

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 75

Volume 40

15 March 1997

English edition

Legislation

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Price: ECU 19,50

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 476/97
of 13 March 1997**

amending, with respect to statistical territory, Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 on the statistics relating to the trading of goods by the Community and its Member States with non-member countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the French Republic has decided to include the overseas departments in France's statistical territory as from 1 January 1997;

Whereas the Kingdom of Spain had decided to include the Canary Islands in Spain's statistical territory as from the same date;

Whereas the definition of the statistical territory of the Community set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1172/95⁽¹⁾ and the field of application of the statistics relating to the trading of goods by the Community and its Member States with non-member countries as defined in Article 4 of the abovementioned Regulation need to be adapted accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1172/95 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 3 (2) shall be replaced by the following:
'2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the statistical territory of the Community shall include Helgoland.';
2. the second subparagraph of Article 4 (1) shall be deleted.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply with effect from 1 January 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 March 1997.

For the Council

The President

M. PATIJN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 25. 5. 1995, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 477/97

of 14 March 1997

fixing the maximum buying-in price and the quantities of beef to be bought in under the 178th partial invitation to tender as a general intervention measure pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2222/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 of 1 September 1993 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 as regards the general and special intervention measures for beef⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 242/97⁽⁴⁾, an invitation to tender was opened pursuant to Article 1 (1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 of 9 June 1989 on the buying in of beef by invitation to tender⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 320/97⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 13 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93, a maximum buying-in price is to be fixed for quality R3, where appropriate, under each partial invitation to tender in the light of tenders received; whereas, in accordance with Article 14 of that Regulation, only tenders quoting prices not exceeding the maximum buying-in price and not exceeding the average national or regional market price, plus the amount referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article, are to be accepted;

Whereas, once tenders submitted in respect of the 178th partial invitation to tender have been considered and taking account, pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, of the requirements for reasonable support of the market and the seasonal trend in slaughtering, the maximum buying-in price and the quantities which may be bought in should be fixed;

Whereas, following the buying in of forequarters, the price of such products should be defined on the basis of carcase prices;

Whereas the quantities offered at present exceed the quantities which may be bought in; whereas a reducing coefficient or, where appropriate, depending on the

differences in prices and the quantities tendered for, several reducing coefficients should accordingly be applied to the quantities which may be bought in in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93;

Whereas the scale of the quantities awarded warrants the application of the possibility provided for in Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 of extending the period during which the intervention products are to be delivered;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Under the 178th partial invitation to tender opened pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89:

(a) for category A:

- the maximum buying-in price shall be ECU 272,50 per 100 kg of carcasses or half-carcasses of quality R3,
- the price of forequarters shall be derived from the carcase price using the coefficient 0,80 for the straight cut,
- the maximum quantity of carcasses, half-carcasses or forequarters accepted shall be 6 131 tonnes,
- the quantities offered at a price greater than ECU 244 and less than or equal to ECU 257 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 75 %, in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93, and those offered at a price greater than ECU 257 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 25 %;

(b) for category C:

- the maximum buying-in price shall be ECU 272,50 per 100 kg of carcasses or half-carcasses of quality R3,
- the price of forequarters shall be derived from the carcase price using the coefficient 0,80 for the straight cut,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 296, 21. 11. 1996, p. 50.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 225, 4. 9. 1993, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 40, 11. 2. 1997, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 159, 10. 6. 1989, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 51, 21. 2. 1997, p. 48.

- the maximum quantity of carcasses, half-carcasses or forequarters accepted shall be 11 062 tonnes,
- the quantities offered at a price greater than ECU 244 and less than or equal to ECU 257 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 75 % in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 and those offered at a price greater than ECU 257 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 25 %.

Article 2

The first sentence of Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 notwithstanding, the time limit for delivery to intervention stores is extended by one week.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 March 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 478/97
of 14 March 1997

laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards preliminary recognition of producer organizations

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 48 thereof,

Whereas Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides for the possibility of a transitional period of preliminary recognition to enable new producer organizations or those which have not been recognized under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72⁽²⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1363/95⁽³⁾, to meet the conditions for recognition laid down in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96; whereas, as a result, certain conditions should be laid down for the grant of preliminary recognition to producer organizations which submit a recognition plan;

Whereas, to promote the setting-up of stable producer organizations capable of making a lasting contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the common market organization, preliminary recognition should be granted only to producer organizations which can demonstrate their ability to meet all the requirements of Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 within a specified time-limit;

Whereas, to enable producer organizations to bring themselves gradually into line with the conditions laid down in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 412/97⁽⁴⁾ as regards the recognition of producer organizations, less strict conditions should be laid down for the grant of preliminary recognition; whereas Member States should also be allowed to lay down stricter limits than those laid down in this Regulation, without exceeding those laid down in Article 11 (1) (c) (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 and in Regulation (EC) No 412/97, in order to take account of the different production and marketing conditions in the various Member States;

Whereas, to enable recognized producer organizations to be restructured, the obligation laid down in Article 11 (1)

(c) (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 should not apply until a producer organization granted preliminary recognition obtains full recognition, without prejudice to the Member States laying down stricter conditions;

Whereas, to enable producer organizations to submit a recognition plan in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, the information which producer organizations must provide in the plan should be laid down;

Whereas, to enable producer organizations better to meet the recognition conditions, there is a need to authorize changes to recognition plans; whereas to that end, provision should be made for each Member State to be able to request the producer organization to take corrective action to ensure that the plan is implemented;

Whereas producer organizations may meet the conditions laid down in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 and in Regulation (EC) No 412/97 before the recognition plan is completed; whereas provision should be made to allow such organizations to submit applications for recognition under those Regulations; whereas, for the sake of consistency, the grant of such recognition to a producer organization must signify the termination of its recognition plan;

Whereas, to give producer organizations granted preliminary recognition the opportunity to implement an operational programme in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/97⁽⁵⁾ as soon as recognition has been granted, it should be possible for such organizations to submit a draft operational programme when they submit their application for recognition;

Whereas, to ensure proper management of the common market organization, Member States should regularly inform the Commission of the situation as regards the grant of preliminary recognition, and of developments in the sector, in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 412/97;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 297, 21. 11. 1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 132, 16. 6. 1995, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 62, 4. 3. 1997, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 62, 4. 3. 1997, p. 9.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation establishes minimum requirements for the preliminary recognition of producer organizations referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96.

Member States may lay down requirements stricter than and obligations additional to those laid down in this Regulation.

Article 2

1. New producer organizations, or those which have not been recognized under Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 and request preliminary recognition in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, shall present a recognition plan for acceptance by the competent authority of the Member State in which the producer organization has its head office.

2. Implementation of the recognition plan shall be phased in annual periods starting from the date of its acceptance by the competent national authority. Its duration may not exceed a period of five years from that date.

Article 3

1. When presenting a recognition plan, producer organizations shall:

(a) comply with the requirements of Article 11 (1) (a), (b), (c), point 4, and (d), and Article 11 (2) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96;

(b) provide evidence that:

(1) they have a minimum number of producers consisting of half the number set in Annexes I and II to Regulation (EC) No 412/97 and in any event not less than five;

(2) the minimum volume of marketable production of members is not less than 50 % of the minimum volume of production referred to in Annexes I and II to Regulation (EC) No 412/97.

