the assets of investment funds. The establishment of a specialised management company, having its head office and registered office in the United Kingdom, is required to perform the activities of management of unit trusts and investment companies.

8. Health, Social and Education services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to publicly funded health, social and education services.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to privately funded other human health services.

With respect to privately funded education services, nationality conditions may apply for majority of members of the Board.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to the provision of privately funded other education services, which means other than those classified as being primary, secondary, higher and adult education services.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to the provision of privately funded social services other than services relating to Convalescent and Rest Houses and Old People's Homes.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to the provision of privately-funded ambulance services or privately-funded residential health services other than hospital services.

(1) The horizontal limitation on the difference in treatment between branches and subsidiaries applies. Foreign branches may only receive an authorisation to operate in the territory of the United Kingdom under the conditions provided for in the relevant legislation of the United Kingdom and may therefore be required to satisfy a number of specific prudential requirements.

10. Recreational cultural and sporting services

Sporting and other recreational services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to gambling and betting services. For legal certainty it is clarified that no market access is granted.

Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment with respect to libraries, archives, museum and other cultural services

11. Transport

Maritime transport

No national treatment and most favoured treatment obligations for the establishment of a registered company for the purpose of operating a fleet under the national flag of the State of the United Kingdom.

Internal Waterways Transport (1)

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to national cabotage transport. Measures based upon existing or future agreements on access to inland waterways reserve some traffic rights for operators based in the United Kingdom and meeting nationality criteria regarding ownership..

Air transport services

The conditions of mutual market access in air transport shall be dealt with by an agreement or arrangement governing air services between Georgia and the United Kingdom. .

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to the following auxiliary air transport services:

- (a) the selling and marketing of air transport services;
- (b) CRS services; and
- (c) other services auxiliary to air transport, such as ground-handling services and airport operation services, where treatment is pursuant to existing or future bilateral agreements relating to such services.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for maintenance and repair of aircrafts and parts, where treatment is pursuant to existing or future trade agreements pursuant to Article V of GATS.

Aircraft used by an air carrier of the United Kingdom have to be registered in the United Kingdom. With respect to rental of aircraft with crew, aircraft must be owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by juridical persons meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control. Aircraft must be operated by air carriers owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by juridical persons meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control.

With respect to computer reservation systems (CRS) services, where air carriers of the United Kingdom are not accorded equivalent treatment⁽²⁾ to that provided in the United Kingdom by CRS services suppliers outside the United Kingdom or where CRS services suppliers of the United Kingdom are not accorded equivalent treatment to that provided in the United Kingdom by non-United Kingdom air carriers, measures may be taken to accord equivalent treatment, respectively, to the non-United Kingdom air carriers by the CRS services suppliers in the United Kingdom, or to the non-United Kingdom CRS services suppliers by the air carriers in the United Kingdom.

Space transport and rental of space craft

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment with respect to the transportation services via space and the rental of space craft

(1) Including Services auxiliary to internal waterways transport.

(2) Equivalent treatment implies non-discriminatory treatment of United Kingdom air carriers and United Kingdom CRS services suppliers.

Road transport

Incorporation (no branches) is required for cabotage operations. Residency is required for the transport manager.

14. Energy services

No national treatment and most favoured treatment obligations with respect to juridical persons of Georgia controlled ⁽¹⁾ by natural or juridical persons of a country which accounts for more than 5 % of the United Kingdom's oil or natural gas imports ⁽²⁾, unless the United Kingdom provides comprehensive access to this sector to natural or juridical persons of this country, in the context of an economic integration agreement concluded with that country.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations for nuclear-based electricity generation and with respect to processing of nuclear fuel.

Certification of a transmission system operator which is controlled by a natural or juridical person or persons from a third country or third countries may be refused where the operator has not demonstrated that granting certification will not put at risk the security of energy supply in the United Kingdom, in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and Article 11 of Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to pipeline transportation of fuels services, other than consultancy services.

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to services incidental to energy distribution, other than consultancy services.

(1) A juridical person is controlled by other natural or juridical person(s) if the latter has/have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise legally direct its actions. In particular, ownership of more than 50 % of the equity interest in a juridical person shall be deemed to constitute control.

ANNEX XI-B

LIST OF COMMITMENTS ON CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF SERVICES (United Kingdom)

1. The list of commitments below indicates the economic activities liberalised by the United Kingdom pursuant to Article 83 of this Agreement and, by means of reservations, the market access and national treatment limitations that apply to services and service suppliers of Georgia in those activities. The lists are composed of the following elements:

- (a) a first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which the commitment is assumed by the Party, and the scope of liberalisation to which the reservations apply;
- (b) a second column describing the applicable reservations.

Sectors or sub-sectors not mentioned in the list below are not committed.

2. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors:

(a) 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC prov, 1991.

(b) 'CPC ver. 1.0' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC ver 1.0, 1998.

3. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a market access or a national treatment limitation within the meaning of Articles 81 and 82 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, universal service obligations, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, non-discriminatory requirement that certain activities may not be carried out in environmental protected zones or areas of particular historic and artistic interest), even if not listed, apply in any case to entrepreneurs of the other Party.

4. The list below is without prejudice to the feasibility of Mode 1 in certain services sectors and sub-sectors and without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies and exclusive rights as described in the list of commitments on establishment.

5. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by the Parties.

6. The rights and obligations arising from this list of commitments shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly to individual natural persons or juridical persons.

7. Mode 1 and Mode 2 refer to the means of the supply of services as described in points (i) and (ii) of point (m) of Article 74 of this Agreement respectively.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
1. BUSINESS SERVICES	
A. Professional Services	
a) Legal Services (CPC 861) ⁽¹⁾ (excluding legal advisory and legal documentation and certification services provided by legal professionals entrusted with public functions, such as notaries)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) 1. Accounting and Bookkeeping Services (CPC 86212 other than ‘auditing services’, CPC 86213, CPC 86219 and CPC 86220)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

(1) Includes legal advisory services, legal representational services, legal arbitration and conciliation/mediation services, and legal documentation and certification services. Provision of legal services is only authorised in respect of public international law, and the law of any jurisdiction where the service supplier or its personnel is qualified to practise as a lawyer, and, like the provision of other services, is subject to licensing requirements and procedures applicable in the relevant jurisdiction of the United Kingdom. For lawyers providing legal services in respect of public international law and foreign law, these licensing requirements and procedures may take, *inter alia*, the form of compliance with local codes of ethics, use of home title (unless recognition with a United Kingdom title has been obtained), insurance requirements, simple registration with the United Kingdom regulators or a simplified admission to practise in the United Kingdom through an aptitude test and a legal or professional domicile in the United Kingdom. Legal services in respect of the law of the United Kingdom or the relevant jurisdiction shall in principle be carried out by or through a fully qualified lawyer admitted to practise in that jurisdiction and acting personally. Full admission to practise in the relevant jurisdiction of the United Kingdom might therefore be necessary for representation before courts and other competent authorities in the United Kingdom since it involves practice of national procedural law.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
b) 2. Auditing services (CPC 86211 and 86212 other than accounting services)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
c) Taxation Advisory Services (CPC 863) ⁽¹⁾	For Modes 1 and 2 None

(1) Does not include legal advisory and legal representational services on tax matters, which are to be found under 1.A.a). Legal services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
d) Architectural services And e) Urban planning and landscape architectural services (CPC 8671 and CPC 8674)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Engineering services; and g) Integrated engineering services (CPC 8672 and CPC 8673)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Medical (including Psychologists), and Dental services (CPC 9312 and part of CPC 85201)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
i) Veterinary services (CPC 932)	For Mode 1 Unbound except for veterinary laboratory and technical services supplied to veterinary surgeons, general advice, guidance and information e.g.: nutritional, behaviour and pet care For Mode 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
j) 1. Midwives services (part of CPC 93191) j) 2. Services provided by Nurses, Physiotherapists and Paramedical Personnel (part of CPC 93191)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
k) Retail sales of pharmaceuticals and retail sales of medical and orthopaedical goods (CPC 63211) and other services supplied by pharmacists ⁽¹⁾	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
B. Computer and Related Services (CPC 84)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Research and Development Services	
a) R&D services on Social Sciences and Humanities (CPC 852 excluding psychologists services) ⁽²⁾ b) R&D services on natural sciences (CPC 851) and c) Interdisciplinary R&D services (CPC 853)	For Modes 1 and 2 For publicly funded R&D services, exclusive rights and/or authorisations can only be granted to United Kingdom nationals and to juridical persons of the United Kingdom having their headquarters in the United Kingdom.
D. Real Estate Services ⁽³⁾	
a) Involving Own or Leased Property (CPC 821)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) On a Fee or Contract Basis (CPC 822)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

(1) The supply of pharmaceuticals to the general public, like the provision of other services, is subject to licensing and qualification requirements and procedures applicable in the United Kingdom.

(2) Part of CPC 85201, which is to be found under 1.A.h. Medical and dental services.

(3) The service involved relates to the profession of real estate agent and does not affect any rights and/or restrictions on natural and juridical persons purchasing real estate.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
E. Rental/Leasing Services without Operators	
a) Relating to Ships (CPC 83103)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Relating to Aircraft (CPC 83104)	For Mode 1 None For Mode 2 Aircraft used by United Kingdom air carriers have to be registered in the United Kingdom. Waivers can be granted for short term lease contracts or under exceptional circumstances.
c) Relating to Other Transport Equipment (CPC 83101, CPC 83102 and CPC 83105)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Relating to Other Machinery and Equipment (CPC 83106, CPC 83107, CPC 83108 and CPC 83109)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Telecommunications equipment rental (CPC 7541)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
F. Other Business Services	
a) Advertising (CPC 871)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Market Research and Opinion Polling (CPC 864)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
c) Management Consulting Services (CPC 865)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Services Related to Management Consulting (CPC 866)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Technical Testing and Analysis Services (CPC 8676)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Advisory and Consulting services incidental to Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (part of CPC 881)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Advisory and Consulting Services Relating to Fishing (part of CPC 882)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Advisory and Consulting Services incidental to Manufacturing (part of CPC 884 and part of CPC 885)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
i) Placement and Supply Services of Personnel	
i) 1. Executive search (CPC 87201)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
i) 2. Placement Services (CPC 87202)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
i) 3. Supply Services of office support personnel (CPC 87203)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
j) 2. Security Services (CPC 87302, CPC 87303, CPC 87304 and CPC 87305)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
k) Related Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (CPC 8675)	For Mode 1 Unbound for exploration services For Mode 2 None
l) 1. Maintenance and repair of vessels (part of CPC 8868)	For Mode 1 For maritime transport vessels: Unbound. For internal waterways transport vessels: Unbound For Mode 2 None
l) 2. Maintenance and Repair of Rail Transport Equipment (part of CPC 8868)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
l) 3. Maintenance and Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and road transport Equipment (CPC 6112, CPC 6122, part of CPC 8867 and part of CPC 8868)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
l) 4. Maintenance and Repair of Aircraft and parts thereof (part of CPC 8868)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
l) 5. Maintenance and Repair services of metal products, of (non office) machinery, of (non transport and non office) equipment and of personal and household goods ⁽¹⁾ (CPC 633, CPC 7545, CPC 8861, CPC 8862, CPC 8864, CPC 8865 and CPC 8866)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
m) Building-Cleaning Services (CPC 874)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
n) Photographic Services (CPC 875)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
o) Packaging Services (CPC 876)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
p) Printing and Publishing (CPC 88442)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
q) Convention Services (part of CPC 87909)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
r) Other	
r) 1. Translation and Interpretation Services (CPC 87905)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

⁽¹⁾ Maintenance and repair services of transport equipment (CPC 6112, 6122, 8867 and CPC 8868) are to be found under I.F. l) 1 to I.F.l) 4.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
r) 2. Interior design and other specialty design services (CPC 87907)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
r) 5. Duplicating services (CPC 87904) ⁽¹⁾	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
r) 6. Telecommunications consulting services (CPC 7544)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
r) 7. Telephone answering services (CPC 87903)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

2. COMMUNICATION SERVICES

A. Postal and Courier Services (Services relating to the handling ⁽²⁾ of postal items ⁽³⁾ according to the following list of sub-sectors, whether for domestic or foreign destinations:	
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(1) Does not include printing services, which fall under CPC 88442 and are to be found under 1.F p).

(2) The term 'handling' should be taken to include clearance, sorting, transport and delivery.

(3) 'Postal item' refers to items handled by any type of commercial operator, whether public or private.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
<p>(i) Handling of addressed written communications on any kind of physical medium ⁽¹⁾, including Hybrid mail service and Direct mail,</p> <p>(ii) Handling of addressed parcels and packages ⁽²⁾,</p> <p>(iii) Handling of addressed press products ⁽³⁾,</p> <p>(iv) Handling of items referred to in (i) to (iii) above as registered or insured mail,</p> <p>(v) Express delivery services ⁽⁵⁾ for items referred to in (i) to (iii) above,</p> <p>(vi) Handling of non-addressed items,</p> <p>(vii) Document exchange ⁽⁶⁾</p> <p>Sub-sectors (i), (iv) and (v) are however excluded when they fall into the scope of the services which may be reserved, which is: for items of correspondence the price of which is less than 5 times the public basic tariff, provided that they weigh less than 350 grams ⁽⁷⁾, plus the registered mail service used in the course of judicial or administrative procedures.)</p> <p>(part of CPC 751, part of CPC 71235 ⁽⁸⁾ and part of CPC 73210 ⁽⁹⁾)</p>	For Modes 1 and 2 None ⁽⁴⁾
B. Telecommunications Services (These services do not cover the economic activity consisting of the provision of content which requires telecommunications services for its transport)	
a) All services consisting of the transmission and reception of signals by any electromagnetic means ⁽¹⁰⁾ , excluding broadcasting ⁽¹¹⁾	For Modes 1 and 2 None

(1) E.g. letter, postcards.

(2) Books, catalogues are included hereunder.

(3) Journals, newspapers, periodicals

(4) For subsectors i) to iv), individual licences imposing particular universal services obligations and/or financial contribution to a compensation fund may be required.

(5) Express delivery services may include, in addition to greater speed and reliability, value added elements such as collection from point of origin, personal delivery to addressee, tracing and tracking, possibility of changing the destination and addressee in transit, confirmation of receipt.

(6) Provision of means, including the supply of ad hoc premises as well as transportation by a third party, allowing self-delivery by mutual exchange of postal items between users subscribing to this service. Postal item refers to items handled by any type of commercial operator, whether public or private.

(7) ‘Items of correspondence’: a communication in written form on any kind of physical medium to be conveyed and delivered at the address indicated by the sender on the item itself or on its wrapping. Books, catalogues, newspapers and periodicals are not regarded as items of correspondence.

(8) Transportation of mail on own account by any land Mode.

(9) Transportation of mail on own account by air.

(10) These services do not include on-line information and/or data processing (including transaction processing) (part of CPC 843) which is to be found under 1.B. Computer services.

(11) Broadcasting is defined as the uninterrupted chain of transmission required for the distribution of TV and radio programme signals to the general public, but does not cover contribution links between operators.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
b) Satellite broadcast transmission services ⁽¹⁾	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>None except that service providers in this sector may be subject to obligations to safeguard general interest objectives related to the conveyance of content through their network in line with the UK regulatory framework for electronic communications</p>

3. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

Construction and related engineering services (CPC 511, CPC 512, CPC 513, CPC 514, CPC 515, CPC 516, CPC 517 and CPC 518)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
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4. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

(excluding distribution of arms, munitions, explosives and other war material)

A. Commission Agents' Services a) Commission Agents' Services of motor vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles and parts and accessories thereof (part of CPC 61111, part of CPC 6113 and part of CPC 6121) Other Commission Agents' Services (CPC 621)	For Modes 1 and 2 Unbound for distribution of chemical products, and of precious metals (and stones).
B. Wholesale Trade Services a) Wholesale Trade Services of motor vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles and parts and accessories thereof (part of CPC 61111, part of CPC 6113 and part of CPC 6121) b) Wholesale Trade Services of telecommunication terminal equipment (part of CPC 7542) c) Other wholesale trade services (CPC 622 excluding wholesale trade services of energy products ⁽²⁾)	

(1) These services cover the telecommunications service consisting of the transmission and reception of radio and television broadcast by satellite (the uninterrupted chain of transmission via satellite required for the distribution of TV and radio programme signals to the general public). This covers selling use of satellite services, but does not include the selling of television programme packages to households.

(2) These services, which include CPC 62271, are to be found in ENERGY SERVICES under 18.D.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
<p>C. Retailing Services (1)</p> <p>Retailing Services of motor vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles and parts and accessories thereof (CPC 61112, part of CPC 6113 and part of CPC 6121)</p> <p>Retailing Services of telecommunication terminal equipment (part of CPC 7542)</p> <p>Food retailing services (CPC 631)</p> <p>Retailing services of other (non-energy) goods, except retail sales of pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods (2) (CPC 632 excluding CPC 63211 and 63297)</p> <p>D. Franchising (CPC 8929)</p>	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>For retailing services, unbound except for mail order</p>

5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

(only privately-funded services)

<p>A. Primary Education Services (CPC 921)</p>	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>None</p>
<p>B. Secondary Education Services (CPC 922)</p>	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>None</p>

(1) Does not include maintenance and repair services, which are to be found in BUSINESS SERVICES under 1.B. and 1.F.l).

(2) Retail sales of pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods are to be found under PROFESSIONAL SERVICES in 1.A.k).

