

Brussels, 18th December 2018

FINAL MINUTES

Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group "Quality and Promotion"

10/12/2018

Chair: Mr Romain COOLS (SACAR) up to the elections
Mr Giulio BENVENUTI (COGECA) from the elections on

Organisations present: All Organisations were present, except BEUC, EMB, EPHA, EuroCommerce, FOEE and WWF.

- **Nature of the meeting:**
- The meeting was non-public

1. Approval of the agenda and minutes of the meeting of 29/06/2018

- Agenda of the meeting and minutes of the previous one on 29 June were approved
- The chairman of the CDG during the last two years thanked the Commission Services and all the experts participating to the group for all their preparatory work, their active participation and contributions and gave the floor to the Commission representative to manage the elections. The Group also thanked the Chairman for the great role of the chairman during this time.

2. Elections of Chair and vice-chairs:

Candidates were asked to introduce themselves:

- Mr Giulio Benvenuti presented his candidacy from Cogeca to the position of Chair for a first mandate and was supported unanimously by the Group.
- The candidacy of Ms Laura Marley from FoodDrinkEurope (already vice-chair of the CDG) was presented for a second mandate as vice-chair. She was supported by the group with 36 votes in favour, one vote against and two abstentions.
- Ms Simona Rubbi presented her candidacy from Sacar for the position of vice-chair for a first mandate. She was supported by the group with 35 votes in favour and four abstentions.

List of points discussed

Promotion (a.m.)

3. Implementation of the EU Promotion Policy:

a. Implementation of the programmes awarded from the Calls for proposals 2017:

The Commission representative explained that the grant agreement of Piave DOP, one of the selected simple programmes in 2017, was finally not signed. This is why, the unused budget could then be used for the first and second proposals that were on the reserve list. Member States were notified of the decision that was finally adopted.

b. Implementation of the 2018 calls for proposals for simple and multi programmes (i. debriefing and state of play):

Simple programmes:

The Commission representative provided an overview of the statistics of the Calls for promotion programmes open during 2018.

For simple programmes, 146 proposals were received. From those, five of the applications received from Germany were from a company based in Ukraine and were therefore ineligible.

Regarding the sectors, the majority are basket of products (36), followed by fresh or processed fruit and vegetables (36), meat and meat preparations (24) and dairy products (20).

58 proposals were finally accepted, 9 were put on the reserve list.

The evaluation of proposals has been done by 44 experts appointed from the Commission.

Looking at the distribution among countries, Italy received this year the biggest number of proposals (18), followed by France (11) and Greece (7).

If some of the grant agreements of the selected programmes are finally not signed, the funds will be reallocated accordingly to the programmes of the reserve list.

EEB highlighted the importance of animal welfare and environmental sustainability that should be a priority of the CAP and asked how this criteria is part of the selection of promotion programmes.

The Commission representative explained that priorities were defined in the Annual Work Programme.

Multi-country programmes:

The Commission representative explained that for multi-country programmes only 36 proposals were received showing that competition in this case was lower than in the case of simple programmes. The action targeting the internal market was the most demanded action.

The highest number of proposals was submitted by coordinators coming from Italy and Greece (7), followed by France, Belgium and Bulgaria (4). Compared to previous years, the number of MS involved in multi-country programmes increased considerably.

Regarding sectors, the highest number was submitted for fresh or processed fruit and vegetables (12), followed by basket of products (10) and wine (6). 11 of these regarded Quality products (PDO, PGI), 7 organic, 2 National Quality Schemes.

Finally, 21 proposals were adopted, 11 rejected (below threshold) and 4 ineligible. From those, 5 were from the wine sector, 2 from cheese and dairy products, 4 basket of products, 6

from fresh or processed fruit and vegetables, 1 from bovine meat, 1 from pork meat and 1 from the olive oil sector.

Regarding the different actions, no proposal was accepted to promote sustainable sheep and goat meat and that money was reallocated to other actions.

CHAFEA has already signed 20 grants.

ii. Lessons to be learnt (and iii. Next steps):

Regarding the lessons learnt, although the number of proposals decreased, the number of ineligible proposals is lower which is positive.