2. Where a Member State applies Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 412/97, the percentage of marketable production shown there may not be less than 8 %; the minimum number of producers shall be ten in the case of the producer organizations referred to in Article 11 (1) (a) (i) to (iv) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, and five for those referred to in paragraphs 1 (a) (vi) and (vii) and 3 of that Article.

3. Regulation (EC) No 412/97 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with the exception of Article 7 thereof.

Article 4

1. The draft recognition plan shall contain chapters covering at least the following matters:

(a) the duration of the plan;

(b) a description of the initial situation, in particular as regards the number of producer members, giving full details of members, production, marketing and infrastructure;

(c) the objectives of the plan;

(d) the measures to be taken and the means to be employed for attaining the objectives of the plan, for each year of implementation of the plan, and a cost-benefit analysis;

(e) the measures to be taken, by the latest on completion of the recognition plan, in order to meet the requirements of Article 11 (1) (c) (1), (2), (3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, and of Regulation (EC) No 412/97.

2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 (d) of this Article shall include in particular those referred to in Article 11 (2) (c) and (d) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, together with the following, which may be implemented gradually in the course of the plan:

(a) implementation of the measures laid down in Article 11 (1) (c) (3) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96;

(b) production planning;

(c) sales strategy, development of marketing chains and promotion;

(d) measures to enhance product quality;

(e) staffing levels.

Plans must show in particular the estimated cost of the investments required for their implementation, broken down for each individual measure and phased according to year of implementation.

3. The competent national authority shall decide on a draft recognition plan within three months of receipt of the plan accompanied by all supporting documents.

4. The competent national authority shall verify:

(a) by all appropriate means, including on-the-spot inspections, the accuracy of the information provided under Article 4 (1) (b) and (c),

(b) the financial consistency and the technical quality of the plan, the soundness of the estimates in the investment plan, and the planning of its implementation.

5. The competent national authority shall, as appropriate:

- (a) accept the plan and grant preliminary recognition;
- (b) request changes to the plan; acceptance may be granted only if the changes requested have been incorporated in the plan;
- (c) reject the plan.

6. Before granting preliminary recognition, the Member State shall inform the Commission of its decision in accordance with Article 14 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96.

It shall notify the producer organization of its decision.

The Member State shall send the Commission, in the month following notification of acceptance of the recognition plan to the producer organization, particulars of the latter, the date of preliminary recognition and the duration of the plan.

Article 5

1. Implementation of a recognition plan shall start on the first day of the month following its acceptance.

2. Producer organizations may request changes to plans. These shall be accompanied by all the necessary supporting documents.

The competent national authority shall decide on changes to plans within three months of receipt of the request for change, after considering the evidence supplied. Where no decision is taken on a request for change within that period, the request shall be deemed to have been rejected.

Article 6

No later than the fourth month following the end of a year of a recognition plan, the producer organization shall

send the competent authority in the Member State a copy of the balance sheet for the last year.

Article 7

1. The competent national authority shall carry out checks and inspections to ascertain the progress of implementation of the plan on an annual basis; it shall establish in particular the extent to which measures which must be undertaken to meet, by the latest on the expiry of the recognition plan, the requirements of Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 and of Regulation (EC) No 412/97, have been carried out.

2. The competent national authority may call upon a producer organization to take corrective action if it finds shortcomings regarding implementation of the plan which may compromise such implementation.

The Member State shall inform the Commission of its decision.

Article 8

Producer organizations implementing a recognition plan may, at any time, submit an application for recognition under Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 412/97. From the date on which such an application is lodged, the organization in question may submit a draft operational programme under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 411/97.

Article 9

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 479/97

of 14 March 1997

providing for the partial reimbursement of import duties levied on flint maize

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 923/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (4) thereof,

Whereas Article 2 (5) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1502/95 of 29 June 1995 on rules of application (cereals sector import duties 1995/96 marketing year) for Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 346/96⁽⁴⁾, provides for a flat-rate reduction of ECU 8 per tonne in import duties on flint maize under certain conditions;

Whereas, pursuant to Council Decision 96/611/EC of 16 September 1996 concerning the conclusion of the results of negotiations with certain third countries pursuant to GATT Article XXIV:6 and other related matters (Argentina)⁽⁵⁾, the calculation of the duties on flint maize pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1502/95 for import licence applications made between 1 January and 30 June 1996 should be adjusted by increasing the flat-rate reduction in import duties from ECU 8 to ECU 14 per tonne;

Whereas this international undertaking should be met by granting operators who imported flint maize during the period concerned an increase in the flat-rate reduction at their request; whereas, therefore, it is necessary to authorize Member States to reimburse duties levied in excess to operators who can prove that they benefited from the ECU 8 per tonne reduction in import duties between 1 January and 30 June 1996;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

1. For imports into the Community of flint maize falling within CN code 1005 90 00 which benefited from a flat-rate reduction of ECU 8 per tonne in import duties pursuant to Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1502/95 and for which an import licence was applied for between 1 January and 30 June 1996, the difference between the import duty paid for the quantities actually imported and the duty payable if a flat-rate reduction in import duty of ECU 14 per tonne is applied shall be reimbursed on application by the importer or his representative.

2. On application by the party concerned, the competent authority in the Member State which issued the import licence shall issue a certificate in accordance with the model in the Annex specifying the quantity eligible for the partial reimbursement of duty referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with Article 880 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93⁽⁶⁾.

3. On the basis of the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 and proof of the specific final use referred to in Article 2 (5), second paragraph, point (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1502/95, the applications for reimbursement shall be submitted to the customs clearance office within 30 days of the entry into force of this Regulation. Applications for reimbursement must be accompanied by the import licence or a certified copy thereof, the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 and the declaration of release for free circulation for the import concerned.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 126, 24. 5. 1996, p. 37.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 147, 30. 6. 1995, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 49, 28. 2. 1996, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 271, 24. 10. 1996, p. 31.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 253, 11. 10. 1993, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Model of certificate for reimbursement of duties as referred to in Article 1 (2)

Reference import licence number:

Holder (name, full address and Member State):

Body issuing the extract (name and address):

Rights transmitted to (name, full address and Member State):

Quantity for which reimbursement may be applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 479/97 (quantity in kilograms):

.....
(Date and signature)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 480/97

of 14 March 1997

amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/97⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 9 and 12 thereof,

Annex I, Part Two, to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 is hereby amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Whereas, in the Uruguay Round talks, specified pharmaceutical products were to a certain extent granted exemption from customs duties; whereas the first review of the agreements relating to such products has now taken place within the WTO;

Annex I, Part Three, Section II, to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 is hereby amended as follows:

Whereas, accordingly, Council Regulation (EC) No 467/97⁽³⁾ provides for duty-free treatment for certain active ingredients bearing an 'international non-proprietary name' (INN) from the World Health Organization and for certain products used for the manufacture of finished pharmaceuticals; whereas it also provides for the withdrawal of duty-free treatment as pharmaceutical products from certain INN products whose use is predominantly non-pharmaceutical;

1. the products included in Annex II to this Regulation shall be added to Annex 3;
2. the products included in Annex III to this Regulation shall be deleted from Annex 3;
3. the products included in Annex IV to this Regulation shall be added to Annex 4;
4. the products included in Annex V to this Regulation shall be added to Annex 6.

Whereas these amendments should be incorporated into Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;

Article 3

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature Section of the Customs Code Committee,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply from 1 April 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Mario MONTI

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 256, 7. 9. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 48, 19. 2. 1997, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 71, 13. 3. 1997, p. 1.