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
C. Higher Education Services (CPC 923)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Adult Education Services (CPC 924)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

A. Waste Water Services (CPC 9401) ⁽¹⁾	For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services For Mode 2 None
B. Solid/hazardous waste management, excluding cross-border transport of hazardous waste a) Refuse Disposal Services (CPC 9402)	For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services For Mode 2 None

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to sewage services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
b) Sanitation and Similar Services (CPC 9403)	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>
C. Protection of ambient air and climate (CPC 9404) ⁽¹⁾	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>
D. Remediation and clean-up of soil and waters a) Treatment, remediation of contaminated/ polluted soil and water (part of CPC 94060) ⁽²⁾	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>
E. Noise and vibration abatement (CPC 9405)	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>
F. Protection of biodiversity and landscape a) Nature and landscape protection services (part of CPC 9406)	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>
G. Other environmental and ancillary services (CPC 94090)	<p>For Mode 1 Unbound except for consulting services</p> <p>For Mode 2 None</p>

(1) Corresponds to Cleaning Services of Exhaust Gases.

(2) Corresponds to parts of Nature and Landscape Protection Services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
<p>7. FINANCIAL SERVICES</p> <p>A. Insurance and insurance-related services</p>	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>Unbound for direct insurance services except for insurance of risks relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Maritime shipping and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom; and ii) goods in international transit <p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound for direct insurance intermediation services except for insurance of risks relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Maritime shipping and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom; and ii) goods in international transit <p>For Mode 2</p> <p>Unbound for intermediation</p>

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
B. Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound except for provision of financial information and financial data processing and for advisory and other auxiliary services excluding intermediation.</p> <p>For Mode 2</p> <p>None</p>
Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
8. HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL SERVICES (only privately-funded services)	
A. Hospital Services (CPC 9311)	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound</p>
C. Residential health facilities hospital other than services (CPC 93193)	<p>For Mode 2</p> <p>None</p>
D. Social Services (CPC 933)	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound</p> <p>For Mode 2</p> <p>None</p>
9. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES	
A. Hotel, Restaurants and Catering (CPC 641, CPC 642 and CPC 643) excluding catering in air transport services ⁽¹⁾	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound except for catering</p> <p>For Mode 2</p> <p>None</p>
B. Travel Agencies and Tour Operators Services (including tour managers) (CPC 7471)	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>None</p>

⁽¹⁾ Catering in air transport services is to be found in SERVICES AUXILIARY TO TRANSPORT SERVICES under 12.D.a) Ground-handling services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
C. Tourist Guides Services (CPC 7472)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

10. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES
(other than audio-visual services)

A. Entertainment Services (including Theatre, Live Bands, Circus and Discotheque Services) (CPC 9619)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
B. News and Press Agencies Services (CPC 962)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Sporting services (CPC 9641)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
E. Recreation park and beach Services (CPC 96491)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
11. TRANSPORT SERVICES	
A. Maritime transport a) International passenger transportation (CPC 7211 less national cabotage transport ⁽¹⁾). b) International freight transportation (CPC 7212 less national cabotage transport) ⁽²⁾	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. Internal Waterways Transport a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7221 less national cabotage transport) b) Freight transportation (CPC 7222 less national cabotage transport)	For Modes 1 and 2 Measures based upon existing or future agreements on access to inland waterways reserve some traffic rights for operators based in the countries concerned and meeting nationality criteria regarding ownership.
C. Rail Transport a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7111) b) Freight transportation (CPC 7112)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
D. Road Transport a) Passenger Transportation (CPC 7121 and CPC 7122) b) Freight Transportation (CPC 7123, excluding transportation of mail on own account ⁽³⁾).	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None

(1) Without prejudice to the scope of activities which may be considered as cabotage under the relevant national legislation, this schedule does not include national cabotage transport, which is assumed to cover transportation of passengers or goods between a port or point located in the United Kingdom and another port or point located in the United Kingdom, including on its continental shelf as provided in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and traffic originating and terminating in the same port or point located in the United Kingdom.

(2) Includes feeding services and movement of equipment by international maritime transport suppliers between ports located in the United Kingdom when no revenue is involved.

(3) Part of CPC 71235, which is to be found in COMMUNICATION SERVICES under 2.A. Postal and courier services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
<p>12. SERVICES AUXILIARY TO TRANSPORT⁽¹⁾</p> <p>A. Services auxiliary to Maritime Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maritime Cargo Handling Services b) Storage and warehousing Services (part of CPC 742) c) Customs Clearance Services d) Container Station and Depot Services e) Maritime Agency Services f) Maritime freight forwarding Services g) Rental of Vessels with Crew (CPC 7213) h) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7214) i) Supporting services for maritime transport (part of CPC 745) j) Other supporting and auxiliary services (part of CPC 749) 	<p>For Mode 1</p> <p>Unbound for maritime cargo handling services, pushing and towing services, customs clearance services and for container station and depot services</p> <p>Unbound for storage and warehousing services</p> <p>For Mode 2</p> <p>None</p>
<p>B. Services auxiliary to internal waterways transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cargo-handling services (part of CPC 741) b) Storage and warehouse services (part of CPC 742) c) Freight transport agency services (part of CPC 748) d) Rental of Vessels with Crew (CPC 7223) e) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7224) f) Supporting services for internal waterway transport (part of CPC 745) g) Other supporting and auxiliary services (part of CPC 749) 	<p>For Modes 1 and 2</p> <p>Measures based upon existing or future agreements on access to inland waterways) reserving some traffic rights for operators based in the countries concerned and meeting nationality criteria regarding ownership.</p> <p>Unbound for pushing and towing services,</p>

⁽¹⁾ Does not include maintenance and repair services of transport equipment, which are to be found in BUSINESS SERVICES under 1.F.I) 1 to 1.F.I) 4.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
C. Services auxiliary to rail transport a) Cargo-handling services (part of CPC 741) b) Storage and warehouse services (part of CPC 742) c) Freight transport agency services (part of CPC 748) d) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7113) e) Supporting services for rail transport services (CPC 743) f) Other supporting and auxiliary services (part of CPC 749)	For Mode 1 Unbound for pushing and towing services For Mode 2 None
D. Services auxiliary to road transport a) Cargo-handling services (part of CPC 741) b) Storage and warehouse services (part of CPC 742) c) Freight transport agency services (part of CPC 748) d) Rental of Commercial Road Vehicles with Operators (CPC 7124) e) Supporting services for road transport (CPC 744) f) Other supporting and auxiliary services (part of CPC 749)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
E. Services auxiliary to air transport services	
a) Ground-handling services (including catering services)	For Mode 1 Unbound except for catering. For Mode 2 None
b) Storage and warehouse services (part of CPC 742)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
c) Freight transport agency services (part of CPC 748)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Rental of aircraft with crew (CPC 734)	For Modes 1 and 2 Aircraft used by United Kingdom air carriers have to be registered in the United Kingdom. To be registered, aircraft may be required to be owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by juridical persons meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control By exception, aircraft registered outside the United Kingdom may be leased by a foreign air carrier to an air carrier of the United Kingdom in specific circumstances for the air carrier of the United Kingdom's exceptional needs, seasonal capacity needs, or needs to overcome operational difficulties, which cannot reasonably be satisfied through leasing aircraft registered within the United Kingdom, and subject to obtaining the approval of a limited duration from the United Kingdom.
e) Sales and Marketing f) Computer Reservations System	For Modes 1 and 2 Where air carriers of the United Kingdom are not accorded equivalent treatment (1) to that provided in the United Kingdom by CRS services suppliers outside the United Kingdom, or where CRS services suppliers of the United Kingdom are not accorded equivalent treatment to that provided in the United Kingdom by non-United Kingdom air carriers, measures may be taken to accord equivalent treatment, respectively, to the non-United Kingdom air carriers by the CRS services suppliers in the United Kingdom, or to the non-United Kingdom CRS services suppliers by the air carriers in the United Kingdom.
g) Airport management	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
F. Services auxiliary to pipeline transport of goods other than fuel (2) a) Storage and warehouse services of goods other than fuel transported by pipelines, (part of CPC 742)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None

13. OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Provision of Combined Transport Service	None, without prejudice to the limitations inscribed in this List of Commitments affecting any given mode of transport
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(1) ‘Equivalent treatment’ implies non-discriminatory treatment of United Kingdom air carriers and CRS services suppliers of the United Kingdom.

(2) Services auxiliary to pipeline transportation of fuels are to be found in ENERGY SERVICES under 13.C

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
14. ENERGY SERVICES	
A. Services Incidental to Mining (CPC 883) ⁽¹⁾	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Storage and warehouse services of fuels transported through pipelines (part of CPC 742)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
D. Wholesale trade services of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (CPC 62271) and wholesale trade services of electricity, steam and hot water	For Mode 1 Unbound for wholesale trade services of electricity, steam and hot water For Mode 2 None
E. Retailing Services of motor fuel (CPC 613)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
F. Retail sales of fuel oil, bottled gas, coal and wood (CPC 63297) and retailing services of electricity, (non bottled) gas, steam and hot water	For Mode 1 Unbound for retailing services of electricity, (non bottled) gas, steam and hot water For Retail sales of fuel oil, bottled gas, coal and wood, unbound except for mail order where: None For Mode 2 None
G. Services incidental to energy distribution (CPC 887)	For Mode 1 Unbound except for consultancy services where: None For Mode 2 None

⁽¹⁾ Includes the following service rendered on a fee or contract basis: advisory and consulting services relating to mining, on land site preparation, on land rig installation, drilling, drilling bits services, casing and tubular services, mud engineering and supply, solids control, fishing and down-hole special operations, wellsite geology and drilling control, core taking, well testing, wireline services, supply and operation of completion fluids (brines) supply and installation of completion devices, cementing (pressure pumping), stimulation services (fracturing, acidising and pressure pumping), workover and well repair services, plugging and abandoning of wells.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
15. OTHER SERVICES NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE	
a) Washing, Cleaning and Dyeing services (CPC 9701)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
b) Hairdressing services (CPC 97021)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
c) Cosmetic treatment, manicuring and pedicure services (CPC 97022)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
d) Other beauty treatment services n.e.c (CPC 97029)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
e) Spa services and non therapeutical massages, to the extent that they are provided as relaxation physical well-being services and not for medical or rehabilitation purposes ⁽¹⁾ (CPC ver. 1.097230)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
g) Telecommunications connection services (CPC 7543)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

⁽¹⁾ Therapeutical massages and thermal cure services are to be found under 1.A.h) Medical services, 1.A.j) 2 Services provided by nurses, physiotherapists and para-medical personnel and health services (8.A and 8 C).

ANNEX XI-C

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON KEY PERSONNEL, GRADUATE TRAINEES AND BUSINESS SELLERS

1. The list of reservations below indicates the economic activities liberalised pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 6 (Establishment, Trade in Services and Electronic Commerce) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement for which limitations on key personnel and graduate trainees in accordance with Article 86 of this Agreement and on business sellers in accordance with Article 87 of this Agreement apply and it specifies such limitations. The list is composed of the following elements:

- (a) the first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which limitations apply; and
- (b) the second column describing the applicable limitations.

The United Kingdom does not undertake any commitment for key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers in economic activities which are not liberalised (remain unbound) pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 6 (Establishment, Trade in Services and Electronic Commerce) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.

2. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors:

- (a) 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC prov, 1991; and
- (b) 'CPC ver. 1.0' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC ver 1.0, 1998.

3. Commitments on key personnel, graduate trainees, business service sellers and sellers of goods do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour/management dispute or negotiation.

4. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a limitation within the meaning of Article 86 and Article 87 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, and need to have a legal domicile in the territory where the economic activity is performed), even if not listed below, apply in any case to key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers of Georgia.

5. All other requirements of the laws and regulations of the United Kingdom regarding entry, stay, work and social security measures shall continue to apply, including regulations concerning period of stay, minimum wages as well as collective wage agreements.

6. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by a Party.

7. The list below is without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies and exclusive rights as described in the list of commitments on establishment.

8. In the sectors where economic needs tests are applied, their main criteria will be the assessment of the relevant market situation in the United Kingdom or the region where the service is to be provided, including with respect to the number of, and the impact on, existing services suppliers.

9. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
6. BUSINESS SERVICES	
E. Rental/Leasing Services without Operators	
e) Relating to personal and household goods (CPC 832)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
f) Telecommunications equipment rental (CPC 7541)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
F. Other Business Services	
l) 3. Maintenance and Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and road transport Equipment (CPC 6112, CPC 6122, part of CPC 8867 and part of CPC 8868)	For maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles, nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
l) 5. Maintenance and Repair services of metal products, of (non office) machinery, of (non transport and non office) equipment and of personal and household goods ⁽¹⁾ (CPC 633, CPC 7545, CPC 8861, CPC 8862, CPC 8864, CPC 8865 and CPC 8866)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainee, except for: CPC 633, 8861, 8866

⁽¹⁾ Maintenance and repair services of transport equipment (CPC 6112, CPC 6122, CPC 8867 and CPC 8868) are to be found under 6.F. l) 1. to 6.F.l) 4.
Maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (CPC 845) are to be found under 6.B.Computer and Related Services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
r) 5. Duplicating services (CPC 87904) (1)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.

(1) Does not include printing services, which fall under CPC 88442 and are to be found under 6.F. p).

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
16. TRANSPORT SERVICES	
A. Maritime transport	
a) International passenger transportation (CPC 7211 less national cabotage transport).	Nationality condition for ships' crew.
b) International freight transportation (CPC 7212 less national cabotage transport)	
20. OTHER SERVICES NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE	
a) Washing, Cleaning and Dyeing services (CPC 9701)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
b) Hairdressing services (CPC 97021)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
c) Cosmetic treatment, manicuring and pedicuring services (CPC 97022)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
d) Other beauty treatment services n.e.c (CPC 97029)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.
e) Spa services and non therapeutical massages, to the extent that they are provided as relaxation physical well-being services and not for medical or rehabilitation purposes ⁽²⁾ (CPC ver. 1.0 97230)	Nationality condition for specialists and for graduate trainees.

(2) Therapeutical massages and thermal cure services are to be found under 6.A.h) Medical and Dental services, 6.A.j)
2. Services provided by Nurses, Physiotherapists and Paramedical personnel, and health services (13.A and 13.C).

ANNEX XI-D

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON CONTRACTUAL SERVICES SUPPLIERS AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONALS (UNITED KINGDOM)

1. The Parties shall allow the supply of services into their territories by contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of the other Party through the presence of natural persons, in accordance with Articles 88 and 89 of this Agreement, for the economic activities which are listed below, and subject to the relevant limitations.

2. The list is composed of the following elements:

- (a) the first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which limitations apply and
- (b) the second column describing the applicable limitations.

The United Kingdom does not undertake any commitment for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals for any sector of economic activity other than those which are explicitly listed below.

3. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors:

- (a) 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC prov, 1991; and
- (b) 'CPC ver. 1.0' means the Central Products Classification as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 77, CPC ver 1.0, 1998.

4. Commitments for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour/management dispute or negotiation.

5. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a limitation within the meaning of Articles 88 and 89 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, and need to have a legal domicile in the territory where the economic activity is performed), even if not listed below, apply in any case to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of Georgia.

6. All other requirements of the laws and regulations of the United Kingdom regarding entry, stay, work and social security measures shall continue to apply, including regulations concerning period of stay, minimum wages as well as collective wage agreements.

7. The list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by a Party.

8. The list below is without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies or exclusive rights in the relevant sectors, as set out by the United Kingdom in Annex XI-A to this Agreement.

9. In the sectors where economic needs tests are applied, their main criteria will be the assessment of the relevant market situation in the United Kingdom or the region where the service is to be provided, including with respect to the number of, and the impact on, existing services suppliers.

10. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.

The Parties shall allow the supply of services into their territory by contractual services suppliers of the other Party through presence of natural persons, subject to the conditions specified in Article 88 of this Agreement, in the following sub-sectors:

- (a) legal services in respect of public international law and foreign law (i.e. non-United Kingdom law);
- (b) accounting and bookkeeping services;
- (c) taxation advisory services;
- (d) architectural services, urban planning and landscape architectural services;
- (e) engineering services, integrated engineering services;
- (f) computer and related services;
- (g) advertising;
- (h) management consulting services;
- (i) services related to management consulting;
- (j) technical testing and analysis services;
- (k) related scientific and technical consulting services;
- (l) maintenance and repair of metal products, of (non office) machinery, of (non transport and non office) equipment and of personal and household goods;
- (m) translation services;
- (n) site investigation work;
- (o) environmental services;

The Parties shall allow the supply of services into their territory by independent professionals of the other Party through presence of natural persons, subject to the conditions specified in Article 89 of this Agreement, in the following sub-sectors:

- (a) legal services in respect of public international law and foreign law (i.e. non-United Kingdom law);
- (b) architectural services, urban planning and landscape architecture;
- (c) engineering and integrated engineering services;
- (d) Computer and related services;
- (e) management consulting services and services related to management consulting;
- (f) translation services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
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Sector or sub-sector	Description of
Legal Advisory Services in respect of public international law and foreign law (i.e. non-United Kingdom law) (part of CPC 861) ⁽¹⁾	None
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services (CPC 86212 other than 'auditing services', CPC 86213, CPC 86219 and CPC 86220)	None
Taxation Advisory Services (CPC 863) ⁽²⁾	None
Architectural services and Urban planning and landscape architectural services (CPC 8671 and CPC 8674)	None

- (1) Like the provision of other services, Legal Services are subject to licensing requirements and procedures applicable in the relevant jurisdiction of the United Kingdom. For lawyers providing legal services in respect of public international law and foreign law, these licensing requirements and procedures may take, *inter alia*, the form of compliance with local codes of ethics, use of home title (unless recognition with a United Kingdom title has been obtained), insurance requirements, simple registration with the United Kingdom regulators or a simplified admission to practice in the United Kingdom through an aptitude test and a legal or professional domicile in the United Kingdom.
- (2) Does not include legal advisory and legal representational services on tax matters, which are to be found under Legal Advisory Services in respect of public international law and foreign law.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Engineering services and Integrated engineering services (CPC 8672 and CPC 8673)	None.
Computer and Related Services (CPC 84)	Economic needs test.
Advertising (CPC 871)	None
Management Consulting Services (CPC 865)	None
Services Related to Management Consulting (CPC 866)	None
Technical Testing and Analysis Services (CPC 8676)	None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Related Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (CPC 8675)	None
Maintenance and repair of metal products, of (non office) machinery, of (non transport and non office) equipment and of personal and household goods ⁽¹⁾ (CPC 633, CPC 7545, CPC 8861, CPC 8862, CPC 8864, CPC 8865 and CPC 8866)	None
Translation (CPC 87905, excluding official or certified activities)	None
Site investigation work (CPC 5111)	None

⁽¹⁾ Maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (CPC 845) are to be found under Computer services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Environmental services (CPC 9401 ⁽¹⁾), CPC 9402, CPC 9403, CPC 9404 ⁽²⁾ , part of CPC 94060 ⁽³⁾ , CPC 9405, part of CPC 9406 and CPC 9409)	None

(1) Corresponds to sewage services.