Some of the most common mistakes were explained. For example, no significant scale, wrong topic chosen, missing supporting documents, etc.

There is indeed at the availability of the applicants a technical support and several events organised during the year.

Copa asked if it would be possible to know more detailed information about the number of proposals submitted by Producer Organisations. It was also asked the opportunities to promote national quality schemes and the share between the different actions (e.g. internal/third countries, simple or multi) of wine programmes.

The Commission representative explained that the selection of programmes is published on the website of CHAFEA where you can also find a description of the different programmes. Nevertheless, it was suggested to include a more detailed figure on the number of programmes submitted by POs in the follow-up of the meeting. It was also reminded that some products like wine need to be associated on a basket with other products in the case of simple programmes.

EEB reminded the importance of including animal welfare, the protection of the environment and other requirements in the selection of these programmes.

European Coordination Via Campesina insisted on the increasing trend on obesity and health related problems linked to the consumption of highly processed food and reminded the important of promoting healthy products.

The Commission Representative reminded that dietary messages practices are mentioned and eligible in the promotion regulation as well as included in the priorities now.

It was highlighted the need to look at how to facilitate multi-country programmes to ensure more proposals in future calls.

On this subject Euromontana demanded to discuss during the next CDG meeting how to facilitate the participation of small producers.

c. Information on technical support services (webinars, SIAL, Info Day, etc)

The Commission Representative explained that a matchmaking event was organised during SIAL Paris in October 2018 to explain the policy and help people to meet partners. An InfoDay will also be organised in Brussels on 7 February 2019.

4 Webinars will also be organised by CHAFEA to help applicants (dates announced on CHAFEA Portal). Some video interviews with beneficiaries will also be available.

4. Annual Work Programme 2019:

a) Presentation of the Annual Work Programme for 2019

The Commission Representative explained that to define the priorities for 2019 DG AGRI conducted a macro-economic analysis but also received contributions from the sector and from 14 Member States.

Priorities were finally adopted on 29 October following the vote with Member States. The calls for simple and multi-country programmes will now be published at the beginning of January 2019.

Below the list of priorities:

Simple programmes in the Internal market:

- Topic 1. Programmes on EU quality schemes (PDO, PGI, TSG, OQT), organic, RUP: 12 M
- Topic 2. Programmes highlighting the specific features of agricultural production methods in the Union: 8 M

Simple programmes in Third Countries:

- Topic 3. China, Japan, Korea, South East Asia, Southern Asia: 25.25M
- Topic 4. Canada, USA, Mexico and Columbia: 22 M
- Topic 5. Other geographical areas: 25.25M
- Topic 6: Table Olives: 2.5 M

Simple programmes for market disturbance/additional call for proposals: 5M

Multi programmes in the Internal Market:

- Topic A. Programmes on EU quality schemes [(PDO, PGI, TSG, OQT), organic, RUP] or Programmes highlighting the specific features of agricultural production methods in the Union: 32.8 M
- Topic B. Healthy eating: fruits and vegetables: 8 M
- Topic C. Sustainably produced rice: 2.5 M

Multi programmes in Third Countries

- Topic D. Programmes on EU quality schemes [(PDO, PGI, TSG, OQT), organic, RUP] or Programmes highlighting the specific features of agricultural production methods in the Union: 38.3 M
- Topic E. Beef: 5 M

Multi programmes for market disturbance/additional call for proposals: 5M

b) Trade and market prospects for 2020:

The Commission Representative provided an overview on the main prospects for agricultural trade.

The analysis included the share of world imports and of imports from the EU absorbed, annual growth rate of world imports (138 BL€ of Export from EU to TC v/s 117 BL€ of import from TC to EU on 2017), projected annual growth, etc.

It was concluded that Asia has a population growth and strong interest in EU agri-food products. North America is still a large market that remains attractive and the other geographical areas are varied and depend on the sector and on the products (e.g. Middle East and Africa, increasing import of dairy products, meat, fruits and vegetables).