ANNEX I

CN code	Description	Rate of duty		Supplementary unit
		autonomous (%)	conventional (%)	
1	2	3	4	5
2903 22 00	(no change) — — Trichloroethylene (no change)	19	10,1	—
2903 51 10	(no change) — — — Lindane (ISO) (no change)	17	6,3	—
2906 21 00	(no change) — — Benzyl alcohol (no change)	17	6,3	—
2922 42 90	(no change) — — — Other (no change)	19	12,5	—
2922 49 10	(no change) — — — Glycine (no change)	17	6,5	—
2923 10 10	(no change) — — Choline chloride (no change)	17	6,5	—
2930 90 20	(no change) — — Thiodiglycol (INN) (2,2'-thiodiethanol) (no change)	18	6,9	—
3102 70 10	(no change) — — For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (no change)	10	7,1	kg N
3904 61 10	(no change) — — For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (no change)	23	10,7	—
3907 20 12	(no change) — — For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (no change)	20	6,9	—
3907 60 10	(no change) — — For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (no change)	20	7,1	—

ANNEX II

List of international non-proprietary names (INNs) to be added to the list of products receiving duty-free treatment included in Annex 3 to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2844 40 30	113716-48-6	Iolopride (123 I)
	142481-95-6	Technetium (99m Tc) furifosmin
2846 90 00	131069-91-5	Gadoversetamide
	135326-11-3	Gadoxetic acid
	138721-73-0	Sprodiamide
2914 40 90	020098-14-0	Idramantone
2916 39 00	071109-09-6	Vedaprofen
2918 30 00	022161-81-5	Dexketoprofen
	112665-43-7	Seratrodist
2918 90 90	139403-31-9	Pimilprost
2921 49 90	136236-51-6	Rasagiline
2922 49 70	006582-31-6	Dapabutan
2923 90 00	001794-75-8	Laurcetium bromide
2924 10 00	001675-66-7	Adelmidrol
	062304-98-7	Thymalfasin
	132787-19-0	Tradecamide
	129009-83-2	Versetamide
2924 29 90	147362-57-0	Loviride
	094497-51-5	Tamibarotene
2925 19 80	144849-63-8	Bisnafide
2925 20 00	137159-92-3	Aptiganel
2926 90 80	137109-71-8	Balazipone
	147076-36-6	Laflunimus
2928 00 90	141579-54-6	Fenleuton
2930 90 16	087573-01-1	Salnacedin
2930 90 70	090357-06-5	Bicalutamide
	112573-72-5	Dexecadotril
	107023-41-6	Pobilukast
	081110-73-8	Racecadotril
2931 00 50	132236-18-1	Zifrosilone
2931 00 80	114084-78-5	Ibandronic acid
	124351-85-5	Incadronic acid
	063132-39-8	Olpadronic acid
2932 99 70	105674-77-9	Lanprostom
2932 99 90	123407-36-3	Arteflene
	132017-01-7	Bervastatin
	110816-79-0	Cromoglicate lisetil
	149494-37-1	Ebalzotan
	151581-24-7	Iralukast
	113806-05-6	Olopatadine
	139110-80-8	Zanamivir
2933 29 90	158682-68-9	Elisartan
	116684-92-5	Galdanetron
	089371-44-8	Imidaprilat
	138402-11-6	Irbesartan
	118072-93-8	Zoledronic acid

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2933 39 95	119257-34-0	Besipirdine
	118248-91-2	Fodipir
	155415-08-0	Inogatran
	121750-57-0	Itameline
	144412-49-7	Lamifiban
	155319-91-8	Mangafodipir
	150443-71-3	Nicanartine
	029876-14-0	Nicotredole
	144035-83-6	Piclamilast
	137795-35-8	Spiroglumide
	147025-53-4	Talsaclidine
	149488-17-5	Trovirdine
2933 40 10	127294-70-6	Balofloxacin
	143383-65-7	Premafloxacin
	143224-34-4	Telinavir
2933 40 90	096946-42-8	Cisatracurium besilate
	158966-92-8	Montelukast
	136668-42-3	Quiflapon
2933 59 70	127266-56-2	Adatanserin
	106941-25-7	Adefovir
	113852-37-2	Cidofovir
	150756-35-7	Efletirizine
	119687-33-1	Iganidipine
	127759-89-1	Lobucavir
	140945-32-0	Mapinastine
	134208-17-6	Mazapertine
	096604-21-6	Ocinaplon
	148504-51-2	Ripisartan
	115762-17-9	Ruzadolane
	118420-47-6	Tagorizine
	137234-62-9	Voriconazole
	151319-34-5	Zaleplon
2933 79 00	148396-36-5	Fradafiban
	074436-00-3	Geclosporin
	143943-73-1	Lirequinil
	106730-54-5	Olprinone
	135548-15-1	Oxeclosporin
	145733-36-4	Tasosartan
	143343-83-3	Toborinone
2933 90 95	137882-98-5	Abitesartan
	114607-46-4	Acitazanolast
	120511-73-1	Anastrozole
	134523-00-5	Atorvastatin
	128270-60-0	Bivalirudin
	139481-59-7	Candesartan
	054278-85-2	Candocuronium iodide
	105806-65-3	Efegatran
	062568-57-4	Emideltide
	120081-14-3	Goralatide
	142880-36-2	Ilomastat
	062732-44-9	Ipidacrine
	116287-14-0	Lanperisone
	112809-51-5	Letrozole

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2933 90 95 (cont'd)	116644-53-2	Mibefradil
	136122-46-8	Mipitroban
	144702-17-0	Pomisartan
	132036-88-5	Ramosetron
	106308-44-5	Rufinamide
	144701-48-4	Telmisartan
	147059-72-1	Trovaflouxacin
2934 10 00	149079-51-6	Cartasteine
	128312-51-6	Cinalukast
	051287-57-1	Denotivir
	101001-34-7	Pamicogrel
	136433-51-7	Tazofelone
	138742-43-5	Zankiren
	144665-07-6	Lubeluzole
2934 20 90	150915-41-6	Perospirone
	146939-27-7	Ziprasidone
	130370-60-4	Batimastat
2934 90 60	133040-01-4	Eprosartan
	135202-79-8	Ilonidap
	114686-12-3	Imitrodast
	132418-36-1	Rocepaftant
	132418-35-0	Setipafant
	125533-88-2	Mofarotene
	127045-41-4	Pazufloxacin
2934 90 80	118292-40-3	Tazarotene
2934 90 98	151356-08-0	Afovirsen
	138298-79-0	Alnespirone
	152317-89-0	Alniditan
	153420-96-3	Atibepnone
	143393-27-5	Azalanstat
	149908-53-2	Azimilide
	150490-85-0	Berupipam
	154361-50-9	Capecitabine
	133099-04-4	Darifenacin
	137500-42-6	Darsidomine
	114030-44-3	Dexpemedolac
	115464-77-2	Elopiptazole
	141790-23-0	Fozivudine tidoxil
	122254-45-9	Glenvastatin
	143443-90-7	Ifetroban
	082857-82-7	Ilepcimide
	104454-71-9	Ipenoxazone
	118288-08-7	Lafutidine
	138068-37-8	Lepirudin
	078994-23-7	Levormeloxifene
	116476-16-5	Levosemotiadil
	148152-63-0	Napitane
	084558-93-0	Netivudine
	147432-77-7	Ontazolast
	139225-22-2	Panamesine
	103255-66-9	Pazinaclone
	123447-62-1	Prulifloxacin
	131986-45-3	Xanomeline
	145781-32-4	Zolasartan