(2) Corresponds to Cleaning Services of Exhaust Gases.

(3) Corresponds to parts of Nature and Landscape Protection Services.

ANNEX XI-E

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT (GEORGIA) (1)

1. The list below indicates the economic activities where reservations to national treatment or most favoured nation treatment by Georgia pursuant to Article 76(1) of this Agreement apply to establishments and entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom.

The list is composed of the following elements:

- (a) a list of horizontal reservations applying to all sectors or sub-sectors and
- (b) a list of sector or sub-sector specific reservations indicating the sector or sub-sector concerned along with the reservation(s) applying.

A reservation corresponding to an activity which is not liberalised (Unbound) is expressed as follows: 'No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations'.

In the sectors, where reservation is not made by Georgia, country undertakes obligations of Article 76(1) of this Agreement without reservations (the absence of reservation in a given sector is without prejudice to horizontal reservations).

2. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by the Parties.
3. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.
4. In accordance with Article 76 of this Agreement, non-discriminatory requirements, such as those concerning the legal form or the obligation to obtain licenses or permits applicable to all providers operating on the territory without distinction based on nationality, residency or equivalent criteria, are not listed in this Annex as they are not prejudiced by the Agreement.
5. Where Georgia maintains a reservation that requires that a service supplier be a national, permanent resident or resident of its territory as a condition to the supply of a service in its territory, a reservation listed in Annex XI-G to this Agreement shall operate as a reservation with respect to establishment under this Annex, to the extent applicable.

Horizontal Reservations

Most-Favoured Nation

Georgia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure which accords differential treatment to a country pursuant to any existing or future bilateral or multilateral agreement which:

- a) creates an internal market in services and investment;
- b) grants the right of establishment; or
- c) requires the approximation of legislation in one or more economic sectors.

An internal market on services and establishment means an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of services, capital and persons is ensured.

The right of establishment means an obligation to abolish in substance all barriers to establishment among the parties to the regional economic integration agreement by the entry into force of that agreement. The right of establishment shall include the right of nationals of the Parties to the regional economic integration agreement to set up and operate enterprises under the same conditions provided for nationals under the law of the country where such establishment takes place.

The approximation of legislation means:

- (a) the alignment of the legislation of one or more of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement with the legislation of the other Party or Parties to that agreement; or

(b) the incorporation of common legislation into the law of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement. Such alignment or incorporation shall take place, and shall be deemed to have taken place, only at such time that it has been enacted in the law of the Party or Parties to the regional economic integration agreement.

Subsidies

Eligibility for subsidies may be limited to persons established in a particular geographical sub-division of Georgia.

Privatization

An organization, in which the Government's share exceeds 25 %, has no right to participate as a buyer in privatization process (market access limitation).

At least one manager of a 'corporation with limited liability' must have his domicile in Georgia. The establishment of a branch requires a representative (natural person) with domicile in Georgia who is duly authorised by the company to fully represent it.

(I) This document is prepared based on WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

Real estate purchase

Unbound except for the following:

- (i) to buy non-agricultural land;
- (ii) to buy buildings needed to conduct services activities;
- (iii) leasing of agricultural land no more than 49 years, and non-agricultural land no more than 99 years;
- (iv) to buy agricultural land by joint ventures.

Sector Reservations

Fishing

No market access, national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to fishing. Access to Georgian waters for fish catches is granted on the basis of reciprocity.

Business Services

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to transplants and autopsy (9312).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other professional services (1,A(k))(1*).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry (CPC 881, excl. 88110).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to services incidental to manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, on a fee or contract basis (CPC 8845).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to aerial photography (part of CPC 87504).

Communication Services

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to postal services (CPC 7511).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to services related to combined program making and broadcasting services (CPC 96133).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to program transmission services (CPC 7524).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other communication services (2,E)*.

Construction and Related Engineering Services

Not less than 50 % of the entire staff must be Georgian citizens.

(1*) Classification of the service according to WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

Distribution Services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other distribution services (4,E)*.

Educational Services

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to publicly funded secondary education services (CPC 922).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to publicly funded higher education services (CPC 923).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other education services (CPC 929).

Financial Services

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other financial services, including workers compensation (7,C)*.

Health related and Social Services

- The knowledge of Georgian language (the State language) is obligatory for doctors working in Georgia.
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other health related and social services (8,D)*.

Tourism and Travel related Services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other tourism and travel related services (9,D)*.

Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Services

No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other recreational, cultural and sporting services (10,E)*.

Transport Services

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to passenger transportation by maritime transport (CPC 7211) and supporting services for maritime transport (part of CPC 745).
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to air transport services, including passenger transportation (CPC 731), freight transportation (CPC 732), rental of aircraft with crew (CPC 734) and supporting services for air transport (CPC 746).
- Rail Transport Services (CPC 7111, CPC 7112 and CPC 7113) - Railroad infrastructure is the state property and its exploitation is a monopoly. None for rail transport.
- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to supporting services for rail transport services (CPC 743).

- No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to road transport services, including passenger transportation (CPC 7121 and CPC 7122), rental of commercial vehicles with operator (CPC 7124) and supporting services for road transport (CPC 744). Bilateral road transport agreements on the basis of reciprocity, which allow the respective countries to carry out international transportation of passengers and cargo.
 - No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to pipeline transport, including transportation of fuels (CPC 7131) and transportation of other goods (CPC 7139).
 - No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other transport services (11,I)*.
 - No national treatment and most favoured nation treatment obligations with respect to other services not included elsewhere (CPC 95, CPC 97, CPC 98 and CPC99).
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ANNEX XI-F

LIST OF COMMITMENTS ON CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF SERVICES (GEORGIA) ⁽¹⁾

1. The list of commitments below indicates the economic activities liberalised by Georgia pursuant to Article 83 of this Agreement and, by means of reservations, the market access and national treatment limitations that apply to services and service suppliers of the United Kingdom in those activities. The lists are composed of the following elements:

- (a) a first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which the commitment is assumed by the Party, and the scope of liberalisation to which the reservations apply, and
- (b) a second column describing the applicable reservations.

Sectors or sub-sectors not mentioned in the list below are not committed.

2. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors, 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

3. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a market access or a national treatment limitation within the meaning of Articles 81 and 82 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, universal service obligations, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, non-discriminatory requirement that certain activities may not be carried out in environmental protected zones or areas of particular historic and artistic interest), even if not listed, apply in any case to entrepreneurs of the other Party.

4. The list below is without prejudice to the feasibility of Mode 1 in certain services sectors and sub-sectors and without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies and exclusive rights as described in the list of commitments on establishment.

5. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by the Parties.

6. The rights and obligations arising from this list of commitments shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly to individual natural persons or juridical persons.

7. Mode 1 and Mode 2 refer to the means of the supply of services as described in points (i) and (ii) of point (m) of Article 74 of this Agreement respectively.

Horizontal reservations

Unbound for subsidies

Sector reservations

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
1. BUSINESS SERVICES	
A. Professional Services	
a) Legal services (Including consultancy on home country law and international law) (CPC 861)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services (CPC 862)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

⁽¹⁾ This document is prepared based on WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
c) Taxation services (CPC 863)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Architectural services (CPC 8671)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Engineering services (CPC 8672)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Integrated engineering services (CPC 8673)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Urban planning and Landscape architectural services (CPC 8674*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Medical and dental services (excluding transplants and autopsy) (CPC 9312)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
i) Veterinary services (CPC 932)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

B. Computer and Related Services

a) Consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware (CPC 841)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Software implementation services (CPC 842)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Data processing services (CPC 843)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Data base services (CPC 844)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (CPC 845)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
e) Data preparation services (CPC 849)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Research and Development Services	
a) R&D services on natural sciences (CPC 851)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) R&D services on social sciences and humanities (CPC 852)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Interdisciplinary R&D services (CPC 853)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Real Estate Services	
a) Involving own or leased property (CPC 821)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) On a fee or contract basis (CPC 822)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
E. Rental/Leasing services without Operators	
a) Relating to ships (CPC 83103)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Relating to aircraft (CPC 83104)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Relating to other transport equipment (CPC 83101, CPC 83102 and CPC 83105)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Relating to other machinery and equipment (CPC 83106 to CPC 83109)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Leasing or rental services for videotapes or optical disks (CPC 83202)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
F) Other Business Services	
a) Advertising services (CPC 871)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Market research services (CPC 864)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Management consulting services (CPC 865)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Services related to Management consulting (CPC 866)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Technical testing and analysis services (CPC 8676)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry (CPC 88110)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Services incidental to fishing (CPC 882**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Services incidental to mining (CPC 883**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
i) Services incidental to manufacturing (CPC 885, CPC 886, CPC 8841 to CPC 8844 and CPC 8846 to CPC 8849)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
j) Services incidental to energy distribution (CPC 887**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
k) Placement and supply services of personnel (CPC 87205 and CPC 87206)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
m) Scientific and technical consulting services (CPC 8675)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
p) Photographic services (CPC 875) except for aerial photography	For Modes 1 and 2 None
q) Packaging services (CPC 876)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
r) Printing and publishing services (CPC 88442)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
s) Convention services (part of CPC 8790)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
t) Other Repair services of personal and household goods (CPC 633)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment (CPC 886)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
Others business services (CPC 879 exc. 87909)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None

2. COMMUNICATION SERVICES

B. Courier Services (CPC 7512)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
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C. Telecommunication Services

a) Voice telephone services (CPC 7521)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Packet-switched data transmission services (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Circuit-switched data transmission services (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Telex services (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

e) Telegraph services (CPC 7522)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
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Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
f) Facsimile services (CPC 7521* and CPC 7529*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Private leased circuit services (CPC 7522* and CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Electronic mail (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Voice mail (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
j) On-line information and database retrieval (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
k) Electronic data interchange (EDI) (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
l) Enhanced/value-added facsimile services, including store and forward, store and retrieve (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
m) Code and protocol conversion	For Modes 1 and 2 None
n) On-line information and/or data processing (incl. Transaction processing) (CPC 843*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
o) Other mobile services analogue/Digital cellular services (CPC 75213*) PCS (personal communication services, CPC 75213*) Paging services (CPC 75291*) Mobile data services (CPC 7523*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

D. Audio-visual services

a) Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services (CPC 9611)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
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Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
b) Motion picture projection services (CPC 9612)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Radio and television services excluding transmission services (CPC 9613 exc. 96133)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Sound recording	For Modes 1 and 2 None

3. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

A. General construction work for buildings (CPC 512)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. General construction work for civil engineering (CPC 513)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Installation and assembling work (CPC 514 and 516)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Building completion and finishing work (CPC 517)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
E. Other (CPC 511, CPC 515 and CPC 518)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

4. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

A. Commission agents services (CPC 621)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. Wholesale trade services (CPC 622)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Retailing services (CPC 631, CPC 632, CPC 611 and CPC 612)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Franchising (CPC 8929)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

A. Primary education services (CPC 921)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
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Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
B. Privately funded secondary education services (CPC 922*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Privately funded higher education services (CPC 923*)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Adult education (CPC 924)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

A. Sewage services (CPC 9401)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
B. Refuse disposal services (CPC 9402)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
C. Sanitation and similar services (CPC 9403)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
D. Cleaning services of exhaust gases (CPC 9404)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
E. Noise abatement services (CPC 9405)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
F. Other nature and landscape protection services (CPC 9406)	For Mode 1 Unbound other than consulting and advisory services For Mode 2 None
G. Other environmental protection services (CPC 9409)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
7. FINANCIAL SERVICES	
A. Insurance and insurance-related services	
a) Life, accident and health insurance services (except workers compensation insurance) (CPC 81211, CPC 81291 and CPC 81212)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
b) Non-life insurance services (CPC 8129 excl. CPC 81291 and excl. CPC 81293)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
— Marine, aviation and other transport insurance services (CPC 81293)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Reinsurance and retrocession (CPC 81299)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Services auxiliary to insurance such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claims settlement services (CPC 8140)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
Insurance intermediation, such as brokerage and agency (CPC 8140)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. Banking and other Financial Services	
a) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public (CPC 81115 to CPC81119)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Lending of all types, include, inter alia, consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction (CPC 8113)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Financial leasing (CPC 8112)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) All payment and money transmission services (CPC 81339)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
e) Guarantees and commitments (CPC 81199)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
f) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following:	For Modes 1 and 2 None
— money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificate of deposits, etc.) (CPC 81339); — foreign exchange (CPC 81333);	For Modes 1 and 2 None
— derivative products including but not limited to, futures and options (CPC 81339);	For Modes 1 and 2 None
— exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps, forward rate agreements, etc. (CPC 81339)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
— transferable securities (CPC 81321)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
— other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion (CPC 81339)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
g) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of service related to such issues (CPC 8132)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
h) Money broking (CPC 81339)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
i) Asset management such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension funding, custodial, depository and trust services (CPC 8119 and CPC 81323)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
j) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, incl. securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments (CPC 81339 and CPC 81319)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
k) Advisory, inter-mediation and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in 5(a)(v) through (xv) of the GATS Annex on Financial Services, incl. credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy (CPC 8131 and CPC 8133)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
l) Provision and transfer of financial information and financial data processing and related software by providers of other financial services (CPC 8131, CPC 842 and CPC 844)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

8. HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Human health services (CPC 931, other than CPC 93191)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. Social Services (CPC 933)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

9. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES

A. Hotels and restaurants (including catering) (CPC 641 to CPC 643)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
B. Travel Agencies and Tour Operators Services (CPC 7471)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
C. Tourist Guides Services (CPC 7472)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

10. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES

A. Entertainment Services (including theatre, live bands and circus services) (CPC 9619)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
B. News Agency Services (CPC 962)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
C. Libraries, Archives, Museums and other Cultural Services (CPC 963)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
D. Sporting and other Recreational Services (CPC 964)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

11. TRANSPORT SERVICES

A. Maritime Transport Services

b) Freight transportation (CPC 7212)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Rental of vessels with crew (CPC 7213)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Maintenance and repair of vessels (CPC 8868**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7214)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

B. Internal Waterways Transport

a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7221)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
b) Freight transportation (CPC 7222)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
c) Rental of vessels with crew (CPC 7223)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Maintenance and repair of vessels (CPC 8868**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7224)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

Sector or sub-	Description of reservations
f) Supporting services for internal waterways transport (CPC 745**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

C. Air Transport Services

b) Sales and marketing	For Modes 1 and 2 None
Computer reservation systems	For Modes 1 and 2 None
d) Maintenance and repair of aircraft (CPC 8868**)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
E. Rail Transport Services (CPC 7111, CPC 7112 and CPC 7113)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
d) Maintenance and repair of rail transport equipment (CPC 8868**)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None

F. Road Transport Services

d) Maintenance and repair of road transport equipment (CPC 6112 and CPC 8867)	For Modes 1 and 2 None
e) Freight transportation Services (CPC 7123)	For Modes 1 and 2 None

H. Services auxiliary to all modes of transport

a) Cargo handling services (CPC 741)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
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Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
b) Storage and warehousing services (CPC 742)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
c) Freight transport agency services (CPC 748)	For Mode 1 Unbound For Mode 2 None
d) Other supporting and auxiliary transport services (CPC 749*) — Freight brokerage services; — Bill auditing and freight rate information services — Freight inspection services	For Modes 1 and 2 None For Modes 1 and 2 None

ANNEX XI-G

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON KEY PERSONNEL, GRADUATE TRAINEES AND BUSINESS SELLERS⁽¹⁾ (GEORGIA)

1. The list of reservations below indicates the economic activities liberalised pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 6 (Establishment, Trade in Services and Electronic Commerce) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement for which limitations on key personnel and graduate trainees in accordance with Article 86 of this Agreement and on business sellers in accordance with Article 87 of this Agreement apply and it specifies such limitations. That list is composed of the following elements:
 - (a) the first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which limitations apply and
 - (b) the second column describing the applicable limitations.
- Georgia does not undertake any commitment for key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers in economic activities which are not liberalised (remain unbound) pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 Chapter 6 (Establishment, Trade in Services and Electronic Commerce) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.
2. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors, 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.
3. Commitments on key personnel, graduate trainees, business service sellers and sellers of goods do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour/management dispute or negotiation.
4. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a limitation within the meaning of Article 86 and Article 87 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, and need to have a legal domicile in the territory where the economic activity is performed), even if not listed below, apply in any case to key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers of the United Kingdom.
5. All other requirements of the laws and regulations of Georgia regarding entry, stay, work and social security measures shall continue to apply, including regulations concerning period of stay, minimum wages as well as collective wage agreements.
6. In accordance with Article 73(3) of this Agreement, the list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by a Party.
7. The list below is without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies and exclusive rights as described in the list of commitments on establishment.
8. In the sectors where economic needs tests are applied, their main criteria will be the assessment of the relevant market situation in Georgia or the region where the service is to be provided, including with respect to the number of, and the impact on, existing services suppliers.
9. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.