EEB asked for the number of projects granted to organic farming and further information on the selection criteria.

EFNCP explained that consumers want to buy local and products produced artisanally. Nevertheless, small producers do not have the tools or the financial capacity to apply to these programmes.

Several organisations thanked the Commission for their work and highlighted that it was very useful to get information about the non-tariff barriers.

It was also highlighted the commitments made when getting a project (e.g. liabilities, investments, etc.) and the Commission was asked for further guidance and support.

European Coordination Via Campesina reminded the importance of promoting pastoralism and grasslands.

FoodDrinkEurope reminded that their members are very interested in multi-country programmes. Nevertheless, the investment made requires support from Banks and this is seen as a challenge in many cases.

The Commission reminded that the AWP 2019 establishes several topics and priorities including safety, welfare, respect for the environment, etc.

Regarding small operators the Commission invited the sector to share with the Commission a detailed paper outlining the challenges.

It was also reminded the possibility to have an advanced payment of 20% and was suggested to partner with other organisations to have a more stable financial capacity.

Cogeca asked for further information on the potential of Japan for the dairy market and the opportunities with New Zealand.

Euromontana supported the concerns raised by other organisations on the financial challenges and said that they were going to share a paper with the Commission including their specific comments.

CELCAA asked for further information on the calendar during which the calls were going to be open.

The Commission insisted on their willingness to look further into the challenges of small operators and see possible suggestions for improvement.

It was also explained that regarding Japan the dairy growth prospects were important for cheese on 2019, so as China for PDO and PGI products. In the case of Australia and New Zealand, although overall these countries are strong agri-food exporters, there will be some potential for the EU in this market.

It was also suggested to look at rural development to find opportunities for smaller operators – local products, short food supply chains, etc.

5) Own initiatives from the Commission:

The Commission Representative explained that an SPS Seminar was organised on 19-20 November in Iran, to present EU standards for food safety and quality in more detail, promoting understanding of both systems and work towards transparency to remove unjustified barriers. It was a very successful event that counted with more than 200 qualified professionals.

It was also described the activities of the EU Pavilion at CIIE in Shanghai on 5-10 November 2018 (tastings, cooking-shows, info-point, etc.) with more than 10.000 visitors to the stand in total.

Regarding the next Promotion actions, it was announced the next High Level Mission to Dubai on 16-19 February and the EU Promotion SPS seminars: Mexico (June 2019), Colombia, India (Oct. 2019) and South Africa.

The Commission is also planning the presence at GulFood (Dubai – February 2019), Foodex (Tokyo – March 2019) and Alimentaria (Guadalajara, Mexico – March 2019).

The group was also informed about the different communication campaigns on 2019-2020, that the Commission is organising to increase awareness about our products, stimulate trade and encourage consumers to buy EU products. Campaigns are indeed planned in the Middle East, in Canada (Toronto and Montreal, 2 ML€), in China (Beijing, Shanghai and other cities, 5 ML€) and in Japan (Tokyo and Osaka, 3 ML€).

CELCAA thanked the Commission and insisted on the need to ensure that the fair is open to buyers like in the case of China. It was also asked if the Commission was planning to come back to the CIIE fair in Shanghai in 2019.

SACAR thanked the Commission for having included several of their suggestions of the sector, in particular for Mexico and encouraged the Commission to continue working on SPS Seminars. The issue of non-tariff barriers is very important for the sector.

Copa congratulated the Commission and asked if operators could also participate in the Communication campaigns.

The Commission representative said it was still to be decided if the Commission was going to be back to the CIIE fair.

The Commission explained that the activities were going to be coordinated with the EU delegations of third countries that were also going to be involved the EU Chambers of commerce in the different countries.

It was also announced that the Commission was considering an SPS Promotion seminar in South Africa.

6. Update on the interim report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of the Regulation (due by 31 December 2018)/

The Commission representative explained that the Interim report had already been published and shared the link with the audience:

<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/e9e739da-f87f-11e8-9982-01aa75ed71a1>

SACAR asked for more information regarding the report and the Commission explained that the report includes the analysis of the first two years of calls, a description of the HLMs organised and Commission Own-initiatives.