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2935 00 90	147536-97-8	Bosentan
	136817-59-9	Delavirdine
	119905-05-4	Delequamine
	112966-96-8	Domitroban
	125279-79-0	Ersentilide
	139133-26-9	Lexipafant
	154397-77-0	Napsagatran
	139133-27-0	Nupafant
	116649-85-5	Ramatroban
	133276-80-9	Samixogrel
	146623-69-0	Saprisartan
	149556-49-0	Susalimod
	144494-65-5	Tirofiban
	139308-65-9	Tolafentrine
	107753-78-6	Zafirlukast
2936 29 90	131875-08-6	Lexacalcitol
2937 10 10	009002-68-0	Follitropin alfa
	152923-57-4	Lutropin alfa
2937 22 00	103466-73-5	Icometasone enbutate
2937 29 90	144459-70-1	Rofleponide
2937 99 00	124478-60-0	Aglepristone
	140703-51-1	Examorelin
	133107-64-9	Insulin lispro
	144743-92-0	Teverelix
2939 50 90	151581-23-6	Apaxifylline
	132210-43-6	Cipamfylline
	100324-81-0	Lisofylline
	098833-92-2	Stacofylline
2939 90 90	135905-89-4	Mirisetron
	117086-68-7	Ricasetron
	025775-90-0	Zucapsaicin
	133692-55-4	Seprilose
2940 00 90	127785-64-2	Basifungin
2941 90 00	116853-25-9	Cefluprenam
	122841-10-5	Cefoselis
	156131-91-8	Dimadectin
	123997-26-2	Eprinomectin
	149951-16-6	Lenapenem
	108852-90-0	Nemorubicin
	159445-62-2	Orientiparcin
	156769-21-0	Sanfetrinem
3001 90 99	120993-53-5	Desirudin
3002 10 91	143653-53-6	Abciximab
	156227-98-4	Afelimomab
	151763-64-3	Capromab
	152923-56-3	Dacliximab
	145832-33-3	Detumomab
	142864-19-5	Enlimomab
	152981-31-2	Inolimomab
	150631-27-9	Nacolomab tafenatox
	159445-64-4	Odulimomab
	147191-91-1	Priliximab
	153101-26-9	Regavirumab
	148189-70-2	Votumumab

CN code	CAS RN	Name
3002 10 95	143090-92-0	Anakinra
	143631-61-2	Atexakin alfa
	148637-05-2	Cilmostim
	154725-65-2	Epoetin epsilon
	148363-16-0	Epoetin omega
	102786-52-7	Eptacog alfa (activated)
	156679-34-4	Lenercept
	124146-64-1	Mobenakin
	000000-00-0	Moroctocog alfa
	148641-02-5	Muplestim
	139076-62-3	Octocog alfa
3003 39 00	000000-00-0	Plusonermin
3003 90 90	000000-00-0	Fuladectin
3402 13 00	009017-37-2	Polysorbate 1
	009009-51-2	Polysorbate 8
	009005-64-5	Polysorbate 20
	009005-64-5	Polysorbate 21
	009005-67-8	Polysorbate 60
	009005-67-8	Polysorbate 61
	009005-71-4	Polysorbate 65
	009005-65-6	Polysorbate 81
	009005-70-3	Polysorbate 85
	154362-61-5	Polysorbate 120
3507 90 90	143831-71-4	Dornase alfa
	154248-97-2	Imiglucerase
	149394-67-2	Ledismase
	156616-23-8	Monteplase
	159445-63-3	Nateplase
	155773-57-2	Pegorgotein
3911 90 19	095522-45-5	Colestilan
	031512-74-0	Polixetonium chloride
3913 90 80	039464-87-4	Betasizofiran
	000000-00-0	Certoparin sodium
	000000-00-0	Minolteparin sodium

ANNEX III

List of international non-proprietary names (INNs) to be deleted from the list of products receiving duty-free treatment included in Annex 3 to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2903 22 00	00079-01-6	Trichloroethylene
2903 30 10	00811-97-2	Norflurane
2903 51 10	00058-89-9	Lindane
2906 21 00	00100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol
2915 29 00	82279-57-0	Zinc acetate, basic
2922 42 90	00056-86-0	Glutamic acid
2922 49 10	00056-40-6	Glycine
2922 50 00	00072-19-5	Threonine
2923 10 10	00067-48-1	Choline chloride
2928 00 90	00079-17-4	Pimagedine
2930 90 20	00111-48-8	Thiodiglycol
2933 90 95	00073-22-3	Tryptophan
3102 70 10	00156-62-7	Calcium carbimide
3904 61 10	09002-84-0	Politef
3906 90 90	54182-57-9	Carbomer
3907 20	00000-00-0	Macrogol ester
3907 20 12	25322-68-3	Macrogol
3907 20 21	25301-02-4	Tyloxapol
3907 60 10	25038-59-9	Pegoterate
3908 10 00	25038-54-4	Policapram
3910 00 00	09006-65-9	Dimeticone
3912 20 11	09004-70-0	Pyroxylin
3912 31 00	09000-11-7	Carmellose
3912 39 80	08063-82-9	Hypromellose

ANNEX IV

List of prefixes and suffixes which, in combination with the INNs, describe the salts, esters or hydrates of INNs, to be added to Annex 4 to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87

ACETURATE	HEMISULPHATE
N-ACETYLGLYCINATE	HIBENZATE
ACISTRATE	HYBENZATE
ACOXIL	HYCLATE
AMSONATE	HYDROGEN SULPHATE
BENZATHINE	HYDROGEN SULPHITE
BENZENESULPHONATE	o-(4-HYDROXYBENZOYL)BENZOATE
BEZOMIL	2-HYDROXYETHANESULPHONATE
BUCICLATE	ISOCAPROATE
BUNAPSILATE	LAURIL
BUTEPRATE	LAURILSULFATE
tert-BUTYL	LAURILSULPHATE
tertiary BUTYL	LAURYL
t-BUTYLAMINE	LAURYL Sulfate
tertiary BUTYLAMINE	LAURYL Sulfate
BUTYL ESTER	MEGALLATE
CAMPHORSULPHONATE	METEMBONATE
CAMPHOR-10-SULPHONATE	METHANESULPHONATE
CARBESILATE	4-METHYLBICYCLO [2.2.2] OCT-2-ENE-1-CARBOXYLATE
p-CHLOROBENZENESULFONATE	METILSULFATE
p-CHLOROBENZENESULPHONATE	METILSULPHATE
CICLOTATE	MOFETIL
CIPIONATE	OCTIL
CLOSILATE	OLAMINE
CLOSYLATE	OXOGLURATE
CROBEFATE	1,5-NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONATE
CROMACATE	2-NAPHTHALENESULPHONATE
CROMESILATE	PANTOTHENATE SULPHATE
N-CYCLOHEXYLSULFAMATE	PENDETIDE
CYCLOPENTANEPROPIONATE	PIVOXETIL
CYCLOTATE	POTASSIUM SULPHATE
CYPIONATE	PROPIONATE DODECYL SULFATE
DAPROPATE	PROPIONATE LAURYL SULPHATE
DEANIL	PROXETIL
DECIL	1-PYRROLIDINEETHANOL
DIBUDINATE	SODIUM LAURIL SULFATE
DIBUNATE	SODIUM LAURIL SULPHATE
DIETHANOLAMINE	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE
DIGOLIL	SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE
N,N-DIMETHYL-beta-ALANINE	SODIUM METHANESULFONATE
DIOLAMINE	SODIUM 3-SULFOBENZOATE
DISULPHATE	SODIUM SULPHOBENZOATE
DISULPHIDE	STEAGLATE
DOCOSIL	SULPHINATE
DOFOSFATE	SULPHITE
EDAMINE	TENOATE
EDISYLATE	TEPROSILATE
EPOLAMINE	TETRADECYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE
ERBUMINE	TOFESILATE
ETABONATE	p-TOLUENESULPHONATE
1,2-ETHANEDISULPHONATE	TRICOFENATE
ETHANESULPHONATE	TRIETHANOLAMINE
ETHANOLAMINE	TRIFLUTATE
ETHYLENEDIAMINE	TROLAMINE
FARNESIL	TROMETAMOL
FENDIZOATE	TROMETHAMINE
FLUOROSULPHONATE	TROXUNDATE
FOSTEDATE	XINAFATE