Sector reservations

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
1. BUSINESS SERVICES	
A. Professional Services	
Transplants and autopsy (part of CPC 9312)	Unbound
Other professional services (1, A(k))* ⁽¹⁾	Unbound
F) Other Business Services	
Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry (CPC 881, exc. CPC 88110)	Unbound

⁽¹⁾ This document is prepared based on WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Services incidental to manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, on a fee or contract basis (CPC 8845)	Unbound
Placement and supply services of personnel (CPC 872, exc. CPC 87205 and CPC 87206)	Unbound
Investigation and security (CPC 873)	Unbound
Aerial photography (CPC 87504)	Unbound
2 COMMUNICATION SERVICES	
A. Postal services (CPC 7511)	Unbound
4. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	
E. Other distribution services (4,E)*	Unbound
5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	
E. Other education services (CPC 929)	Unbound
7. FINANCIAL SERVICES	
A. Insurance and insurance-related services	
Workers compensation insurance	Unbound
C. Other financial services (7,C)*	Unbound
8. HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES	
Other health related and social services (8,D)*	Unbound
9. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES	
D. Other tourism and travel related services (9,D)*	Unbound
10. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES	
E. Other recreational, cultural and sporting services (10,E)*	Unbound
11. TRANSPORT SERVICES	
A. Maritime Transport Services	
a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7211)	Unbound
f) Supporting services for maritime transport (CPC 745**)	Unbound

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
B. Internal Waterways Transport	
d) Maintenance and repair of vessels (CPC 8868**)	Unbound
f) Supporting services for internal waterway transport (CPC 745**)	Unbound
C. Air Transport Services	
a) Passenger transportation (CPC 731)	Unbound
b) Freight transportation (CPC 732)	Unbound
c) Rental of aircraft with crew (CPC 734)	Unbound
e) Supporting services for air transport (CPC 746)	Unbound
E. Rail Transport Services	
e) Supporting services for rail transport services (CPC 743)	Unbound
F. Road Transport Services	
a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7121 and CPC 7122)	Unbound
c) Rental of commercial vehicles with operator (CPC 7124)	Unbound
e) Supporting services for road transport services (CPC 744)	Unbound
G. Pipeline Transport	
a) Transportation of fuels (CPC 7131)	Unbound
b) Transportation of other goods (CPC 7139)	Unbound
Other Transport services (11,I)*	Unbound
12. Other services not included elsewhere (CPC 95, CPC 97, CPC 98 and CPC 99)	Unbound

(1) * Classification of the service according to WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

ANNEX XI-H

LIST OF RESERVATIONS ON CONTRACTUAL SERVICES SUPPLIERS AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONALS⁽¹⁾ (GEORGIA)

1. The Parties shall allow the supply of services into their territories by contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of the other Party through the presence of natural persons, in accordance with Article 88 and Article 89 of this Agreement, for the economic activities which are listed below, and subject to the relevant limitations.
2. The list is composed of the following elements:
 - (a) the first column indicating the sector or sub-sector in which limitations apply and
 - (b) the second column describing the applicable limitations.
- Georgia does not undertake any commitment for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals for any sector of economic activity other than those which are explicitly listed in this Annex.
3. In identifying individual sectors and sub-sectors, 'CPC' means the Central Products Classification as set out in WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.
4. Commitments for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour/management dispute or negotiation.
5. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures when they do not constitute a limitation within the meaning of Article 88 and Article 89 of this Agreement. Those measures (e.g. need to obtain a license, need to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors, need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, and need to have a legal domicile in the territory where the economic activity is performed), even if not listed below, apply in any case to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of the United Kingdom.
6. All other requirements of the laws and regulations of Georgia regarding entry, stay, work and social security measures shall continue to apply, including regulations concerning period of stay, minimum wages as well as collective wage agreements.
7. The list below does not include measures concerning subsidies granted by a Party.
8. The list below is without prejudice to the existence of public monopolies or exclusive rights in the relevant sectors, as set out by Georgia in Annex XI-E to this Agreement.
9. In the sectors where economic needs tests are applied, their main criteria will be the assessment of the relevant market situation in Georgia or the region where the service is to be provided, including with respect to the number of, and the impact on, existing services suppliers.
10. The rights and obligations arising from the list below shall have no self-executing effect and thus confer no rights directly on natural or juridical persons.
11. The Parties shall allow the supply of services into their territory by independent professionals of the other Party through presence of natural persons, subject to the conditions specified in Article 89 of this Agreement, in the following sectors:
 - (a) Legal services (Including consultancy on home country law and international law) (CPC 861)
 - (b) Architectural services (CPC 8671)

⁽¹⁾ This document is prepared based on WTO Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) of 10 July 1991.

- (c) Engineering services (CPC 8672)
- (d) Integrated engineering services (CPC 8673)
- (e) Urban planning and Landscape architectural services (CPC 8674*)
- (f) Computer and Related Services
- (g) Management consulting services (CPC 865)
- (h) Services related to Management consulting (CPC 866)
- (i) Others business services (CPC 879)

Sector reservations

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
1. BUSINESS SERVICES	
A. Professional Services	
a) Legal services (Including consultancy on home country law and international law) (CPC 861)	CSS – None IP – Residency requirement. Full admission to the Bar may be subject to nationality condition.
b) Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services (CPC 862)	CSS – None
c) Taxation services (CPC 863)	CSS - None
d) Architectural services (CPC 8671)	CSS – None IP – Residency requirement. Economic needs test.
e) Engineering services (CPC 8672)	CSS – None IP – Residency requirement. Economic needs test.
f) Integrated engineering services (CPC 8673)	CSS – None IP – Residency requirement. Economic needs test.
g) Urban planning and Landscape architectural services (CPC 8674*)	CSS – None IP – Residency requirement. Economic needs test.
h) Medical and dental services (CPC 9312, exc. Transplants and autopsy)	CSS –None
i) Veterinary services (CPC 932)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
B. Computer and Related Services	
a) Consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware (CPC 841)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
b) Software implementation services (CPC 842)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
c) Data processing services (CPC 843)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
d) Data base services (CPC 844)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
Maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (CPC 845)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
e) Data preparation services (CPC 849, exc. CPC 8499)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
C. Research and Development Services	
a) R&D services on natural sciences (CPC 851)	CSS –None
b) R&D services on social sciences and humanities (CPC 852)	CSS –None
c) Interdisciplinary R&D services (CPC 853)	CSS –None
D. Real Estate Services	
a) Involving own or leased property (CPC 821)	CSS –None
b) On a fee or contract basis (CPC 822)	CSS –None
E. Rental/Leasing services without Operators	
a) Relating to ships (CPC 83103)	CSS –None
b) Relating to aircraft (CPC 83104)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
c) Relating to other transport equipment (CPC 83101, CPC 83102 and CPC 83105)	CSS –None
d) Relating to other machinery and equipment (CPC 83106 to CPC 83109)	CSS –None
e) Leasing or rental services for videotapes or optical disks (CPC 83202)	CSS –None

F. Other Business Services

a) Advertising services (CPC 871)	CSS –None
b) Market research services (CPC 864)	CSS –None
c) Management consulting services (CPC 865)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
d) Services related to Management consulting (CPC 866)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test
e) Technical testing and analysis services (CPC 8676)	CSS –None
f) Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry (CPC 88110)	CSS –None
g) Services incidental to fishing (CPC 882**)	CSS –None
h) Services incidental to mining (CPC 883**)	CSS –None
i) Services incidental to manufacturing (CPC 885, CPC 886, CPC 8841 to CPC 8844 and CPC 8846 to CPC8849)	CSS –None
j) Services incidental to energy distribution (CPC 887**)	CSS –None
k) Placement and supply services of personnel (CPC 87205 and CPC 87206)	CSS –None
m) Scientific and technical consulting services (CPC 8675)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
p) Photographic services (CPC 875, excl. CPC 87504)	CSS –None
q) Packaging services (CPC 876)	CSS –None
r) Printing and publishing services (CPC 88442)	CSS –None
s) Convention services (part of CPC 8790)	CSS –None
t) Other Repair services of personal and household goods (CPC 633)	CSS –None
Repair services incidental to metal products, machinery and equipment (CPC 886)	CSS –None
Others business services (CPC 879)	CSS –None IP – Economic needs test

2. COMMUNICATION SERVICES

B. Courier Services (CPC 7512)	CSS –None
C. Telecommunication Services	
a) Voice telephone services (CPC 7521)	CSS –None
b) Packet-switched data transmission services (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
c) Circuit-switched data transmission services (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
d) Telex services (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
e) Telegraph services (CPC 7522)	CSS –None
f) Facsimile services (CPC 7521*+7529*)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
g) Private leased circuit services (CPC 7522* and CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
h) Electronic mail (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
i) Voice mail (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
j) On-line information and database retrieval (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
k) Electronic data interchange (EDI) (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
l) Enhanced/value-added facsimile services, including store and forward, store and retrieve (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None
m) Code and protocol conversion	CSS –None
n) On-line information and/or data processing (incl. Transaction processing) (CPC 843*)	CSS –None
o) Other mobile services analogue/Digital cellular services (CPC 75213*) PCS (personal communication services, CPC 75213*) Paging services (CPC 75291*) Mobile data services (CPC 7523*)	CSS –None

3. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

A. General construction work for buildings (CPC 512)	CSS –None
B. General construction work for civil engineering (CPC 513)	CSS –None
C. Installation and assembling work (CPC 514+516)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
D. Building completion and finishing work (CPC 517)	CSS –None
E. Other (CPC 511, CPC 515 and CPC 518)	CSS –None

4. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

A. Commission agents services (CPC 621)	CSS –None
B. Wholesale trade services (CPC 622)	CSS –None
C. Retailing services (CPC 631, CPC 632, CPC 611 and CPC 612)	CSS –None
D. Franchising (CPC 8929)	CSS –None

5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

A. Primary education services (CPC 921)	CSS –None
B. Secondary education services, Privately Funded Only (CPC 922*)	CSS –None
C. Higher education services, Privately Funded Only (CPC 923*)	CSS –None
D. Adult education (CPC 924)	CSS –None

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

A. Sewage services (CPC 9401)	CSS –None
B. Refuse disposal services (CPC 9402)	CSS –None
C. Sanitation and similar services (CPC 9403)	CSS –None
D. Cleaning services of exhaust gases (CPC 9404)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
E. Noise abatement services (CPC 9405)	CSS –None
F. Other nature and landscape protection services (CPC 9406)	CSS –None
G. Other environmental protection services (CPC 9409)	CSS –None

7. FINANCIAL SERVICES

A. Insurance and insurance-related services

a) Life, accident and health insurance services (except workers compensation insurance) (CPC 81211, CPC 81291 and CPC 81212)	CSS –None
b) Non-life insurance services (CPC 8129)	CSS –None
— Marine, aviation and other transport insurance services (CPC 81293)	CSS –None
c) Reinsurance and retrocession (CPC 81299)	CSS –None
d) Services auxiliary to insurance such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claims settlement services (CPC 8140)	CSS –None
Insurance intermediation, such as brokerage and agency (CPC 8140)	CSS –None

B. Banking and other Financial Services

a) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public (CPC 81115 to CPC 81119)	CSS –None
b) Lending of all types, include, inter alia, consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction (CPC 8113)	CSS –None
c) Financial leasing (CPC 8112)	CSS –None
d) All payment and money transmission services (CPC 81339)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
e) Guarantees and commitments (CPC 81199)	CSS –None
f) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following: — money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificate of deposits etc.) (CPC 81339); — foreign exchange (CPC 81333);	CSS –None
— derivative products including but not limited to, futures and options; (CPC 81339);	CSS –None
— exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps, forward rate agreements etc. (CPC 81339);	CSS –None
— transferable securities (CPC 81321);	CSS –None
— other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion (CPC 81339).	CSS –None
g) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of service related to such issues; (CPC 8132)	CSS –None
h) Money broking; (CPC 81339);	CSS –None
i) Asset management such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension funding, custodial, depository and trust services (CPC 8119 and CPC 81323)	CSS –None
j) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, incl. securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments (CPC 81339 and CPC 81319)	CSS –None
k) Advisory, inter-mediation and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in 5(a)(v) through (xv) of the Annex on Financial Services to GATS, incl. credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy (CPC 8131 and CPC 8133)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
I) Provision and transfer of financial information and financial data processing and related software by providers of other financial services (CPC 842, CPC 844 and CPC 8131)	CSS –None
8. HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES	
A. Human health services (CPC 931, other than CPC 93191)	CSS –None
C. Social Services (CPC 933)	CSS –None
9. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES	
A. Hotels and restaurants (including catering) (CPC 641, CPC 642 and CPC 643)	CSS –None
B. Travel Agencies and Tour Operators Services (CPC 7471)	CSS –None
C. Tourist Guides Services (CPC 7472)	CSS –None
10. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES	
A. Entertainment Services (including theatre, live bands and circus services) (CPC 9619)	CSS –None
B. News Agency Services (CPC 962)	CSS –None
C. Libraries, Archives, Museums and other Cultural Services (CPC 963)	CSS –None
D. Sporting and other Recreational Services (CPC 964)	CSS –None
11. TRANSPORT SERVICES	
A. Maritime Transport Services	
b) Freight transportation (CPC 7212**)	CSS –None
c) Rental of vessels with crew (CPC 7213)	CSS –None

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
d) Maintenance and repair of vessels (CPC 8868**)	CSS –None
e) Pushing and towing services (CPC 7214)	CSS –None
C. Air Transport Services	
Sales and marketing, including computer reservation systems	CSS –None
d) Maintenance and repair of aircraft (CPC 8868**)	CSS –None
E. Rail Transport Services (CPC 7111, CPC 7112 and CPC 7113)	
d) Maintenance and repair of rail transport equipment (CPC 8868**)	CSS –None
F. Road Transport Services	
c) Maintenance and repair of road transport equipment (CPC 6112 and CPC 8867)	CSS –None
d) Freight transportation (CPC 7123)	CSS –None
H. Services auxiliary to all modes of transport	
a) Cargo handling services (CPC 741)	CSS –None
b) Storage and warehousing services (CPC 742)	CSS –None
c) Freight transport agency services (CPC 748)	CSS –None
d) Other supporting and auxiliary transport services (CPC 749*) — Freight brokerage services; — Bill auditing and freight rate information services	CSS –None
— Freight inspection services	CSS –None

ANNEX XII

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

ANNEX XII-A

THRESHOLDS

1. The value thresholds mentioned in Article 136(3) of this Agreement shall be for both Parties:
 - (a) EUR 144 000 for public supply and service contracts awarded by central government authorities and design contests awarded by such authorities;
 - (b) EUR 221 000 in the case of public supply and public service contracts not covered by point (a);
 - (c) EUR 5 548 000 in the case of public works contracts;
 - (d) EUR 5 548 000 in the case of works contracts in the utilities sector;
 - (e) EUR 5 548 000 in the case of concessions;
 - (f) EUR 443 000 in the case of supply and service contracts in the utilities sector;
 - (g) EUR 750 000 for public service contracts for social and other specific services;
 - (h) EUR 1 000 000 for service contracts for social and other specific services in the utilities sector.

ANNEX XII-B

INDICATIVE TIME SCHEDULE FOR MARKET ACCESS

Phase		Market access granted to the UK by Georgia	Market access granted to Georgia by the UK
1	1 September 2017	Supplies for central government authorities	Supplies for central government authorities
2	1 September 2019	Supplies for state, regional and local authorities and bodies governed by public law	Supplies for state, regional and local authorities and bodies governed by public law
3	1 September 2020	Supplies for all contracting entities in the utilities sector	Supplies for all contracting entities
4	1 September 2021	Service and works contracts and concessions for all contracting authorities	Service and works contracts and concessions for all contracting authorities
5	1 September 2022	Service and works contracts for all contracting entities in the utilities sector	Service and works contracts for all contracting entities in the utilities sector

ANNEX XII-C

GEORGIA: INDICATIVE LIST OF ISSUES FOR COOPERATION

1. Training, in Georgia and UK of Georgian officials from government bodies engaged in public procurement;
2. Training of suppliers interested participating in public procurement;
3. Exchange of information and experience on best practice and regulatory rules in the sphere of public procurement;
4. Enhancement of the functionality of the public procurement website and establishment of a system of public procurement monitoring;
5. Consultations and methodological assistance from the UK in application of modern electronic technologies in the sphere of public procurement;
6. Strengthening the bodies charged with guaranteeing a coherent policy in all areas related to public procurement and the independent and impartial consideration (review) of contracting authorities' decisions. (Cf. Article 137 paragraph 2 of this Agreement).

ANNEX XIII

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

ANNEX XIII-A

ELEMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AND CONTROL OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 162(1) AND (2)

1. A register listing geographical indications protected in the territory;
2. An administrative process verifying that geographical indications identify a good as originating in a territory, region or locality of one or more states, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;
3. A requirement that a registered name shall correspond to a specific product or products for which a product specification is laid down, which can only be amended by due administrative process;
4. Control provisions applying to production;
5. A right for any producer established in the area who submits to the system of controls to produce the product labelled with the protected name provided he complies with the product specification;
6. An objection procedure that allows the legitimate interests of prior users of names, whether those names are protected as a form of intellectual property or not, to be taken into account;
7. A rule that protected names may not become generic;
8. Provisions concerning the registration, which may include refusal of registration, of terms homonymous or partly homonymous with registered terms, terms customary in common language as the common name for goods, terms comprising or including the names of plant varieties and animal breeds. Such provisions shall take into account the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.