7. Evaluation of the EU Promotion Policy:

The Commission representative explained that following the publication of the Roadmap on the evaluation of the EU agricultural promotion policy, the evaluation of EU Promotion Policy will be launched within Q1 2019. A Public Consultation will be conducted in parallel.

The Commission needs now to select a contractor that will be hired at the beginning of 2019 to evaluate the policy. The idea is that the contractor will present the results at the end of next year – and then the Commission will use the feedback to draft its own report.

Quality (p.m.)

1. On-going legislative developments in the area of quality policy:

The Commission representative explained that a political agreement was found in the case of the Spirit drinks regulation following the last trilogue that took place at the end of November. A letter will now be sent from the Council to the European Parliament and the text will also be sent to WTO for 60 days consultation.

In the case of wine, following all the work on the delegated and implementing acts, the new provisions will now enter into force and their application is foreseen for January.

An update on the GIs' provisions in the framework of the CAP was also provided. Following the publication of the Commission's proposal at the end of June a working party with Member States took place in July and September. The proposal was indeed well received by MS that will anyway ask for some amendments to be made. Some differences were identified on the definition of PDO regarding human factors.

The rapporteur at the European Parliament has already presented his report as well. Amendments from other MEPs are now expected at the end of the year.

CELCAA asked for the opinion of Member States on the proposal for shorter deadlines in the case of opposition.

Copa asked for further information and clarification on the changes made to the definition of PDO and the role of human factors. It was also asked if all the work on the spirits regulation would be concluded before the elections at the European Parliament.

European Coordination Via Campesina underlined the essential role of human factors in the different agricultural sectors.

EFOW highlighted as well as the key role of human factors in the case of quality wines.

The Commission representative highlighted the difficulty in some cases to prove legally speaking the special attributes linked to human factors. The Commission's proposal is indeed proposing to prove them when relevant keeping the obligation to prove the natural characteristics. When it comes to opposition, the same deadline will now apply to every sectors and Member States seem to be fine with the proposal regarding this deadline.

2. Blockchain “how to increase the credibility in labels, prevent fraud and increase traceability”:

a) Mr Frederic Van Outryve from T-mining:

The representative from T-mining explained that information can be shared much faster when block chain technology is used. It was underlined that this is a long term vision that can contribute to optimise business processes.

It is now necessary and important to bring together different players from different industries helping them to agree on standards and ways of playing. Although the block chain industry is still young, it is growing quite fast.

It was explained how block chain has contributed to increase trust, improve traceability and prevent fraud on the maritime logistics. It is now important to continue working and overcome the existing challenge called “Coopetition paradox” that means learning to cooperate as competitors.

Copa asked if the technology could protect data from unauthorised use and protect your own data. It was also asked if it was possible to compare data and how to make the information compatible.

Ceja asked where data was shared and for how long it could be saved.

It was also asked if synergies could be created between private certification schemes and the technology.

The expert explained that block chain gives players the trust to share data and prevents others from using it. It is a network to communicate information between different systems and goes into the existing IT systems of the companies. It is a secured network to exchange information.

Data is stored forever and there are many different applications that can be done with block chain. For example, in the future, technology could be a way to move to electronic documents and certificates.

b) Mr Walter Stiers - certified Enterprise Architect at IBM:

The representative from IBM Blockchain explained how a supply chain ecosystem could be built with different actors from the supply chain using block chain technology.

It was underlined that a network or ecosystem is required to provide value. It is necessary to develop partnerships and create your competitive advantage. A Platform also needs to be built to develop, govern and operate enterprise blockchain networks with speed and security.

Trust is of course one of the biggest challenges and it needs to be ensured that the solution provides the right trust guarantees to all participants.

Some of the existing applications such as the Food Trust Platform were explained. This is a partnership between different actors that realised that with the technology the supply chain

can be more efficient (e.g. with the technology recalls can be much faster). Partners put data in the Platform that allows you to get a complete view about the product including for instance the freshness of the products deciding its final destination on the basis of this information helping them to increase sustainability and reduce food waste for instance. It can also contribute to quality certification.