ANNEX V

List of pharmaceutical intermediates, i.e. compounds used for the manufacture of finished pharmaceutical products, to be added to the list of products receiving duty free treatment included in Annex 6 to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2843 30 00	12192-57-3	(alpha-D-glucopyranosylthio) gold
2903 69 90	42074-68-0	1-chloro-2-(chlorodiphenylmethyl) benzene
	76283-09-5	alpha,4-dibromo-2-fluorotoluene
2906 29 90	104265-58-9	2-[(1S,2R)-6-fluoro-2-hydroxy-1-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl] ethyl p-toluenesulfonate
2907 29 90	700-13-0	2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone
2909 50 90	63659-16-5	4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy) ethyl] phenol
2914 40 90	80-75-1	11-alpha-hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
2914 50 00	2107-69-9	5,6-dimethoxyindan-1-one
	24916-90-3	9-beta,11-beta-epoxy-17,21-dihydroxy-16-alpha-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
2914 70 90	83881-08-7	21-chloro-9-beta,11-beta-epoxy-17-hydroxy-16-alpha-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
2915 39 90	979-02-2	20-oxopregna-5,16-dien-3-beta-yl acetate
2915 90 20	638-41-5	pentyl chloroformate
2916 39 00	49708-81-8	trans-4-(p-chlorophenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid
2917 19 90	48059-97-8	(E)-oct-4-ene-1,8-dioic acid
	71170-82-6	triethyl 3-bromopropane-1,1,1-tricarboxylate
2917 39 80	27932-00-9	indan-5-yl hydrogen phenylmalonate
2918 13 00	2743-38-6	dibenzoyl-L-tartaric acid
2918 17 00	4358-88-7	ethyl DL-mandelate
2918 19 80	56188-04-6	{(1R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(E)-(3S)-3-hydroxyoct-1-enyl]cyclopentyl}acetic acid
2918 29 90	167678-46-8	3-chloroformyl-o-tolyl acetate
2918 30 00	56105-81-8	(R)-2-(3-benzoylphenyl) propionic acid
	22161-86-0	(RS)-2-(3-benzoylphenyl) propionic acid
	78834-75-0	enthyl 7-chloro-2-oxoheptanoate
	1944-63-4	3-[(3aS,4S,7aS)-7a-methyl-1,5-dioxooctahydro-1H-inden-4-yl]propionic acid
	39562-17-9	methyl 2-(3-nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutyrate
2918 90 90	26159-31-9	(RS)-2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)propionic acid
	105560-93-8	methyl (2R,3S)-2,3-epoxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl) propionate
	40098-26-8	methyl 7-[(3RS)-3-hydroxy-5-oxocyclopent-1-enyl]heptanoate
2921 19 80	4261-68-1	(2-chloroethyl) diisopropylamine hydrochloride
2921 59 90	122-75-8	N, N'-dibenzylethylenediammonium di (acetate)
2922 19 00	126456-43-7	(1S,2R)-1-aminoindan-2-ol
	68047-07-4	4'-[2-(dimethylamino) ethoxy]-2-phenylbutyrophenone
2922 30 00	784-38-3	2-amino-5-chloro-2'-fluorobenzophenone
	156732-13-7	(S)-5-amino-2-(dibenzylamino)-1,6-diphenylhex-4-en-3-one
2922 49 70	37441-29-5	5-amino-2,4,6-triiodoisophthaloyl dichloride
	42854-62-6	benzyl L-alaninate--p-toluenesulfonic acid (1:1)
	39878-87-0	(-)-alpha-(chloroformyl) benzylammonium chloride
	54527-73-0	2-(N-methylbenzylamino) ethyl 3-aminobut-2-enoate
	81677-60-3	methyl (4-nitrophenyl)-L-alaninate
	949-99-5	3-(4-nitrophenyl)-L-alanine
2924 10 00	153758-31-7	(2S)-2-amino-3-hydroxy-N-pentylpropionamide--oxalic acid (1:1)
	138531-07-4	L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysine

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2924 29 90	40188-45-2	3'-acetyl-4'-hydroxybutyranilide
	1149-26-4	N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-valine
	116661-86-0	(2S,3S)-3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid
	144163-85-9	tert-butyl [(1S,3S,4S)-4-amino-1-benzyl-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentyl] carbamate
	149451-80-9	tert-butyl [(1S,2S)-1-benzyl-2,3-dihydroxypropyl] carbamate
	98737-29-2	tert-butyl [(S)-alpha-[(S)-oxiranyl]phenethyl]carbamate
	0-00-0	2-chloro-N-[2-(2-chlorobenzoyl)-4-nitrophenyl] acetamide
	125971-96-2	2-[alpha-(4-fluorobenzoyl)benzyl]-4-methyl-3-oxovaleranilide
	32981-85-4	methyl (2R,3S)-3-benzamido-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate
2925 19 80	151860-15-0	meso-N-benzyl-3-nitrocyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide
	97338-03-9	ethyl (S)-3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-phthalimidopropionate hydrochloride
	94213-26-0	ethyl (S)-3-[4-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl]-2-phthalimidopropionate hydrochloride
2926 90 80	58311-73-2	(Z)-(2-cyanovinyl)trimethylammonium p-toluenesulfonate
	133481-10-4	ethyl (1-cyanocyclohexyl)acetate
	123632-23-5	4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)cinnamionitrile
2928 00 90	94213-23-7	(Z)-[cyano(2,3-dichlorophenyl)methylene]carbazamidine
2930 90 16	159453-24-4	N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-S-phenyl-L-cysteine
2930 90 70	159878-02-1	benzyl (1R,2S)-3-chloro-2-hydroxy-1-(phenylthiomethyl)propylcarbamate
	136511-43-8	ethyl N-[2-[(acetylthio)methyl]-3-(o-tolyl)-1-oxopropyl]-L-methionate
2932 19 00	97148-39-5	ammonium (Z)-2-methoxyimino-2-(2-furyl)acetate
2932 29 80	517-23-7	alpha-acetyl-gamma-butyrolactone
	6559-91-7	4'-demethylepipodophyllotoxin
	39521-49-8	(3aR,4bS,4R,4aS,5aS)-4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hexahydrocyclopropa[3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-b]furan-2(3H)-one
	39746-01-5	(3aR,4R,5R,6aS)-4-formyl-2-oxohexahydro-2H-cyclopenta[b]furan-5-yl benzoate
	976-70-5	3-oxopregn-4-ene-21,17-alpha-carbolactone
2932 99 50	32981-86-5	10-deacetylbaccatin III
2932 99 70	7512-17-6	2-acetamido-2-deoxy-beta-D-glucopyranose
	79944-37-9	trans-6-amino-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxepan-5-ol
	125971-94-0	tert-butyl [(4R,6R)-6-(cyanomethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]acetate
	467-55-0	3-beta-hydroxy-5-alpha-spirostan-12-one
	533-31-3	3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenol
2933 11 90	6150-97-6	magnesium bis [(2,3-dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methylamino]methanesulfonate
2933 19 90	27511-79-1	3-aminopyrazole-4-carboxamide hemisulfate
2933 29 90	4897-25-0	5-chloro-1-methyl-4-nitroimidazole
2933 39 95	142057-79-2	(RS)-2[(1-benzyl-4-piperidyl)methyl]-5,6-dimethoxyindan-1-one
	120014-07-5	2-[(1-benzyl-4-piperidyl)methylene]-5,6-dimethoxyindan-1-one
	6935-27-9	benzyl(2-pyridyl)amine
	87848-95-1	6-bromo-2-pyridyl-p-tolyl ketone
	32998-95-1	N-(tert-butyl)-3-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide
	84449-80-9	1-[2-(4-carboxyphenoxy)ethyl]piperidinium chloride
	83949-32-0	4-carboxy-4-phenylpiperidinium p-toluenesulfonate
	38092-89-6	8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(1-methyl-4-piperidylidene)-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine
	31255-57-9	3-[2-(3-chlorophenyl)ethyl]pyridine-2-carbonitrile
	107256-31-5	3-[2-(3-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-pyridyl 1-methyl-4-piperidyl ketone hydrochloride
	6298-19-7	2-chloro-3-pyridylamine
	5424-11-3	2,2-diphenyl-4-piperidinovaleronitrile
	108555-25-5	1-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-4-piperidylamine dihydrochloride
	4046-24-6	5-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ol hydrochloride
	139886-04-7	1-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-3-carbaldehyde (E)-O-methyloxime hydrochloride
	70708-28-0	1-(2-pyridyl)-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)propan-1-ol
	1619-34-7	quinuclidin-3-ol

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2933 40 10	105956-96-5	7-[3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-8-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid
	86393-33-1	7-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid
	112811-72-0	1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-8-methoxy-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid
	98349-25-8	ethyl 1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate
2933 40 90	159878-04-3	benzyl (1S,2S)-3-[3S,4aS,8aS]-3-tert-butylcarbamoylperhydro-2-isoquinolyl]-2-hydroxy-1-(phenylthio)methyl)propylcarbamate
	159989-64-7	(3S,4aS,8aS)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-[(2S,3S)-2-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzamido)-4-(phenylthio)butyl]-perhydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide
	159989-65-8	(3S,4aS,8aS)-N-(tert-butyl)-2-[(2S,3S)-2-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzamido)-4-(phenylthio)butyl]-perhydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide--methanesulfonic acid (1:1)
	120578-03-2	3-[(E)-2-(7-chloro-2-quinolyl)vinyl]benzaldehyde
	1087-69-0	(9S,13S,14S)-3-methoxymorphinan hydrochloride
	64228-78-0	pentamethylene bis {3-[1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-isoquinolyl]-propionate}-oxalic acid (1:2)
	75128-73-3	2-[(2-acetamido-6-oxo-6,9-dihydro-1H-purin-9-yl)methoxy]ethyl acetate
	3056-33-5	N-(9-acetyl-6-oxo-6,9-dihydro-1H-purin-2-yl)acetamide
2933 59 70	10310-21-1	2-amino-6-chloropurine
	124832-31-1	2-[(2-amino-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-9H-purin-9-yl)methoxy]ethyl N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-valinate
	150378-17-9	(2R,4S)-2-benzyl-5-[2-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)-4-(3-pyridylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-4-hydroxy-N-[(1S,2R)-2-hydroxyindan-1-yl]valeramide
	157810-81-6	(2R,4S)-2-benzyl-5-[2-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)-4-(3-pyridylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-4-hydroxy-N-[(1S,2R)-2-hydroxyindan-1-yl]valeramide sulfate
	150323-35-6	(3S)-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-3-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)piperazine
	41202-32-8	1-(2-chlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride
	13078-15-4	1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride
	71-30-7	cytosine
	149062-75-9	1,3-dichloro-6,7,8,9,10,12-hexahydroazepino[2,1-b]quinazoline hydrochloride
	41202-77-1	1-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride
	56177-80-1	2-ethoxy-5-fluoropyrimidin-4(1H)-one
	112733-45-6	ethyl (7-chloro-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazolin-1-yl)acetate
	59703-00-3	4-ethyl-2,3-dioxopiperazine-1-carbonyl chloride
	64090-19-3	1-(4-fluorophenyl)piperazine dihydrochloride
	147539-21-7	isopropyl[2-(piperazin-1-yl)-3-pyridyl]amine
	35386-24-4	1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine
	5464-78-8	1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride
	145012-50-6	(7RS,9aRS)-perhydropyrido[1,2-a]pyrazin-7-ylmethanol
	2210-93-7	1-phenylpiperazinium chloride
	111641-17-9	4-(piperazin-1-yl)-2,6-bis(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrimidine
	68-94-0	purin-6(1H)-one
	70849-60-4	1-(o-tolyl)piperazine hydrochloride
2933 69 80	58909-39-0	tetrahydro-2-methyl-3-thioxo-1,2,4-triazine-5,6-dione
2933 79 00	135297-22-2	(3S,4R)-3-[(R)-1-(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxyethyl]-4-[(1R,3S)-3-methoxy-2-oxocyclohexyl]azetidin-2-one
	141646-08-4	1-[[[(cyclohexyloxy)carbonyl]oxy]ethyl 1-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,2,5,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydroazeto[2,1-a]isoindole-4-carboxylate
	132127-34-5	(3R,4S)-3-hydroxy-4-phenylazetidin-2-one
	75363-99-4	p-nitrobenzyl (2R,5R,6S)-6-[(R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-3,7-dioxo-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate
	141316-45-2	potassium 1-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,2,5,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydroazeto[2,1-a]isoindole-4-carboxylate
2933 90 60	59467-64-0	[7-chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-yl]methylamine
	59469-29-3	[7-chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-ylmethyl]ammonium bis(maleate)
	59467-69-5	8-chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine
	59469-63-5	7-chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-methyl-2-(nitromethylene)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine 4-oxide
	59467-63-9	7-chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2(nitromethylene)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2933 90 95	130404-91-0	N-[(R)-2-[(R)-2-[(2-adamantyloxycarbonyl)amino]-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl]amino)-1-phenylethyl]succinamic acid--1-deoxy-1-methylamino-D-glucitol (1:1)
	122536-48-5	3-[(S)-3-(L-alanyl)amino]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid hydrochloride
	122536-91-8	7-[(S)-3-[(S)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-oxopropylamino]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid
	134575-17-0	tert-butyl meso-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-6-ylcarbamate
	122536-66-7	tert-butyl [(S)-1-methyl-2-oxo-2-[(S)-pyrrolidin-3-ylamino]ethyl]carbamate
	140629-77-2	tert-butyl [(RS)-pyrrolidin-3-yl] carbamate
	100361-18-0	7-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid
	38150-27-5	5-chloro-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone
	36916-19-5	5-chloro-2-[3-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone
	54196-62-2	2',5-dichloro-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone
	54196-61-1	2',5-dichloro-2-[3-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone
	141113-28-2	(E)-(+)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-[3-[4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)styryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol
	141113-41-9	(R)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propane-1,2-diol
	144034-80-0	dimethyl[2-[5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)indol-3-yl]ethyl]amine
	122665-86-5	ethyl [3-(cyanomethyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydrophthalazin-1-yl]acetate
	41340-36-7	2-(7-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanol
	95885-13-5	5-ethyl-4-(2-phenoxyethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3(2H)-one
	96107-94-7	ethyl 1H-tetrazole-5-carboxylate, sodium salt
	96034-57-0	trans-4-hydroxy-1-(4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-L-proline
	160194-26-3	2-iodo-4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)aniline
	66635-71-0	isopropyl 2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxylate
	4928-88-5	methyl 1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylate
	0-00-0	1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-triacetic acid sulfate
	112193-77-8	1,4,7,10-tetraazoniacyclododecane bis(sulfate)
	3641-08-5	1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamide
	4928-87-4	1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylic acid
	6969-71-7	1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]pyridin-3(2H)-one
2934 10 00	171485-87-3	2-[4-(2-amino-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrothiazol-5-ylmethyl)phenoxy)methyl]-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-6-yl acetate
	65872-41-5	(Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminoacetic acid
	64486-18-6	(Z)-2-[2-(chloroacetamido)thiazol-4-yl]-2-(methoxyimino) acetic acid
	76823-93-3	1-[4-[(2-cyanoethyl)thiomethyl]thiazol-2-yl]guanidine
	139340-56-0	{5-[(Z)-3,5-di(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzylidene]-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl}ammonium methane-sulfonate
	64485-88-7	ethyl (Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino) acetate
	66339-00-2	ethyl 2-(hydroxyimino)-2-[2-(tritylamino)thiazol-4-yl]acetate hydrochloride
	88046-01-9	2-guanidinothiazol-4-ylmethyl carbamimidothioate dihydrochloride
	154212-61-0	N-[2-isopropylthiazol-4-ylmethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]-L-valine
	66215-71-2	(Z)-2-methoxyimino-2-[2-(tritylamino)thiazol-4-yl] acetic acid
	154212-59-6	4-nitrophenyl thiazol-5-ylmethyl carbonate hydrochloride
	38585-74-9	thiazol-5-ylmethanol
	155213-67-5	thiazol-5-ylmethyl (1S,2S,4S)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxy-4-[(2S)-2-[3-(2-isopropylthiazol-4-ylmethyl)-3-methylureido]-3-methylbutyramido]-5-phenylpentylcarbamate
2934 20 50	80756-85-0	S-(benzothiazol-2-yl) (Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminothioacetate
2934 20 90	87691-88-1	1-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)piperazine hydrochloride