ANNEX XIII-B

CRITERIA TO BE INCLUDED IN THE OBJECTION PROCEDURE FOR PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 163(1)

1. List of name(s) with the corresponding transcription into Latin or Georgian characters.
2. Information about the product class.
3. Invitation to the United Kingdom, Georgia or any third country or any natural or legal persons having a legitimate interest, established or resident in the United Kingdom, in Georgia or in a third country to submit objections to such protection by lodging a duly substantiated statement.
4. Statements of objection must reach the Government of the United Kingdom or the Georgian Government within three months from the date of the publication of the information notice.
5. Statements of objection shall be admissible only if they are received within the time-limit set out in point (d) and if they show that the protection of the name proposed would:
 - (a) conflict with the name of a plant variety, including a wine grape variety or an animal breed and as a result is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product;
 - (b) conflict with a homonymous name and which would mislead the consumer into believing that products come from another territory;

- (c) in the light of a trademark's reputation and well-known and the length of time it has been used, be liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product;
 - (d) jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trademark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication of the information notice;
 - (e) conflict with a name that is considered generic.
6. The criteria referred to in point (e) shall be evaluated in relation to the territory of the United Kingdom, which in the case of intellectual property rights refers only to the territory or territories where the rights are protected or the territory of Georgia.
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ANNEX XIII—C

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF PRODUCTS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 162(3) AND (4)

PART A

Agricultural products and foodstuffs other than wines, spirit drinks and aromatised wines of the United Kingdom to be protected in Georgia

Name to be protected	Transcription in Georgian characters	Type of product
Isle of Man Manx Loaghtan Lamb	აისლ ოფ მენ მანქს ლოუთან ლამბ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Lakeland Herdwick*	ლეიქლენდ ჰერდვიკ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Orkney beef	ორკნი ბიფ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Orkney lamb	ორკნი ლამბ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Scotch Beef	სკოხ ბიფ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Scotch Lamb	სკოხ ლამბ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Shetland Lamb	შეტლანდ ლამბ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Welsh Beef	უელშ ბიფ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Welsh lamb	უელშ ლამბ	Fresh meat (and offal)
West Country Beef*	ვესტ კანტრი ბიიფ	Fresh meat (and offal)
West Country Lamb*	ვესტ კანტრი ლემ	Fresh meat (and offal)
Melton Mowbray Pork Pie	მელტონ მოუბრეი პორკ პაი	Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)
Newmarket Sausage*	ნიუმარკეტ სოსიჯ	Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)
Stornoway Black Pudding*	სტორნოუვეი ბლექ პუდინგ	Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)
Traditional Cumberland Sausage*	თრადიშენელ ქამბერლენდ სოსიჯ	Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)
Beacon Fell traditional Lancashire cheese	ბეკონ ფელ ტრადიშენალ ლანკაშირ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Bonchester cheese	ბონჩესტერ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Buxton blue	ბაქსტონ ბლიუ	Cheeses
Dorset Blue Cheese	დორსეტ ბლიუ	Cheeses
Dovedale cheese	დოვდეილ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Exmoor Blue Cheese	ექსმურ ბლიუ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Orkney Scottish Island Cheddar*	ორკნეი სქოთიშ აილანდ ჭედარ	Cheeses
Single Gloucester	სინგლ გლუსტერ	Cheeses
Staffordshire Cheese	სტაფორდშირ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Swaledale cheese	სუელდეილ ჩიზ	Cheeses

Swaledale ewes' cheese	სუელდეილ უეს' ჩიზ	Cheeses
Teviotdale Cheese	ტევიათი ბრიდეილ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Traditional Ayrshire Dunlop*	თრადიშენალ აიშაია დანლოპ	Cheeses
West Country farmhouse Cheddar cheese	უესტ კანტრი ფერმჰაუზ ჩედარ ჩიზ	Cheeses
White Stilton cheese / Blue Stilton cheese	ვაით სთილთონ ჩიზ / ბლუ სთილთონ ჩიზ	Cheeses
Yorkshire Wensleydale*	იორკშაია ვენსლეიდეილ	Cheeses
Cornish Clotted Cream	კონიშ კლოდიტ ქრიმ	Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)
Armagh Bramley Apples*	არმა ბრემლი ეფლზ	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
Fenland Celery*	ფენლანდ ქელერი	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
Jersey Royal potatoes	ჯერსი როიალ ფოთეითოს	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
New Season Comber Potatoes / Comber Earlys*	ნიუ სიზენ ქომბერ ფოთეითოს / ქომბერ ერლიზ	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
Pembrokeshire Earlys / Pembrokeshire Early Potatoes*	პემბროკეშაია ერლის/ პემბროკეშაია ერლი ფოთეითოუს	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
Yorkshire Forced Rhubarb*	იორქშაია ფორბსდ რუბარბ	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
Arbroath Smokies	არბროუთ სმოუკიზ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Conwy Mussels*	კონვი მასელზ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Cornish Sardines*	ქორნიშ სარდინს	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Fal Oyster*	ფალ ოისტერ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Isle of Man Queenies*	აილ ოფ მენ ქვინის	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Lough Neagh Eel*	ლოხ ნეი ილ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Scottish Farmed Salmon	სქოთიშ ფარმდ სალმონ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Scottish Wild Salmon*	სქოთიშ ვაილდ სალმონ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Traditional Grimsby Smoked Fish*	თრადიშენალ გრიმსბი სმოუქდ ფიშ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Whitstable oysters	უაიტსტეიბლ ოისტერზ	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom
Kentish ale and Kentish strong ale	კენტიშ ეილ ანდ კენტიშ სტრონგ ეილ	Beers
Rutland Bitter	რუტლანდ ბიტერ	Beers
Cornish Pasty*	ქორნიშ ფესთი	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares

Native Shetland Wool*	ნეითივ შეთლანდ ვულ	Wool
Anglesey Sea Salt / Halen Môn*	ანგლესი სი სოლთ / ჰალენ მონ	Other agricultural products
East Kent Goldings*	ისთ კენტ გოლდინგს	Other agricultural products
Gloucestershire cider/perry	გლუსტერშირ სიდრ/პერი	Other agricultural products
Herefordshire cider/perry	ჰერფორდშირ სიდრ/პერი	Other agricultural products
Worcestershire cider / perry	უორსტერშირ სიდრ/პერი	Other agricultural products

PART B

Agricultural products and foodstuffs other than wines, spirit drinks and aromatised wines of Georgia to be protected in the United Kingdom

Name to be protected	Transcription in Latin characters	Type of product
აჭარული ჩლეჩილი	Acharuli Chlechili*	Cheeses
ჩოგი	Chogi*	Cheeses
დამბალხაჭო	Dambalkhacho*	Cheeses
იმერული ყველი	Imeruli Kveli*	Cheeses
ქართული ყველი	Kartuli Kveli*	Cheeses
კობი	Kobi*	Cheeses
მეგრული სულგუნი	Megruli Sulguni*	Cheeses
მესხური ჩეჩილი	Meskuri Chechili*	Cheeses
სულგუნი	Sulguni*	Cheeses
სვანური სულგუნი	Svanuri Sulguni*	Cheeses
ტენილი	Tenili*	Cheeses
თუშური გუდა	Tushuri Guda*	Cheeses
მაჭახელას თაფლი	Machakhelas tapli*	Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)
მაწონი	Matsoni*	Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)
ახალქალაქის კარტოფილი	Akhalkalakis kartopili*	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
ქუთაისის მწვანილი	Kutaisis mtsvanili*	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed
ჩურჩხელა	Churchkhela*	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares
ტყიბულის მთის ჩაი	Tqibulis mtischai*	Other agricultural products

ANNEX XIII — D

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF PRODUCTS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 162(3) AND (4)

PART A

Wines of the United Kingdom to be protected in Georgia

Name to be protected	Transcription in Georgian characters	Type of Product
English*	ინგლიში (ინგლისური)	Wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO)
English Regional*	ინგლიშ რეჯიონალი	Wine with a protected geographical indication (PGI)
Welsh*	ველში	Wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO)
Welsh Regional*	ველშ რეჯიონალი	Wine with a protected geographical indication (PGI)

Wines of Georgia to be protected in the United Kingdom

Name to be protected	Transcription in Latin characters
ახაშენი	Akhasheni
ატენური	Atenuri
გურჯაანი	Gurjaani
კახეთი (კახური)	Kakheti (Kakhuri)
კარდენახი	Kardenakhi
ხვანჩხარა	Khvanchkara
კოტეხი	Kotekhi
ქინძმარაული	Kindzmarauli
ყვარელი	Kvareli
მანავი	Manavi
მუკუზანი	Mukuzani
ნაფარეული	Napareuli
სვირი	Sviri
თელიანი	Teliani
ტიბაანი	Tibaani
წინანდალი	Tsinandali
ტვიში	Tvishi
ვაზისუბანი	Vazisubani

PART B

Spirit drinks of the United Kingdom to be protected in Georgia

Name to be protected	Transcription in Georgian characters	Product type
Irish Whiskey/ Uisce Beatha Eireannach/ Irish Whisky ¹	აირიშ ვისკი / ვისკე ბეთე აირინაჲ /	Whisky /Whiskey

¹ The geographical indication Irish Whiskey / Uisce Beatha Eireannach / Irish Whisky covers whisky/whiskey produced in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The protection of this name for products originating in Northern Ireland is without prejudice to the protection of this name for products originating in the Republic of Ireland.

	აირიშ ვისკი	
Irish Cream ²	აირიშ კრიმ	Liqueur
Irish Poteen / Irish Poitín ³	აირიშ პოტინ / აირიშ პოიტინ	Other Spirit Drinks
Scotch Whisky	სქოჩ ვისკი	Whisky /Whiskey
Somerset Cider Brandy	სომერსეთ საიდერ ბრენდი	Cider spirit and perry spirit

Spirit drinks of Georgia to be protected in the United Kingdom

Name to be protected	Transcription in Latin characters	Type of product
ჭაჭა	Chacha*	Other Spirit Drinks

PART C

Aromatised wines of the UK to be protected in Georgia.

Aromatised wines of Georgia to be protected in the United Kingdom

ANNEX XIV

EARLY WARNING MECHANISM

1. The United Kingdom and Georgia hereby establish an Early Warning Mechanism with the objective to set out practical measures aimed at preventing and rapidly reacting to an emergency situation or to a threat of an emergency situation. It foresees an early evaluation of potential risks and problems related to the supply and demand of natural gas, oil or electricity and the prevention and rapid reaction in case of an emergency situation or a threat of an emergency situation.

2. For the purposes of this Annex, an emergency situation is a situation causing a significant disruption or a physical interruption of supply of energy goods between Georgia and the United Kingdom.

3. For the purposes of this Annex the Coordinators are the relevant Minister of the Government of Georgia and the relevant Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom , or their representatives.

4. Regular evaluations of potential risks and problems related to the supply and demand of energy materials and products should be undertaken jointly by the Parties to this Agreement and should be reported to the Coordinators.

5. Should one of the Parties to this Agreement become aware of an emergency situation or of a situation which, in its opinion, could lead to an emergency situation, that Party shall inform without delay the other Party.

6. Under the circumstances set out in paragraph 5, the Coordinators shall notify each other, within the shortest possible time, of the necessity to initiate the Early Warning Mechanism. The notification shall indicate, inter alia, designated persons that are authorised by the Coordinators to maintain permanent contact with each other.

7. Upon notification in accordance with paragraph 6, each Party shall provide the other Party with its own assessment. Such an assessment shall include an estimate of the timeframe within which the threat of an emergency situation or the emergency situation could be eliminated. The Parties shall react promptly to the assessment

² The geographical indication Irish Cream covers the corresponding liqueur produced in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The protection of this name for products originating in Northern Ireland is without prejudice to the protection of this name for products originating in the Republic of Ireland.

³ The geographical indication “Irish Poteen/Irish Poitín” covers the corresponding spirit drink produced in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The protection of this name for products originating in Northern Ireland is without prejudice to the protection of this name for products originating in the Republic of Ireland.

provided by the other Party and complement it with available additional information.

8. If one Party is unable to adequately assess or accept the other Party's assessment of the situation, or the estimated timeframe within which a threat of an emergency situation or an emergency situation may be eliminated, the corresponding Coordinator may request consultations, which shall commence within a time period not exceeding three days from the moment of forwarding the notification foreseen in paragraph 6. Such consultations shall take place through an Experts Group consisting of representatives authorised by the Coordinators. The consultations shall aim at:
 - (a) elaborating a common evaluation of the situation and of possible further developments;
 - (b) elaborating recommendations to prevent or eliminate the threat of an emergency situation or to overcome the emergency situation and
 - (c) elaborating recommendations on a joint action plan with regard to the actions provided in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 8 of this Annex in order to minimise the impact of an emergency situation and, if possible, to overcome the emergency situation, including the possibility of establishing a Special Monitoring Group.
9. The consultations, common evaluations and proposed recommendations shall be based on the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and proportionality.
10. The Coordinators, within their competencies, shall work to eliminate the threat of an emergency situation or to overcome the emergency situation taking into account the recommendations that have been elaborated as the result of the consultations.
11. The Experts Group referred to in paragraph 8 shall report on its activities to the Coordinators promptly after the implementation of any agreed plan of action.
12. If an emergency situation occurs, the Coordinators may establish a Special Monitoring Group with the task of examining the on-going circumstances and further developments and keeping an objective record of them. The Group may consist of:
 - (a) representatives of the Parties;
 - (b) representatives of energy companies of the Parties;
 - (c) representatives of international energy organisations, proposed and mutually approved by the Parties, and
 - (d) independent experts proposed and mutually approved by the Parties.
13. The Special Monitoring Group shall start its work without delay and shall operate, as necessary, until the emergency situation has been solved. A decision on the termination of the work of the Special Monitoring Group shall be taken jointly by the Coordinators.
14. From the time at which a Party informs the other Party of the circumstances described in paragraph 5, and until the completion of the procedures set out in this Annex and the prevention or elimination of the threat of an emergency situation or the resolution of the emergency situation, each Party shall do its utmost within the scope of its competence to minimise any negative consequences for the other Party. The Parties shall cooperate with the aim to reach an immediate solution in a spirit of transparency. The Parties shall refrain from any actions unrelated to the on-going emergency situation that could create or deepen the negative consequences for the supply of natural gas, oil or electricity between Georgia and the United Kingdom.
15. Each Party independently carries the costs relating to the actions in the framework of this Annex.
16. The Parties shall maintain in confidence all information exchanged between them that is designated as being of a confidential nature. The Parties shall take any necessary measures to protect confidential information on the basis of the relevant legal and normative acts of Georgia, or of the United Kingdom, as well as in accordance with applicable international agreements and conventions.

17. The Parties may, by mutual agreement, invite representatives of third parties to take part in the consultations or monitoring referred to in paragraphs 8 and 12.
 18. The Parties may agree to adapt the provisions of this Annex in view of establishing an early warning mechanism between them and other Parties.
 19. A violation of the provisions in this Annex cannot serve as a basis for dispute settlement procedures under Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement or any other agreement applicable to disputes between the Parties. Moreover, a Party shall not rely on or introduce as evidence in such dispute settlement procedures:
 - (a) positions taken or proposals made by the other Party in the course of the procedure set out in this Annex, or
 - (b) the fact that the other Party has indicated its willingness to accept a solution to the emergency situation subject to this mechanism.
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ANNEX XV

MEDIATION MECHANISM

Article 1

Objective

The objective of this Annex is to facilitate the finding of a mutually agreed solution through a comprehensive and expeditious procedure with the assistance of a mediator.

SECTION 1

PROCEDURE UNDER THE MEDIATION MECHANISM

Article 2

Request for information

1. Before the initiation of the mediation procedure, a Party may request at any time in writing information regarding a measure adversely affecting its trade interests. The Party to which such request is made shall provide, within 20 days, a written response containing its comments on the information contained in the request.
2. Where the responding Party considers that a response within 20 days is not practicable, it shall inform the requesting Party of the reasons for the delay, together with an estimate of the shortest period within which it will be able to provide its response.

Article 3

Initiation of the procedure

1. A Party may request, at any time, that the Parties enter into a mediation procedure. Such request shall be addressed to the other Party in writing. The request shall be sufficiently detailed to present clearly the concerns of the requesting Party and shall:
 - (a) identify the specific measure at issue;
 - (b) provide a statement of the alleged adverse effects that the requesting Party believes the measure has, or will have, on its trade interests, and
 - (c) explain how the requesting Party considers that those effects are linked to the measure.
2. The mediation procedure may only be initiated by mutual agreement of the Parties. The Party to which a request pursuant to paragraph 1 is addressed shall give sympathetic consideration to the request and reply by accepting or rejecting it in writing within ten days of its receipt.

Article 4

Selection of the mediator

1. Upon launch of the mediation procedure, the Parties shall endeavour to agree on a mediator no later than 15 days after the receipt of the reply to the request referred to in Article 3 of this Annex.
2. In the event that the Parties are unable to agree on the mediator within the time frame laid down in paragraph 1, either Party may request the chair or co-chairs of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, or their delegates, to select the mediator by lot from the list established under Article 259 of this Agreement. Representatives of both Parties shall be invited, with sufficient advance notice, to be present when lots are drawn. In any event, the lot shall be carried out with the Party/Parties that are present.
3. The chair or co-chairs of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration, or their delegates, shall select the mediator within five working days of the request made by either Party under paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. Should the list provided for in Article 259 of this Agreement not be established at the time a request is made pursuant to Article 3 of this Annex, the mediator shall be drawn by lot from the individuals which have been formally proposed by one or both of the Parties.
5. A mediator shall not be a citizen of either Party, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

6. The mediator shall assist, in an impartial and transparent manner, the Parties in bringing clarity to the measure and its possible trade effects, and in reaching a mutually agreed solution. The Code of Conduct for Arbitrators and Mediators set out in Annex XVII to this Agreement shall apply to mediators, mutatis mutandis. Rules 3 through 7 (notifications) and 41 through 45 (translation and interpretation) of the Rules of Procedure of Annex XVI to this Agreement shall also apply, mutatis mutandis.

Article 5

Rules of the mediation procedure

1. Within ten days after the appointment of the mediator, the Party having invoked the mediation procedure shall present, in writing, a detailed description of the problem to the mediator and to the other Party, in particular of the operation of the measure at issue and its trade effects. Within 20 days after the date of delivery of this submission, the other Party may provide, in writing, its comments to the description of the problem. Either Party may include in its description or comments any information that it deems relevant.
2. The mediator may decide on the most appropriate way of bringing clarity to the measure concerned and its possible trade effects. In particular, the mediator may organise meetings between the Parties, consult the Parties jointly or individually, seek the assistance of, or consult with, relevant experts and stakeholders and provide any additional support requested by the Parties. However, before seeking the assistance of or consulting with relevant experts and stakeholders, the mediator shall consult with the Parties.
3. The mediator may offer advice and propose a solution for the consideration of the Parties which may accept or reject the proposed solution or may agree on a different solution. However, the mediator shall not advise or give comments on the consistency of the measure at issue with this Agreement.