European Coordination Via Campesina explained that consumers want to buy more local and asked how technology can prevent emerging risks brought by imports.

Copa asked how it was possible to include small structures and small farms in the system and how it was possible to facilitate access to these technologies. It was also asked how data was introduced into the system and further information about possible misuse of data.

The expert explained that different platforms are adapted to the specific needs and situations of the different actors. They do have ways to help for example smaller structures. In the case of farmers that do not have access to technology, information is collected by the processor or the cooperative.

It was also underlined how block chain can contribute to trace quickly fraud and the state of the different products (e.g. freshness through some prototypes that are introduced into the system). Building the ecosystem and trust is of course one of the most challenging parts.

3. Follow up: EU best practice Guidelines for voluntary certification schemes for agricultural products of 2010

Copa and Cogeca members underlined the importance of this topic and suggested to continue the discussions on Private certification schemes.

These systems are proliferating (e.g. on best practices and sustainability) to reply to different expectations but should not become market access layers establishing very high standards that go far beyond legislation.

They are an important tool, but it is important to see how they are defined and the minimum requirements that need to be met including consultation of the different actors along the food supply chain to see what can be achieved and how.

It would indeed be important to assess the role of voluntary certification schemes and establish potentially some minimum requirements to be met when developing them. For example, guidelines with minimum standards could maybe be considered to ensure fair competition between the different actors.

It was also suggested to look at how Producer Organisations could be encouraged to develop these systems in close cooperation with all the actors.

Considering the importance of this topic, Euromontana and EEB suggested to address it in future meetings having enough details and time for the debate.

The Chairman communicated the provisional data for 2019 meeting of the CDG Quality and Promotion proposed by the Commission: Friday 22/03/19, Tuesday 02/07/19 and Friday 06/12/19 (Election of Chair and vice-chairs).

The Chairman thanked the interpreters, the Commission Services and all the participants and closed the meeting.

List of participants - Annex

Disclaimer

"The opinions expressed in this report represent the point of view of the meeting participants from agriculturally related NGOs at community level. These opinions cannot, under any circumstances, be attributed to the European Commission. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the here above information."

List of participants– Minutes
Civil Dialogue Group on “Quality and Promotion”
Date: 10 December 2018

DELEGATION	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME
Association des régions européennes des produits d'origine (AREPO)	SCAGLIONI	Giulia
Association des régions européennes des produits d'origine (AREPO)	VENTURA	Alberto
ELO	VIDINHA SILVESTRE	Joana
Euromontana (Euromontana)	DI BELLA	Elena
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	BENVENUTI	Giulio
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	VALLE	Javier
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	MARTIN	Claire
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	KAM	Erik
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	WIERZBICK	Jerzy
European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)	MATHIEU	Jean-jacques
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	AMERIO	Danilo
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	CRONIN	Oliver
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	FÉNIX	Tomáš Ignác
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	SUONIO	Susanna
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	VONESCH	Anne
European farmers (COPA)	JOCHUM	Christian

European farmers (COPA)	MASTROGIOVANNI	Domenico
European farmers (COPA)	STRAZDINA	Edite
European farmers (COPA)	ERICE	David
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT)	GENNARI	Anna
European Federation of Origin Wines (EFOW)	FANNY	Ducrocq
European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism (EFNCP)	CARRASCO	Remedios
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	BUONANNO	Matilde
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	GOMEZ DE TERAN	Carlo
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	RIEKE	Jörg
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	COPPINGER	Declan
European Rural Poultry Association (ERPA)	JULIETTE	Protino
Farmhouse and Artisan Cheese and dairy producers' European network (FACEnetwork)	SIENKIEWICZ	Mirosław
FoodDrinkEurope (FoodDrinkEurope)	LAVA	Paul-Henri
FoodDrinkEurope (FoodDrinkEurope)	EGBERTS	Frans
FoodDrinkEurope (FoodDrinkEurope)	TOMEI	François
FoodDrinkEurope (FoodDrinkEurope)	BIGNAMI	Francesca
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements EU Regional Group (IFOAM EU Group)	ROMERO	Francesca
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements EU Regional Group (IFOAM EU Group)	STADLBAUER	Martin
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques (oriGIn)	DE CASTRO	Julia
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques (oriGIn)	CHAREYRON	Mathilde

SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunion / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations	COOLS	Romain
SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunion / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations	IZQUIERDO DE SANTIAGO	Raquel
SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunion / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations	RUBBI	Simona
Slow Food (NA)	COSTE	Madeleine
EXTERNAL EXPERTS		
IBM	STIERS	Walter
T-mining	VAN OUTRYVE	Frederic

1. Number of proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Call	Status of proposal	Number of proposals
SIMPLE	Accepted	16
	Rejected	21
MULTI	Accepted	7
	Rejected	5
TOTAL		49

2. Budget of accepted proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Call	Status of proposal	Requested grant
SIMPLE	Accepted	40.056.017
	Rejected	47.477.970
MULTI	Accepted	16.493.207
	Rejected	7.604.914
TOTAL		111.632.108

3. Product promoted by proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Product sector	N° of submitted programmes
Fruit (fresh or dried)	18
Cheese	11

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Vegetables (fresh, chilled and dried) excluding sweetcorn	10
Meat preparations	4
Olive oil	4
Poultry meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	4
Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts (incl. table olives)	4
Basket of products (undefined)	3
Cereals	3
Dairy products (excl. Cheese)	3
Bovine meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	2
Other eligible products	2
Pork meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	2
Sheep and goat meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	2
Beer	1
Beverages made from plant extracts	1
Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	1
Chocolate and derived products	1
Live animals	1
Pasta	1
Vegetable oils other than olive oils	1
Wine, cidre and vinegar	7
Total	86

4. Product promoted by APPROVED proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Product sector	N° of approved programmes
Fruit (fresh or dried)	7
Cheese	5
Vegetables (fresh, chilled and dried) excluding sweetcorn	4
Wine, cidre and vinegar	4
Dairy products (excl. Cheese)	3
Olive oil	3
Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts (incl. table olives)	3
Cereals	2
Meat preparations	2

Basket of products (undefined)	1
Beverages made from plant extracts	1
Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	1
Chocolate and derived products	1
Other eligible products	1
Pasta	1
Pork meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	1
Poultry meat (fresh, chilled and frozen)	1
Vegetable oils other than olive oils	1
Total	42

5. Target countries of proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Member state targeted by the programme	N° of proposals
Germany	16
Italy	8
Poland	7
France	6
Spain	6
Belgium	5
Greece	5
Denmark	4
Austria	3
Czech Republic	3
Bulgaria	2
Croatia	2
Netherlands	2
Portugal	2
Slovenia	2
Sweden	2
Hungary	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	1
Romania	1

Slovakia	1
United Kingdom	1
Total	82

Third country targeted by the programme	N° of proposals
China	7
United States	7
Canada	6
Hong Kong	5
Japan	4
Singapore	3
South Korea	3
Vietnam	3
Brazil	2
Egypt	2
India	2
Mexico	2
Morocco	2
Algeria	1
Australia	1
Belarus	1
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Indonesia	1
Norway	1
Serbia	1
Switzerland	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	1
Tunisia	1
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Total	62

6. Target countries of APPROVED proposals submitted by producer organisations or associations of producer organisations

Member state targeted by the programme	N° of proposals
Germany	8
Belgium	3
France	3
Poland	3
Denmark	2
Greece	2
Italy	2
Spain	2
Czech Republic	1
Portugal	1
Sweden	1
Total	28

Third country targeted by the programme	N° of proposals
Canada	4
United States	4
Hong Kong	3
Singapore	3
South Korea	3
China	2
Japan	2
Mexico	2
Vietnam	2
Belarus	1
Brazil	1
Chile	1
Colombia	1
Indonesia	1
Norway	1
Serbia	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	1
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Total	36