CN code	CAS RN	Name
2934 90 50	111974-69-7 42399-49-5	2-[2-[4-(dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethoxy]ethanol (2S,3S)-3-hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,5-benzothiazepin-4(5H)-one
2934 90 60	115787-67-2 117829-20-6 112887-68-0 161005-84-1 104795-66-6 104795-67-7 104795-68-8 63675-74-1 138564-59-7	2-(2-amino-5-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)-3-(3-thienyl)propionitrile 2-amino-7-thenyl-1,7-dihydro-4H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one hydrochloride N-{5-[(1,4-dihydro-2-methyl-4-oxoquinazolin-6-ylmethyl)methylamino]-2-thenoyl}-L-glutamic acid (S)-N,N-dimethyl-3-(2-thienyl)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)propylamine--phosphoric acid (1:1) 3-isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide 3-isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide--1H-imidazole (1:1) 3-isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide, sodium salt 6-methoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[b]thiophene 5-methyl-2-(2-nitroanilino)thiophene-3-carbonitrile
2934 90 70	25229-97-4	2-cyano-3-morpholinoacrylamide
2934 90 80	119221-49-7 147086-81-5	5-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]-2-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-2H-[1]benzothiopyran[4,3,2-cd]indazol-8-ol (4S,6S)-5,6-dihydro-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-4-ol 7,7-dioxide
2934 90 98	58-61-7 152305-23-2 71420-85-4 29706-84-1 51762-51-7 110314-42-6 131986-28-2 107452-89-1 126429-09-2 126813-11-4 4097-22-7 139264-17-8 110351-94-5 140841-32-3 94732-98-6 125995-03-1 131988-19-7 147027-10-9 147126-62-3 104218-44-2 27255-72-7 0-00-0 32231-06-4 55612-11-8	adenosine (S)-4-(4-aminobenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one 7-amino-3-[1-(sulfomethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-ylthiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid, sodium salt 3'-azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-tritylthymidine benzhydryl 3-hydroxy-7-(phenylacetamido)cepham-4-carboxylate 5-[(benzofuran-2-ylcarbonyl)amino]indole-2-carboxylic acid 3-(4-chloro-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)pyridine omega-conotoxin M VIIA 2-(dichloromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-mesylphenyl)oxazol-4-ylmethanol (4R,5R)-2-(dichloromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-mesylphenyl)oxazol-4-ylmethanol 2',3'-dideoxyadenosine (S)-4-[[3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]methyl]oxazolidin-2-one (S)-4-ethyl-4-hydroxy-7,8-dihydro-1H-pyran[3,4-f]indolizine-3,6,10(4H)-trione 6-[3-fluoro-5-(4-methoxytetrahydropyran-4-yl)phenoxy]methyl-1-methyl-2-quinolone 1-(1-[3-(2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)propyl]-4-piperidyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazole-2-thione (4R,6R)-6-[2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-3-phenyl-(phenylcarbamoyl)pyrrol-1-yl]ethyl]-4-hydroxy-2,3,4-trihydro-2H-pyran-2-one 3-(4-hexyloxy-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)-1-methylpyridinium iodide (1R,2S,5R)-menthyl (2R,5S)-5-(4-amino-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane-2-carboxylate (1R,2S,5R)-menthyl (2R,5R)-5-hydroxy-1,3-oxathiolane-2-carboxylate 3'-O-mesyl-5'-O-tritylthymidine 3-methyl-7-(phenylacetamido)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid (1R,2S,3S,6R)-[(S)-1-phenylethyl]-3,6-epoxytetrahydrophthalimide 1-piperonylpiperazine 5'-O-tritylthymidine
2935 00 90	151140-66-8 112101-81-2 120298-38-6 150975-95-4 84522-34-9	(4-amino-3-iodophenyl)-N-methylmethanesulfonamide 5-[(R)-(2-aminopropyl)]-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide N-(5,6-dihydro-6-methyl-2-sulfamoyl-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-4-yl)acetamide 7,7-dioxide 5-methanesulfonamidoindole-2-carboxylic acid sodium 4-[2-(5-methylpyrazine-2-carboxamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide
2939 10 00	66820-84-6	(RS)-tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride
2940 00 90	13035-61-5	1,2,3,5-tetraacetyl-beta-D-ribofuranose