4. The procedure shall take place in the territory of the Party to which the request was addressed, or by mutual agreement in any other location or by any other means.
5. The Parties shall endeavour to reach a mutually agreed solution within 60 days from the appointment of the mediator. Pending a final agreement, the Parties may consider possible interim solutions, especially if the measure relates to perishable goods or seasonal goods and services.
6. The solution may be adopted by means of a decision of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement. Either Party may make such solution subject to the completion of any necessary internal procedures. Mutually agreed solutions shall be made publicly available. The version

disclosed to the public may not contain any information that a Party has designated as confidential. A Party may, for example, designate information as confidential as a result of domestic legislation.

7. On request of the Parties, the mediator shall notify to the Parties, in writing, a draft factual report, providing a brief summary of (a) the measure at issue in these procedures; (b) the procedures followed; and (c) any mutually agreed solution reached as the final outcome of these procedures, including possible interim solutions. The mediator shall provide the Parties 15 days to comment on the draft report. After considering the comments of the Parties submitted within the period, the mediator shall submit, in writing, a final factual report to the Parties within 15 days. The factual report shall not include any interpretation of this Agreement.

8. The procedure shall be terminated:

- (a) by the adoption of a mutually agreed solution by the Parties, on the date of the adoption thereof;
- (b) by a mutual agreement of the Parties at any stage of the procedure, on the date of that agreement;
- (c) by a written declaration of the mediator, after consultation with the Parties, that further efforts at mediation would be to no avail, on the date of that declaration, or
- (d) by a written declaration of a Party after exploring mutually agreed solutions under the mediation procedure and after having considered any advice and proposed solutions by the mediator, on the date of that declaration.

SECTION 2 IMPLEMENTATION

Article 6

Implementation of a mutually agreed solution

1. Where the Parties have agreed to a solution, each Party shall take the measures necessary to implement the mutually agreed solution within the agreed timeframe.

2. The implementing Party shall inform the other Party in writing of any steps or measures taken to implement the mutually agreed solution.

SECTION 3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 7

Confidentiality and relationship to dispute settlement

1. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, and without prejudice to Article 5(6) of this Annex, all steps of the procedure, including any advice or proposed solution, are confidential. However, any Party may disclose to the public that mediation is taking place.

2. The mediation procedure is without prejudice to the Parties' rights and obligations under the provisions on Dispute Settlement of Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement or any other agreement.

3. Consultations under Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement are not required before initiating the mediation procedure. However, a Party should normally avail itself of the other available cooperation or consultation provisions in this Agreement before initiating the mediation procedure.

4. A Party shall not rely on or introduce as evidence in other dispute settlement procedures under this Agreement or any other agreement, nor shall a panel take into consideration:

- (a) positions taken by the other Party in the course of the mediation procedure or information gathered under Article 5(1) and (2) of this Annex;
- (b) the fact that the other Party has indicated its willingness to accept a solution to the measure subject to mediation

or

- (c) advice given or proposals made by the mediator.

5. A mediator may not serve as a panellist in a dispute settlement proceeding under this Agreement or under the WTO Agreement involving the same matter for which he/she has been a mediator.

Article 8

Time-limits

Any time-limit referred to in this Annex may be modified by mutual agreement between the Parties involved in these procedures.

Article 9

Costs

1. Each Party shall bear its own expenses derived from its participation in the mediation procedure.
2. The Parties shall share jointly and equally the expenses derived from organisational matters, including the remuneration and expenses of the mediator. The remuneration of the mediator shall be in accordance with that foreseen for the chairperson of an arbitration panel in accordance with Rule 8(e) of the Rules of Procedure.

ANNEX XVI

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

General provisions

1. In Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement and under these Rules:
 - (a) ‘adviser’ means a person retained by a Party to the dispute to advise or assist that Party in connection with the arbitration panel proceeding;
 - (b) ‘arbitrator’ means a member of an arbitration panel established under Article 241 of this Agreement;
 - (c) ‘assistant’ means a person who, under the terms of appointment of an arbitrator, conducts research or provides assistance to that arbitrator⁽¹⁾;
 - (d) ‘complaining Party’ means any Party that requests the establishment of an arbitration panel under Article 240 of this Agreement;
 - (e) ‘party complained against’ means the Party that is alleged to be in violation of the provisions referred to in Article 237 of this Agreement;
 - (f) ‘arbitration panel’ means a panel established under Article 241 of this Agreement;
 - (g) ‘representative of a Party’ means an employee or any person appointed by a government department or agency or any other public entity of a Party who represents the Party for the purposes of a dispute under this Agreement;
 - (h) ‘day’ means a calendar day.

2. The Party complained against shall be in charge of the logistical administration of dispute settlement proceedings, in particular the organisation of hearings, unless otherwise agreed. The Parties shall share the expenses derived from organisational matters, including the remuneration and the expenses of the arbitrators.

Notifications

3. Each Party to the dispute and the arbitration panel shall transmit any request, notice, written submission or other document

by e-mail to the other Party, and as regards written submissions and requests in the context of arbitration to each of the arbitrators. The arbitration panel shall circulate documents to the Parties also by e-mail. Unless proven otherwise, an e-mail message shall be deemed to be received on the date of its sending. If any of the supporting documents are above ten megabytes, they shall be provided in another electronic format to the other Party and where relevant to each of the arbitrators within two days from the sending of the e-mail.

4. A copy of the documents transmitted in accordance with Rule 3 above shall be submitted to the other Party and where relevant to each of the arbitrators on the day of sending the e-mail by either facsimile transmission, registered post, courier, delivery against receipt or any other means of telecommunication that provides a record of the sending thereof.
5. All notifications shall be addressed to the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia and to the Department for International Trade of the United Kingdom, or its successor, respectively.
6. Minor errors of a clerical nature in any request, notice, written submission or other document related to the arbitration panel proceeding may be corrected by delivery of a new document clearly indicating the changes.
7. If the last day for delivery of a document falls on an official legal holiday of Georgia or of the United Kingdom, the document shall be deemed delivered within the deadline on the next business day.

(¹) Each arbitrator shall not appoint more than one assistant.

Commencing the arbitration

8. (a) If pursuant to Article 241 of this Agreement or to Rules 19, 20 or 46 of these Rules, an arbitrator is selected by lot, the lot shall be carried out at a time and place decided by the complaining Party to be promptly communicated to the Party complained against. The Party complained against may, if it so chooses, be present during the lot. In any event, the lot shall be carried out with the Party/Parties that are present.
(b) If pursuant to Article 241 of this Agreement or to Rules 19, 20 or 46 of these Rules an arbitrator is to be selected by lot and there are two chairpersons of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement, the lot shall be performed by both chairpersons, or their delegates. However, in cases where one chairperson or his delegate or his delegate does not accept to participate in the lot, the selection by lot shall be performed by the other chairperson alone.
(c) The Parties shall notify the selected arbitrators regarding their appointment.
(d) An arbitrator who has been appointed according to the procedure established in Article 241 of this Agreement shall confirm his/her availability to serve as member of the arbitration panel to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration within five days of the date in which he/she was informed of his/her appointment.
(e) Unless the Parties to the dispute agree otherwise, they shall meet the arbitration panel within seven days of its establishment in order to determine such matters that the Parties or the arbitration panel deem appropriate, including the remuneration and expenses to be paid to the arbitrators, which will be in accordance with WTO standards. The remuneration for each arbitrator's assistant shall not exceed 50% of the remuneration of that arbitrator. Arbitrators and representatives of the Parties to the dispute may take part in this meeting via telephone or video conference.
9. (a) Unless the Parties agree otherwise within five days from the date of the selection of the arbitrators, the terms of reference of the arbitration panel shall be: 'To examine, in the light of the relevant provisions of the Agreement invoked by the parties to the dispute, the matter referred to in the request for establishment of the arbitration panel, to rule on the compatibility of the measure in question with the provisions referred to in Article 237 of the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and to make a ruling in accordance with Article 243 of that Agreement'.
(b) The Parties shall notify the agreed terms of reference to the arbitration panel within three days of their agreement.

Initial submissions

10. The complaining Party shall deliver its initial written submission no later than 20 days after the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. The Party complained against shall deliver its written counter-submission no later than 20 days after the date of receipt of the initial written submission.

Working of arbitration panels

11. The chairperson of the arbitration panel shall preside at all its meetings. An arbitration panel may delegate to the chairperson authority to make administrative and procedural decisions.
12. Unless otherwise provided in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, the arbitration panel may conduct its activities by any means, including telephone, facsimile trans-missions or computer links.
13. Only arbitrators may take part in the deliberations of the arbitration panel, but the arbitration panel may permit its assistants to be present at its deliberations.
14. The drafting of any ruling shall remain the exclusive responsibility of the arbitration panel and shall not be delegated.
15. Where a procedural question arises that is not addressed by Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement and its annexes, the arbitration panel, after consulting the Parties, may adopt an appropriate procedure that is compatible with those provisions.
16. When the arbitration panel considers that there is a need to modify any of the time-limits for its proceedings other than the time-limits set out in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement or to make any other procedural or administrative adjustment, it shall inform the Parties to the dispute in writing of the reasons for the change or the adjustment and of the period of time or adjustment needed.

Replacement

17. If in an arbitration proceeding an arbitrator is unable to participate, withdraws, or must be replaced because of non-compliance with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, a replacement shall be selected in accordance with Article 241 of this Agreement and Rule 8 of these Rules.
18. Where a Party to the dispute considers that an arbitrator does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct and for this reason should be replaced, that Party shall notify the other Party to the dispute within 15 days from the time at which it obtained evidence of the circumstances underlying the arbitrator's material violation of the Code of Conduct.
19. Where a Party to the dispute considers that an arbitrator other than the chairperson does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the Parties to the dispute shall consult and, if they so agree, select a new arbitrator in accordance with Article 241 of this Agreement and Rule 8 of these Rules.

If the Parties to the dispute fail to agree on the need to replace an arbitrator, any Party to the dispute may request that such matter be referred to the chairperson of the arbitration panel, whose decision shall be final.

If, pursuant to such a request, the chairperson finds that an arbitrator does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the new arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with Article 241 of this Agreement and Rule 8 of these Rules.

20. Where a Party considers that the chairperson of the arbitration panel does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the Parties shall consult and, if they so agree, select a new chairperson in accordance with Article 241 of this Agreement and Rule 8 of these Rules.

If the Parties fail to agree on the need to replace the chairperson, any Party may request that such matter be referred to one of the remaining members of the pool of individuals from the sub-list of chairpersons established under paragraph 1 of Article 259 of this Agreement. Within five days from the request, his/her name shall be drawn by lot in accordance with Rule 8 of these Rules. The decision by the selected person on the need to replace the chairperson shall be final.

If the selected person decides that the original chairperson does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, he/she shall select a new chairperson by lot among the remaining pool of individuals from the sub-list of chairpersons referred to under paragraph 1 of Article 259 of this Agreement. The selection of the new chairperson shall be carried out within five days of the date of the decision by the selected person that the original chairperson does not comply with the requirements of the Code of Conduct.

21. The arbitration panel proceedings shall be suspended for the period taken to carry out the procedures provided for in Rules 18, 19 and 20 of these Rules.

Hearings

22. The chairperson of the arbitration panel shall fix the date and the time of the hearing in consultation with the Parties to the dispute and the other arbitrators, and shall confirm this in writing to the Parties to the dispute. This information shall also be made publicly available by the Party in charge of the logistical administration of the proceedings, unless the hearing is closed to the public. Unless a Party disagrees, the arbitration panel may decide not to convene a hearing.

The hearing shall be open to the public, unless it must be partially or fully closed in order to ensure the confidentiality of confidential information. In addition, the Parties may, by mutual agreement, decide that the hearing be partially or fully closed to the public on the basis of other objective considerations.

23. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the hearing shall be held in London, if the complaining Party is Georgia and in Tbilisi, if the complaining Party is the United Kingdom.

24. The arbitration panel may convene additional hearings, if the Parties so agree.

25. All arbitrators shall be present during the entirety of any hearings.

26. The following persons may attend the hearing, irrespective of whether the proceedings are open to the public or not:

- (a) representatives of the Parties to the dispute;
- (b) advisers to the Parties to the dispute;
- (c) administrative staff, interpreters, translators and court reporters and
- (d) arbitrators' assistants.

Only the representatives and advisers of the Parties to the dispute may address the arbitration panel.

27. No later than five days before the date of a hearing, each Party to the dispute shall deliver to the arbitration panel a list of the names of individuals who will make oral arguments or presentations at the hearing on behalf of that Party and of other representatives or advisers who will be attending the hearing.

28. The arbitration panel shall conduct the hearing in the following manner, ensuring that the complaining Party and the Party complained against are afforded equal time:

Argument

- (a) argument of the complaining Party
- (b) counter-argument of the Party complained against

Rebuttal Argument

- (a) argument of the complaining Party
- (b) counter-argument of the Party complained against

29. The arbitration panel may direct questions to either Party to the dispute at any time during the hearing.

30. The arbitration panel shall arrange for a transcript of each hearing to be prepared and delivered as soon as possible to the Parties to the dispute. The Parties to the dispute may comment on the transcript and the arbitration panel may consider those comments.

31. Each Party to the dispute may deliver a supplementary written submission concerning any matter that arose during the hearing within ten days of the date of the hearing.

Questions in writing

32. The arbitration panel may at any time during the proceedings address questions in writing to one or both Parties to the

dispute. Each of the Parties to the dispute shall receive a copy of any questions put by the arbitration panel.

33. A Party to the dispute shall also provide a copy of its written response to the arbitration panel's questions to the other Party to the dispute. Each Party to the dispute shall be given the opportunity to provide written comments on the other Party's reply within five days of the date of receipt of such reply.

Confidentiality

34. Each Party to the dispute and its advisers shall treat as confidential any information submitted by the other Party to the dispute to the arbitration panel which that Party has designated as confidential. A Party may, for example, designate information as confidential as a result of domestic legislation. Where a Party to the dispute submits a confidential version of its written submissions to the arbitration panel, it shall also, upon request of the other Party, provide a non-confidential summary of the information contained in its submissions that could be disclosed to the public. That Party shall provide the non-confidential summary no later than 15 days after the date of either the request or the submission, whichever is later and an explanation why the non-disclosed information is confidential. Nothing in these Rules shall preclude a Party to the dispute from disclosing statements of its own positions to the public to the extent that, when making reference to information submitted by the other Party, it does not disclose any information designated by the other Party as confidential. The arbitration panel shall meet in closed session when the submission and the arguments of a Party contain confidential information. The Parties to the dispute and their advisers shall maintain the confidentiality of the arbitration panel hearings where the hearings are held in closed session.

Ex parte contacts

35. The arbitration panel shall not meet or communicate with a Party in the absence of the other Party.
36. No arbitrator may discuss any aspect of the subject matter of the proceedings with one Party or both Parties to the dispute in the absence of the other arbitrators.

Amicus curiae submissions

37. Unless the Parties agree otherwise within three days of the date of the establishment of the arbitration panel, the arbitration panel may receive unsolicited written submissions from natural or legal persons established in the territory of a Party to the dispute who are independent from the governments of the Parties to the dispute, provided that they are made within ten days of the date of the establishment of the arbitration panel, that they are concise and in no case longer than 15 pages typed at double space and that they are directly relevant to a factual or a legal issue under consideration by the arbitration panel.
38. The submission shall contain a description of the person making the submission, whether natural or legal, including its nationality or place of establishment, the nature of its activities, its legal status, general objectives and the source of its financing, and specify the nature of the interest that the person has in the arbitration proceeding. It shall be drafted in the languages chosen by the Parties to the dispute in accordance with Rules 41 and 42 of these Rules.
39. The arbitration panel shall list in its ruling all the submissions it has received that conform to Rules 37 and 38 of these Rules. The arbitration panel shall not be obliged to address in its ruling the arguments made in such submissions. Any such submission shall be notified by the arbitration panel to the Parties to the dispute for their comments. The comments of the Parties to the dispute shall be submitted within ten days from the notification of the arbitration panel and any such comments shall be taken into consideration by the arbitration panel.

Urgent cases

40. In cases of urgency referred to in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, the arbitration panel, after consulting the Parties, shall adjust the time-limits referred to in these Rules as appropriate and shall notify the Parties of such adjustments.

Translation and interpretation

41. During the consultations referred to in Article 238 of this Agreement, and no later than the meeting referred to in Rule 8(e) of these Rules, the Parties to the dispute shall endeavour to agree on a common working language for the proceedings before the arbitration panel.
42. If the Parties to the dispute are unable to agree on a common working language, each Party shall make its written submissions in its chosen language. Such Party shall provide at the same time a translation in the language chosen by the other Party, unless its submissions are written in English. The Party complained against shall arrange for the interpretation of oral submissions into the languages chosen by the Parties to the dispute.
43. Arbitration panel rulings shall be notified in the language or languages chosen by the Parties to the dispute.

44. Any Party to the dispute may provide comments on the accuracy of the translation of any translated version of a document drawn up in accordance with these Rules.
45. Each Party shall bear the costs of the translation of its written submissions. Any costs incurred for translation of an arbitration ruling shall be borne equally by the Parties to the dispute.

Other procedures

46. These Rules are also applicable to procedures established under Article 238, Article 247(2), Article 248(2), Article 249(2), and Article 251(2) of this Agreement. However, the time-limits laid down in these Rules shall be adjusted by the arbitration panel in line with the special time-limits provided for the adoption of a ruling by the arbitration panel in those other procedures.

ANNEX XVII

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ARBITRATORS AND MEDIATORS

Definitions

1. In this Code of Conduct:
 - (a) ‘arbitrator’ means a member of an arbitration panel established under Article 241 of this Agreement;
 - (b) ‘candidate’ means an individual whose name is on the list of arbitrators referred to in Article 259 of this Agreement and who is under consideration for selection as an arbitrator under Article 241 of this Agreement;
 - (c) ‘assistant’ means a person who, under the terms of appointment of an arbitrator, conducts, researches or provides assistance to the arbitrator;
 - (d) ‘proceeding’, unless otherwise specified, means an arbitration panel proceeding under Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement;
 - (e) ‘staff’, in respect of an arbitrator, means persons under the direction and control of the member, other than assistants;
 - (f) ‘mediator’ means a person who conducts a mediation procedure in accordance with Annex XV to this Agreement.

Responsibilities to the process

2. Throughout the proceedings, every candidate and arbitrator shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety, shall be independent and impartial, shall avoid direct and indirect conflicts of interests and shall observe high standards of conduct so that the integrity and impartiality of the dispute settlement mechanism is preserved. Former arbitrators must comply with the obligations established in Rules 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this Code of Conduct.

Disclosure obligations

3. Prior to confirmation of his/her selection as an arbitrator under Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, a candidate shall disclose any interest, relationship or matter that is likely to affect his/her independence or impartiality or that might reasonably create an appearance of impropriety or bias in the proceeding. To this end, a candidate shall make all reasonable efforts to become aware of any such interests, relationships and matters.
4. A candidate or an arbitrator shall communicate matters concerning actual or potential violations of this Code of Conduct only to the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration as set out in Article 354(3) of this Agreement for consideration by the Parties.
5. Once selected, an arbitrator shall continue to make all reasonable efforts to become aware of any interests, relationships or matters referred to in Rule 3 of this Code of Conduct and shall disclose them. The disclosure obligation is a continuing duty which requires an arbitrator to disclose any such interests, relationships or matters that may arise during any stage of the proceeding. The arbitrator shall disclose such interests, relationships or matters by informing the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Forum in Trade configuration in writing, for consideration by the Parties.

Duties of arbitrators

6. Upon confirmation of his/her selection, an arbitrator shall be available to perform and shall perform his/her duties thoroughly and expeditiously throughout the proceeding, and with fairness and diligence.

7. An arbitrator shall consider only those issues raised in the proceeding and necessary for a ruling and shall not delegate that duty to any other person.
8. An arbitrator shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that his/her assistant and staff are aware of, and comply with, Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17 and 18 of this Code of Conduct.
9. An arbitrator shall not engage in ex parte contacts concerning the proceeding.

Independence and impartiality of arbitrators

10. An arbitrator shall be independent and impartial, and avoid creating an appearance of impropriety or bias and shall not be influenced by self-interest, outside pressure, political considerations, public clamour and loyalty to a Party or fear of criticism.
11. An arbitrator shall not, directly or indirectly, incur any obligation or accept any benefit that would in any way interfere, or appear to interfere, with the proper performance of his/her duties.
12. An arbitrator shall not use his/her position on the arbitration panel to advance any personal or private interests and shall avoid actions that may create the impression that others are in a special position to influence him/her.
13. An arbitrator shall not allow financial, business, professional, personal, or social relationships or responsibilities to influence his/her conduct or judgement.
14. An arbitrator shall avoid entering into any relationship or acquiring any financial interest that is likely to affect his/her impartiality or that might reasonably create an appearance of impropriety or bias.

Obligations of former arbitrators

15. All former arbitrators shall avoid actions that may create the appearance that they were biased in carrying out their duties or derived advantage from the decision or ruling of the arbitration panel.

Confidentiality

16. No arbitrator or former arbitrator shall at any time disclose or use any non-public information concerning a proceeding or acquired during a proceeding except for the purposes of that proceeding and shall not, in any case, disclose or use any such information to gain personal advantage or advantage for others or to adversely affect the interest of others.
17. An arbitrator shall not disclose an arbitration panel ruling or parts thereof prior to its publication in accordance with Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement.
18. An arbitrator or a former arbitrator shall not disclose the deliberations of an arbitration panel, or any arbitrator's view at any time.

Expenses

19. Each arbitrator shall keep a record and render a final account of the time devoted to the procedure and of his/her expenses, as well as the time and expenses of his/her assistant and staff.

Mediators

20. The disciplines described in this Code of Conduct as applying to arbitrators or former arbitrators shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to mediators.

PROTOCOL I

Concerning the definition of the concept of ‘Originating products’ and methods of administrative cooperation

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) ‘manufacture’ means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations;
- (b) ‘material’ means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of a product;
- (c) ‘product’ means a product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (d) ‘goods’ means both materials and products;
- (e) ‘customs value’ means the value as determined in accordance with the Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994;
- (f) ‘ex-works price’ means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in the United Kingdom or Georgia in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- (g) ‘value of materials’ means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the United Kingdom or in Georgia;
- (h) ‘value of originating materials’ means the value of such materials as defined in (g) applied *mutatis mutandis*;
- (i) ‘value added’ means the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the United Kingdom or in Georgia;
- (j) ‘chapters’ and ‘headings’ mean the chapters and the headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Protocol as ‘the Harmonised System’ or ‘HS’;
- (k) ‘classified’ refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- (l) ‘consignment’ means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;
- (m) ‘territories’ includes territorial waters;
- (n) Incorporated Annexes I to IV b’ mean Annexes I to IV b of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, as those Annexes are incorporated by Article 39 of this Protocol.

TITLE II

DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF ‘ORIGINATING PRODUCTS’

Article 2

General requirements

1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom:

- (a) products wholly obtained in the United Kingdom within the meaning of Article 5 of this Protocol;
- (b) products obtained in the United Kingdom incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in the United Kingdom within the meaning of Article 6 of this Protocol.

2. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in Georgia:

- (a) products wholly obtained in Georgia within the meaning of Article 5 of this Protocol;
- (b) products obtained in Georgia incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in Georgia within the meaning of Article 6 of this Protocol.

Article 3

Cumulation in the United Kingdom

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom, if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein)⁴, Iceland, Norway, Turkey or the European Union, provided that the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Georgia or any of the ‘Contracting Parties’⁵(other than those referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article) to the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, provided that the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

3. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), working or processing carried out in Iceland, Norway, or the European Union, shall be considered as having been carried out in the United Kingdom when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the United Kingdom that goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7.

4. For cumulation provided in paragraphs 1 and 2, where the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used that are originating in any of the other countries. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in the United Kingdom.

⁴ Due to the Customs Treaty between Liechtenstein and Switzerland, products originating in Liechtenstein are considered as originating in Switzerland.

⁵ As defined in the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin as at the date this Agreement is signed.

5. For cumulation provided in paragraph 3, where the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom does not go beyond the operation referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom only where the value added there is greater than the value added in any of the other countries.

6. Products originating in the countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, which do not undergo any working or processing in the United Kingdom retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.

7. (a) The cumulation provided for in this Article in respect of the European Union may be applied provided that:
- i. the United Kingdom, Georgia and the European Union have arrangements on administrative cooperation which ensure a correct implementation of this Article;
 - ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
 - iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.
- (b) Except as provided for in paragraph 7(a), the cumulation provided for in this Article may be applied provided that:
- i. a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("GATT 1994") is applicable between the countries involved in the acquisition of the originating status and the country of destination;
 - ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
 - iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

8. The United Kingdom shall provide Georgia with details of the agreements or arrangements including their dates of entry into force, and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

Cumulation in Georgia

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Georgia, if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the United Kingdom, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Iceland, Norway, Turkey or the European Union, provided that the working or processing carried out in Georgia goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Georgia if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in any of the 'Contracting Parties'⁶ (other than those referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article) to the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, provided that the working or processing carried out in Georgia goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

3. Where the working or processing carried out in Georgia does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in Georgia only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used that are originating in any of the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in Georgia.

4. Products originating in the countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, which do not undergo any working or processing in Georgia, retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.

5. (a) The cumulation provided for in this Article in respect of the European Union may be applied provided that:

⁶ As defined in the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro Mediterranean preferential rules of origin as at the date this Agreement is signed.

- i. the United Kingdom, Georgia and the European Union have arrangements on administrative cooperation which ensure a correct implementation of this Article;
- ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
- iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

(b) Except as provided for in paragraph 5(a), the cumulation provided for in this Article may be applied provided that:

- i. a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("GATT 1994") is applicable between the countries involved in the acquisition of the originating status and the country of destination;
- ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
- iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

6. Georgia shall provide the United Kingdom with details of the agreements or arrangements including their dates of entry into force, and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 5

Wholly obtained products

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in the United Kingdom or Georgia:

- (a) mineral products extracted from its soil or from its seabed;
- (b) vegetable products harvested there;
- (c) live animals born and raised there;
- (d) products from live animals raised there;
- (e) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
- (f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of the Party by its vessels;
- (g) products made aboard its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (f);
- (h) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials, including used tyres fit only for retreading or for use as waste;
- (i) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
- (j) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside its territorial waters provided that it has sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;
- (k) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (a) to (j).

2. The terms 'its vessels' and 'its factory ships' in paragraphs 1(f) and (g) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:

- (a) which are registered or recorded in the United Kingdom or Georgia;
- (b) which sail under the flag of the United Kingdom or Georgia;
- (c) which are owned to an extent of at least 50% by nationals of the United Kingdom, a Member State of the European Union or Georgia, or by a company with its head office in one of these States, of which the manager or managers, Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board, and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of the United Kingdom, a Member State of the

- European Union or Georgia and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to those States or to public bodies or nationals of the said States;
- (d) of which the master and officers are nationals of the United Kingdom, a Member State of the European Union or Georgia; and
 - (e) of which at least 75% of the crew are nationals of the United Kingdom, a Member State of the European Union or Georgia.

Article 6

Sufficiently worked or processed products

1. For the purposes of Article 2, products which are not wholly obtained shall be considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II are fulfilled.

The conditions referred to above indicate the working or processing which must be carried out on non-originating materials used in manufacturing and apply only in relation to such materials. It follows that if a product which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in the list is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II, should not be used in the manufacture of a product may nevertheless be used, provided that:

- (a) their total value does not exceed 10% of the ex-works price of the product;
- (b) any of the percentages given in the list for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded by virtue of this paragraph.

This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 7.

Article 7

Insufficient working or processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 6 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles);

- (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;
- (n) mixing of sugar with any material;
- (o) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (p) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (n);
- (q) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out in the United Kingdom or in Georgia on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.

Article 8

Unit of qualification

1. The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions of this Protocol shall be the particular product which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonised System.

It follows that:

- (a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonised System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;
- (b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonised System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Protocol.

2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the Harmonised System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

Article 9

Accessories, spare parts and tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

Article 10

Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonised System, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating, provided that the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15% of the ex-works price of the set.

Article 11

Neutral elements

In order to determine whether a product is an originating product, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- (a) energy and fuel;
- (b) plant and equipment;
- (c) machines and tools;
- (d) goods which neither enter into the final composition of the product nor are intended to do so.

TITLE III

TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 12

Principle of territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Articles 3, 4 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall be fulfilled without interruption in the United Kingdom, or in Georgia.

2. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4, where originating goods exported from the United Kingdom or from Georgia to another country return, they shall be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) the returning goods are the same as those exported; and
- (b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside the United Kingdom or Georgia on materials exported from the United Kingdom or Georgia and subsequently re-imported there, provided:

- (a) the said materials are wholly obtained in the United Kingdom or Georgia or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 7 prior to being exported; and
- (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - (i) the re-imported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and
 - (ii) the total added value acquired outside the United Kingdom or Georgia by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 10% of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside the United Kingdom or Georgia. However, where, in the list in Incorporated Annex II a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the Party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside the United Kingdom or Georgia by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.

5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, ‘total added value’ means all costs arising outside the United Kingdom or Georgia, including the value of the materials incorporated there.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in Article 6(2) is applied.

7. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System.

8. Any working or processing of the kind covered by the provisions of this Article and done outside the United Kingdom or Georgia shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

Article 13

Direct transport

1. The preferential treatment provided for under this Agreement shall apply only to products satisfying the requirements of this Protocol, which are transported directly between the Parties or through the territories of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable. However, products constituting one single consignment may be transported through other territories with, should the occasion arise, trans-shipment or temporary warehousing in such territories, provided that they remain under the surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit or warehousing and do not undergo operations other than unloading, reloading or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

Originating products may be transported by pipeline across a territory other than that of the Parties.

2. Evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the customs authorities of the importing Party by the production of:

- (a) a single transport document covering the passage from the exporting Party through the country of transit; or
- (b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country of transit:
 - (i) giving an exact description of the products;
 - (ii) stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the products and, where applicable, the names of the ships, or the other means of transport used; and
 - (iii) certifying the conditions under which the products remained in the transit country; or
- (c) failing these, any substantiating documents.

Article 14

Exhibitions

1. Originating products sent for exhibition in a country other than those referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, and sold after the exhibition for importation in the United Kingdom or Georgia, shall benefit on importation from the provisions of this Agreement, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) an exporter has consigned these products from the United Kingdom or Georgia to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
- (b) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in the United Kingdom or Georgia;
- (c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition; and
- (d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A proof of origin shall be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V and submitted to the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or Georgia in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition shall be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which they have been exhibited may be required.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organised for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

TITLE IV

DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION

Article 15

Prohibition of drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties

1. Non-originating materials used in the manufacture of products originating in the United Kingdom or in Georgia for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V shall not be subject in the United Kingdom or Georgia to drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties of whatever kind.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall apply to any arrangement for refund, remission or non-payment, partial or complete, of customs duties or charges having an equivalent effect, applicable in the United Kingdom or Georgia to materials used in the manufacture, where such refund, remission or non-payment applies, expressly or in effect, when products obtained from the said materials are exported and not when they are retained for home use there.

3. The exporter of products covered by a proof of origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, upon request from the customs authorities, all appropriate documents proving that no drawback has been obtained in respect of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the products concerned and that all customs duties or charges having equivalent effect applicable to such materials have actually been paid.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall also apply in respect of packaging within the meaning of Article 8(2), accessories, spare parts and tools within the meaning of Article 9 and products in a set within the meaning of Article 10 when such items are non-originating.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply only in respect of materials which are of the kind to which this Agreement applies.

6. The prohibition in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply if the products are considered as originating in the United Kingdom or Georgia without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, or one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2).

TITLE V

PROOF OF ORIGIN

Article 16

General requirements

1. Products originating in one of the Parties shall, on importation into the other Party, benefit from the provisions of this Agreement upon submission of one of the following proofs of origin:

- (a) a movement certificate EUR.1, a specimen of which appears in Incorporated Annex III a;
- (b) a movement certificate EUR-MED a specimen of which appears in Incorporated Annex III b; or
- (c) in the cases specified in Article 22(1), a declaration (hereinafter referred to as the 'origin declaration' or the 'origin declaration EUR-MED') given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. The texts of the origin declarations appear in Incorporated Annexes IV a and b.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Protocol shall, in the cases specified in Article 27, benefit from this Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the proofs of origin referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 5 of Article 17 and paragraph 3 of Article 22 below, where cumulation involves only the United Kingdom and the ‘Contracting Parties’⁷ to the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (other than Ukraine and the participants in the Barcelona Process⁸, with the exception of Turkey) the proof of origin may be a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration.

Article 17

Procedure for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting Party on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter’s responsibility, by his authorised representative.

2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill in both the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED and the application form, specimens of which appear in the Incorporated Annexes III a and b. These forms shall be completed in one of the languages in which this Agreement is drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the completion of the forms is done in handwriting, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products shall be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line shall be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or Georgia where the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

4. Without prejudice to paragraph 5, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or of Georgia in the following cases:

- (a) if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom or in Georgia, without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2), and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol; or
- (b) if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, without application of cumulation with materials originating in one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol, provided a certificate EUR-MED or an invoice declaration EUR-MED has been issued in the country of origin.

5. A movement certificate EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or of Georgia, if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, Georgia or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, fulfil the requirements of this Protocol and :

- (a) cumulation was applied with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2); or
- (b) the products may be used as materials in the context of cumulation for the manufacture of products for export to one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4; or

⁷ As defined in the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro Mediterranean preferential rules of origin as at the date this Agreement is signed.

⁸ As defined in the Regional Convention on Pan-Euro Mediterranean preferential rules of origin as at the date this Agreement is signed.

(c) the products may be re-exported from the country of destination to one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4.

6. A movement certificate EUR-MED shall contain one of the following statements in English in box 7:

(a) if origin has been obtained by application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4:

‘CUMULATION APPLIED WITH ... (*name of the country/countries*)’

(b) if origin has been obtained without the application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4:

‘NO CUMULATION APPLIED’

7. The customs authorities issuing movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter’s accounts or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.

8. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be indicated in Box 11 of the certificate.

9. A movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

Article 18

Movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding Article 17(9), a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:

(a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors, involuntary omissions or special circumstances; or

(b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.

2. Notwithstanding Article 17(9), a movement certificate EUR-MED may be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates and for which a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued at the time of exportation, provided that it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that the conditions referred to in Article 17(5) are satisfied.

3. For the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2, the exporter shall indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED relates, and state the reasons for his request.

4. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter’s application complies with that in the corresponding file.

5. Movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively by application of paragraph 1 shall be endorsed with the following phrase in English:

‘ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY’

Movement certificates EUR-MED issued retrospectively by application of paragraph 2 shall be endorsed with the following phrase in English:

‘ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY (Original EUR.1 No ... [*date and place of issue*])’

6. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 5 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED.

Article 19

Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.
2. The duplicate issued in this way shall be endorsed with the following word in English:
‘DUPLICATE’
3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED.
4. The duplicate, which shall bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED, shall take effect as from that date.

Article 20

Issue of movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED on the basis of a proof of origin issued or made out previously

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in the United Kingdom or Georgia, it shall be possible to replace the original proof of origin by one or more movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within the United Kingdom or Georgia. The replacement movement certificate(s) EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs office under whose control the products are placed.

Article 21

Accounting segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called ‘accounting segregation’ method (hereinafter referred to as the ‘method’) to be used for managing such stocks.
2. The method shall ensure that, for a specific reference-period, the number of products obtained which could be considered as ‘originating’ is the same as that which would have been obtained had there been physical segregation of the stocks.
3. The customs authorities may make the grant of authorisation, referred to in paragraph 1 subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.
4. The method shall be applied and the application thereof shall be recorded on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.
5. The beneficiary of the method may make out or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.
6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.

Conditions for making out an origin declaration or an origin declaration EUR-MED

1. An origin declaration or an origin declaration EUR-MED as referred to in Article 16(1)(c) may be made out:
 - (a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23; or
 - (b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products the total value of which does not exceed EUR 6 000.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, an origin declaration may be made out in the following cases:
 - (a) if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom or in Georgia without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2), and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol; or
 - (b) if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, without application of cumulation with materials originating in one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol, provided a certificate EUR-MED or an invoice declaration EUR-MED has been issued in the country of origin.
3. An origin declaration EUR-MED may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Georgia or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, and fulfil the requirements of this Protocol, in the following cases:
 - (a) cumulation was applied with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2); or
 - (b) the products may be used as materials in the context of cumulation for the manufacture of products for export to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4; or
 - (c) the products may be re-exported from the country of destination to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4.
4. An origin declaration EUR-MED shall contain one of the following statements in English:
 - (a) if origin has been obtained by application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4:

‘CUMULATION APPLIED WITH ... (*name of the country/countries*)’
 - (b) if origin has been obtained without the application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4:

‘NO CUMULATION APPLIED’
5. The exporter making out an origin declaration or an origin declaration EUR-MED shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting Party, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
6. An origin declaration or an origin declaration EUR-MED shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the texts of which appear in Incorporated Annexes IV a and b, using one of the linguistic versions set out in those Annexes and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.
7. Origin declarations and origin declarations EUR-MED shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting Party a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any origin declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.
8. An origin declaration or an origin declaration EUR-MED may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation on condition that it is presented in the importing country at the latest two years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

Article 23

Approved exporter

1. The customs authorities of the exporting Party may authorise any exporter (hereinafter referred to as ‘approved exporter’), who makes frequent shipments of products in accordance to the provisions of this Agreement to make out origin declarations or origin declarations EUR-MED irrespective of the value of the products concerned. An exporter seeking such authorisation shall offer to the satisfaction of the customs authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. The customs authorities may grant the status of approved exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate.
3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorisation number which shall appear on the origin declaration or on the origin declaration EUR-MED.
4. The customs authorities shall monitor the use of the authorisation by the approved exporter.
5. The customs authorities may withdraw the authorisation at any time. They shall do so where the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 1, no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorisation.

Article 24

Validity of proof of origin

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for four months from the date of issue in the exporting Party, and shall be submitted within that period to the customs authorities of the importing Party.
2. Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party after the final date for presentation specified in paragraph 1 may be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment, where the failure to submit these documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing Party may accept the proofs of origin where the products have been submitted before the said final date.

Article 25

Submission of proof of origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require a translation of a proof of origin and may also require the import declaration to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 26

Importation by instalments

Where, at the request of the importer and subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing Party, dismantled or non-assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) of the Harmonised System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 of the Harmonised System are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.

Article 27

Exemptions from proof of origin

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as meeting the requirements of this Protocol and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration. In the case of products sent by post, that declaration may be made on the customs declaration CN22 / CN23 or on a sheet of paper annexed to that document.
2. Imports which are occasional and consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.
3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1 200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

Article 28

Supporting documents

The documents referred to in Articles 17(3) and 22(5) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED, or an origin declaration or origin declaration EUR-MED may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Georgia or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may consist, *inter alia*, of the following:

- (a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal bookkeeping;
- (b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or in Georgia where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in the United Kingdom or in Georgia, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or in Georgia, where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (d) movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED or origin declarations or origin declarations EUR-MED proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or Georgia in accordance with this Protocol, or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, in accordance with rules of origin which are identical to the rules in this Protocol;
- (e) appropriate evidence concerning working or processing undergone outside the United Kingdom, Georgia or the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 by application of Article 12, proving that the requirements of that Article have been satisfied.

Article 29

Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 17(3).
2. The exporter making out an origin declaration or origin declaration EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years a copy of this origin declaration as well as the documents referred to in Article 22(5).
3. The customs authorities of the exporting Party issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 17(2).
4. The customs authorities of the importing Party shall keep for at least three years the movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED and the origin declarations and origin declarations EUR-MED submitted to them.

Article 30

Discrepancies and formal errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not *ipso facto* render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors, such as typing errors, on a proof of origin shall not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

Article 31

Amounts expressed in euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) and Article 27(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than euro, amounts in the national currencies of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) or Article 27(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the Party concerned.
3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The Parties shall notify each other of the relevant amounts.
4. A Party may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5%. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15% in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion were to result in a decrease in that equivalent value.
5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Customs Sub-Committee at the request of any of the Parties. When carrying out this review, the Customs Sub-Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.

TITLE VI

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Article 32

Mutual assistance

1. The customs authorities of the United Kingdom and Georgia shall provide each other with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying those certificates, origin declarations and origin declarations EUR-MED.
2. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, the United Kingdom and Georgia shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED, the origin declarations and the origin declarations EUR-MED, and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

Article 33

Verification of proofs of origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing Party have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing Party shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the origin declaration or the origin declaration EUR-MED, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting Party giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the request for verification. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting Party. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.
4. If the customs authorities of the importing Party decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.
5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results of this verification as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Georgia or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.
6. If, in cases of reasonable doubt, there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

Article 34

Dispute settlement

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 33 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification, they shall be submitted to the Customs Sub-Committee. The provisions on the dispute settlement mechanism in Chapter 14 (Dispute Settlement) of Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement shall not apply.

In all cases, the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing Party shall take place under the legislation of that Party.

Article 35

Penalties

Penalties shall be imposed on any person who draws up, or causes to be drawn up, a document which contains incorrect information for the purpose of obtaining a preferential treatment for products.

Article 36

Free zones

1. The United Kingdom and Georgia shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in the United Kingdom or in Georgia are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned

shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with this Protocol.

TITLE VII

CEUTA AND MELILLA

Article 37

Application of the Protocol

The term 'European Union' used in this Protocol does not cover Ceuta and Melilla. Products originating in Ceuta and Melilla are not considered to be products originating in the European Union for the purposes of this Protocol.

TITLE VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 38

Transitional Provision for Goods in Transit or Storage

The provisions of this Agreement shall be applied to goods which comply with the provisions of this Protocol and which, on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, are either in transit or are in the United Kingdom or in Georgia in temporary storage in customs warehouses or in free zones, and may be subject to the submission to the customs authorities of the importing country, within twelve months of the said date, of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively by the customs authorities of the exporting country together with the documents showing that the goods have been transported directly in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

Article 39

Annexes

1. Annexes I to IV b to Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin are incorporated into and made part of this Protocol as Incorporated Annexes I to IV b to this Protocol and shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, subject to the following modifications:

(a) In Annex I:

- (i) all references to "Article 5 of this Appendix" shall be understood as references to "Article 6 of this Protocol"; and
- (ii) in paragraph 3.1 of Note 3, "a Contracting Party" shall be replaced by "any of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of this Protocol with which cumulation is applicable".

(b) In each of Annexes III a and III b, references to "the Contracting Parties" shall be understood as references to "the Parties".

(c) In each of Annexes IV a and IV b:

- (i) only the English version of the origin declaration shall be incorporated; and
- (ii) the second sentence of footnote 2 shall not be incorporated.

2. The Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 40

Amendments to the Protocol

The Customs Sub-Committee may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol.

ANNEX A
JOINT DECLARATION

Concerning the Principality of Andorra

1. Products originating in the Principality of Andorra meeting the conditions of Articles 3(7)(b)(ii) and 4(5)(b)(ii) of Protocol I of this Agreement, and falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System shall be accepted by the Parties as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Agreement.
2. Protocol I shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

ANNEX B

JOINT DECLARATION

Concerning the Republic of San Marino

1. Products originating in the Republic of San Marino, meeting the conditions of Articles 3(7)(b)(ii) and 4(5)(b)(ii) of Protocol I of this Agreement, shall be accepted by the Parties as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Agreement.
2. Protocol I shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

PROTOCOL II

On Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) ‘customs legislation’ means any legal or regulatory provision applicable in the territories of the Parties, governing the import, export and transit of goods and their placing under any other customs regime or procedure, including measures on prohibition, restriction and control thereof;
- (b) ‘requesting authority’ means a competent administrative authority which makes a request for assistance on the basis of this Protocol and which has been designated by a Party for that purpose;
- (c) ‘requested authority’ means a competent administrative authority which receives a request for assistance on the basis of this Protocol and which has been designated by a Party for that purpose;
- (d) ‘personal data’ means all information relating to an identified or identifiable individual;
- (e) ‘operation in breach of customs legislation’ means any violation or attempted violation of customs legislation.

Article 2

Scope

- 1. The Parties shall assist each other, in the areas of their competence, in the manner and under the conditions laid down in this Protocol, to ensure the correct application of their customs legislation, in particular by preventing, investigating and combating operations in breach of that legislation.
- 2. The assistance in customs matters, as provided for in this Protocol, shall apply to any administrative authority of the Parties which is competent for the application of this Protocol. It shall not prejudice the rules governing mutual assistance in criminal matters. Nor shall it cover exchange of information obtained under powers exercised at the request of a judicial authority, except where the communication of such information is authorised by that authority.
- 3. The assistance to recover duties, taxes or fines is not covered by this Protocol.

Article 3

Assistance upon request

- 1. Upon request of the requesting authority, the requested authority shall provide the requesting authority with all relevant information which may enable the requesting authority to ensure that customs legislation is correctly applied, including information regarding noted or planned activities which are or could be operations in breach of customs legislation.
- 2. Upon request of the requesting authority, the requested authority shall inform the requesting authority of the following:
 - (a) whether goods exported from the territory of one of the Parties have been properly imported into the territory of the other Party, specifying, where appropriate, the customs procedure applied to those goods;
 - (b) whether goods imported into the territory of one of the Parties have been properly exported from the territory of the other Party, specifying, where appropriate, the customs procedure applied to those goods.
- 3. Upon request of the requesting authority, the requested authority shall, within the framework of its legal or regulatory provisions, take the necessary steps to ensure special surveillance of:
 - (a) natural or legal persons in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are or have been involved in operations in breach of customs legislation;

- (b) places where stocks of goods have been or may be assembled in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that those goods are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation;
- (c) goods that are or may be transported in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation;
- (d) means of transport that are or may be used in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation.

Article 4

Spontaneous assistance

The Parties shall assist each other, on their own initiative and in accordance with their legal or regulatory provisions, if they consider that to be necessary for the correct application of customs legislation, in particular by providing information pertaining to:

- (a) activities which are or appear to be operations in breach of customs legislation and which may be of interest to the other Party;
- (b) new means or methods employed in carrying out operations in breach of customs legislation;
- (c) goods known to be subject to operations in breach of customs legislation;
- (d) natural or legal persons in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are or have been involved in operations in breach of customs legislation;
- (e) means of transport in respect of which there are reasonable grounds for believing that they have been, are, or may be used in operations in breach of customs legislation.

Article 5

Delivery and notification

1. Upon request of the requesting authority, the requested authority shall, in accordance with legal or regulatory provisions applicable to that authority, take all necessary measures in order to deliver any documents or to notify any decisions originating from the requesting authority and falling within the scope of this Protocol, to an addressee residing or established in the territory of the requested authority.

2. Requests for delivery of documents or notification of decisions shall be made in writing in an official language of the requested authority or in a language acceptable to that authority.

Article 6

Form and substance of requests for assistance

1. Requests pursuant to this Protocol shall be made in writing. They shall be accompanied by the documents necessary to enable compliance with the request. When required because of the urgency of the situation, oral requests may be accepted, but must be confirmed in writing immediately.

2. Requests pursuant to paragraph 1 shall include the following information:

- (a) the requesting authority;
- (b) the requested measure;
- (c) the object of and the reason for the request;
- (d) the legal or regulatory provisions and other legal elements involved;
- (e) indications as exact and comprehensive as possible regarding the natural or legal persons who are the target of the enquiries, and
- (f) a summary of the relevant facts and of the enquiries already carried out.

3. Requests shall be submitted in an official language of the requested authority or in a language acceptable to that authority. That requirement shall not apply to any documents that accompany a request under paragraph 1.

4. If a request does not meet the formal requirements set out in this Article, its correction or completion may be requested and precautionary measures may be ordered in the meantime.

Article 7

Execution of requests

1. In order to comply with a request for assistance, the requested authority shall proceed, within the limits of its competence and available resources, as though it were acting on its own account or upon request of other authorities of that same Party, by supplying information already in the requested authority's possession, by carrying out appropriate enquiries or by arranging for them to be carried out. This provision shall also apply to any other authority to which the request has been addressed by the requested authority when the latter cannot act on its own.

2. Requests for assistance shall be executed in accordance with the legal or regulatory provisions of the requested Party.

3. Duly authorised officials of a Party may, with the agreement of the other Party and subject to the conditions laid down by the latter, be present in the offices of the requested authority or any other concerned authority in accordance with paragraph 1, to obtain information relating to activities that are or may be operations in breach of customs legislation which the requesting authority needs for the purposes of this Protocol.

4. Duly authorised officials of a Party may, with the agreement of the other Party and subject to the conditions laid down by the latter, be present at enquiries carried out in the latter's territory.

Article 8

Form in which information is to be communicated

1. The requested authority shall communicate the results of enquiries to the requesting authority in writing together with relevant documents, certified copies or other items.

2. That information may be in a computerised form.

3. Original documents shall be transmitted only upon request in cases where certified copies would be insufficient. Those originals shall be returned at the earliest opportunity.

Article 9

Exceptions to the obligation to provide assistance

1. Assistance may be refused or may be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions or requirements, in cases where a Party is of the opinion that assistance under this Protocol would:

(a) be likely to prejudice the sovereignty of Georgia or that of the United Kingdom;

(b) be likely to prejudice public policy, security or other essential interests, in particular in the cases referred to under Article 10(2) of this Protocol; or

(c) violate an industrial, commercial or professional secret.

2. Assistance may be postponed by the requested authority on the ground that it will interfere with an on-going investigation, prosecution or proceeding. In such a case, the requested authority shall consult with the requesting authority to determine if assistance can be given subject to such terms or conditions as the requested authority may require.

3. Where the requesting authority seeks assistance which it would itself be unable to provide if so requested, it shall draw attention to that fact in its request. It shall then be for the requested authority to decide how to respond to such a request.

4. For the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the decision of the requested authority and the reasons therefor must be communicated to the requesting authority without delay.

Article 10

Information exchange and confidentiality

1. Any information communicated in whatsoever form pursuant to this Protocol shall be of a confidential or restricted nature, depending on the rules applicable in each of the Parties. It shall be covered by the obligation of official secrecy and shall enjoy the protection extended to similar information under the relevant laws of the Party that received it.

2. Personal data may be exchanged only where the Party which may receive it undertakes to protect such data in a manner that is considered adequate by the Party that may supply them.

3. The use, in administrative or judicial proceedings instituted in respect of operations in breach of customs legislation, of information obtained under this Protocol, shall be considered to be for the purposes of this Protocol. Therefore, the Parties may, in their records of evidence, reports and testimonies and in proceedings and charges brought before the courts, use as evidence information obtained and documents consulted in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol. The competent authority which supplied that information or gave access to those documents shall be notified of such use.

4. The information obtained under this Protocol shall be used solely for the purposes set out in this Protocol. Where one of the Parties wishes to use such information for other purposes, it shall obtain the prior written consent of the requested authority which provided the information. Such use shall then be subject to any restrictions laid down by requested authority.

Article 11

Experts and witnesses

An official of a requested authority may be authorised to appear, within the limitations of the authorisation granted, as an expert or a witness in administrative or judicial proceedings regarding the matters covered by this Protocol, and may produce such objects, documents or certified copies thereof, as may be needed for the proceedings. The request to the official is made by the requesting authority and must indicate specifically before which administrative or judicial authority the official will have to appear, on which matters and in which capacity (title or qualification).

Article 12

Assistance expenses

The Parties shall waive all claims against each other for the reimbursement of expenses incurred pursuant to this Protocol, except, as appropriate, for expenses related to experts and witnesses, and those related to interpreters and translators who are not public service employees.

Article 13

Implementation

1. The implementation of this Protocol shall be entrusted on the one hand to the customs authorities of Georgia and on the other hand to the customs authorities of the United Kingdom, as appropriate. They shall decide on all practical measures and arrangements necessary for its application, taking into consideration the rules in force, in particular in the field of data protection.

2. The Parties shall consult each other and subsequently keep each other informed of the detailed rules of implementation which are adopted in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 14

Other agreements

1. The provisions of this Protocol shall:

- (a) not affect the obligations of the Parties under any other international agreement or convention;
- (b) be deemed complementary to agreements on mutual assistance which have been or may be concluded between the United Kingdom and Georgia; and

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, the provisions of this Protocol shall take precedence over the provisions of any bilateral agreement on mutual assistance which has been concluded between the United Kingdom and Georgia prior to the date this Agreement is signed in so far as the provisions of the latter are incompatible with those of this Protocol.

Article 15

Consultations

In respect of questions relating to the applicability of this Protocol, the Parties shall consult each other to resolve the matter in the framework of the Customs Sub-Committee set up under Article 72 of this Agreement.