CN code	CAS RN	Name
3824 90 64	330-95-0	1,3-bis(4-nitrophenyl)urea--4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-ol (1:1)
	104832-01-1	(R)-6,7-dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline--dibenzoyl-L-tartaric acid (1:1)
	0-00-0	Intermediate concentrate obtained from a genetically-modified <i>Escherichia coli</i> fermentation medium, containing human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; for use in the manufacture of medicaments of HS No 30.02
	0-00-0	Intermediate concentrate obtained from a genetically-modified <i>Escherichia coli</i> fermentation medium, containing human interferon alpha-2b; for use in the manufacture of medicaments of HS No 30.02
	0-00-0	Intermediate concentrates obtained from a <i>Micromonospora inyoensis</i> fermentation medium used for the manufacture of the antibiotics sisomicin (INN) and netilmicin (INN)
	0-00-0	Intermediate concentrates obtained from a <i>Micromonospora purpurea</i> fermentation medium used for the manufacture of the antibiotics gentamicin sulfate (INN) and isepamicin (INN)
3824 90 95	0-00-0	ethyl 7-chloro-2-oxoheptanoate, in the form of a solution in toluene
3911 90	162430-94-6	1,6-hexanediamine, polymer with 1,10-dibromodecane
3913 90 80	83513-48-8	danaparoid sodium

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 481/97

of 14 March 1997

laying down for 1997 detailed rules for the application of the tariff quota for beef and veal provided for in the Interim Agreement between the Community and the Republic of Slovenia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 410/97 of 24 February 1997 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Slovenia, of the other part⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2222/96⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 9 (2) thereof,

Whereas an Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Slovenia, of the other part⁽⁴⁾, hereinafter referred to as the 'Agreement', was signed in Brussels on 11 November 1996; whereas pending the entry into force of the Europe Agreement, the Council and Commission have decided that the Agreement is to apply provisionally in the Community from 1 January 1997;

Whereas the Agreement provides for the opening of a reduced-tariff quota for beef and veal for 1997; whereas detailed rules for the application of that quota should therefore be laid down;

Whereas, in order to ensure orderly importation of the quantities laid down, they should be staggered;

Whereas the arrangements should be managed using import licences; whereas to that end rules should be laid down on the submission of applications and the information to be given on applications and licences, where appropriate by way of derogation from Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 of 16 November 1988 laying down common detailed rules for application of the system of import and export licences and advance-fixing

certificates for certain agricultural products⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2402/96⁽⁶⁾, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1445/95 of 26 June 1995 on rules of application for import and export licences in the beef and veal sector and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2377/80⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 266/97⁽⁸⁾; whereas, moreover, it should be stipulated that licences are to be issued following a reflection period and, where necessary, after application of a uniform percentage reduction;

Whereas, in order to ensure efficient management of the arrangements, a security against import licences of ECU 12 per 100 kilograms should be required; whereas, given the risk of speculation inherent in the arrangements in the beef and veal sector, detailed conditions for access to the quotas should be laid down;

Whereas experience has shown that importers do not always inform the authorities which have issued the import licences of the quantity and origin of the beef and veal imported under the quotas concerned; whereas that information is important for assessing the market situation; whereas a security relating to provision of that information should be provided for;

Whereas the Management Committee for Beef and Veal has not reached an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1997, the following quantities may be imported under the quota opened by the Interim Agreement with Slovenia: 7 000 tonnes of chilled or frozen beef and veal falling within CN codes ex 0201 10 00 (carcasses), 0201 20 20, 0201 20 30, 0201 20 50 and 0201 30 originating in Slovenia.

2. For the meat referred to in paragraph 1, the *ad valorem* and specific customs duties set in the Common Customs Tariff shall be reduced by 80 %.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 62, 4. 3. 1997, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 296, 21. 11. 1996, p. 50.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 344, 31. 12. 1996, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 331, 2. 12. 1988, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 327, 18. 12. 1996, p. 14.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 143, 27. 6. 1993, p. 35.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 45, 15. 2. 1997, p. 1.

3. The quantity referred to in paragraph 1 shall be staggered over the year as follows:

- (a) 3 500 tonnes between 1 January and 30 June 1997,
- (b) 3 500 tonnes between 1 July and 31 December 1997.

4. If, during 1997, the quantity for which licence applications are submitted for the first period specified in paragraph 3 is less than the quantity available, the remaining quantity shall be added to the quantity available for the following period.

Article 2

1. In order to benefit from the import arrangements:

- (a) applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons who, when submitting their application, must prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member State concerned that they have been trading in beef and veal with third countries for the previous 12 months; they must be entered on a national VAT register,
- (b) licence applications may be presented only in the Member State in which the applicant is registered,
- (c) licence applications shall relate to a minimum quantity of 15 tonnes of product without exceeding the quantity available,
- (d) the licence application and the licence shall show in box 8 the country of origin; the licence shall carry which it an obligation to import from the country indicated,
- (e) the licence application and the licence shall show at least one of the following in box 20:
 - Reglamento (CE) n° 481/97
 - Forordning (EF) nr. 481/97
 - Verordnung (EG) Nr. 481/97
 - Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 481/97
 - Regulation (EC) No 481/97
 - Règlement (CE) n° 481/97
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 481/97
 - Verordening (EG) nr. 481/97
 - Regulamento (CE) n° 481/97
 - Asetuksen (EY) N:o 481/97
 - Förordning (EG) nr 481/97.

2. Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1445/95 notwithstanding, the licence application and the licence shall

show in box 16 one or more of the CN codes referred to in Article 1 (1).

Article 3

1. Licence applications may be submitted only:

- during the first 10 days following the day of entry into force of this Regulation for the quantity referred to in Article 1 (3) (a),
- from 1 to 10 July 1997 for the quantity referred to in the second indent of Article 1 (3) (b).

2. If an applicant presents more than one application, all applications shall be rejected.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission, by the fifth working day following the end of the period for submitting applications, of applications presented for the quantity indicated in Article 1 (1). Notification shall comprise a list of applicants showing the quantities applied for.

All notifications, including nil notifications, shall be made by telex or fax, notification being made, where applications have been received, in accordance with the model given in the Annex hereto.

4. The Commission shall decide to what extent licence applications can be met.

If the quantity for which licences have been applied for exceeds that available, the Commission shall set a uniform percentage reduction in the quantities applied for.

5. Provided the Commission accepts an application, the licence shall be issued as soon as possible.

Article 4

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this Regulation, Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 and (EC) No 1445/95 shall apply.

2. Article 8 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 shall not apply.

3. Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1445/95 notwithstanding, import licences issued pursuant to this Regulation shall be valid for 180 days from their date of issue. However, no licences shall be valid after 31 December 1997.

4. Licences shall be valid throughout the Community.

Article 5

Products shall benefit from the duties referred to in Article 1 on presentation of a EUR 1 movement certificate issued by the exporting country in accordance with Protocol 4 to the Interim Agreement.

Article 6

Not later than three weeks after importation of the products specified in this Regulation, the importer shall inform the competent authority which issued the import licence of the quantity and origin of the products. That authority shall forward the information to the Commission at the beginning of each month.

Article 7

1. Upon submission of an import licence application, importers shall establish a security to cover the import licence of ECU 12 per 100 kilograms of product, notwith-

standing Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1445/95, and a security to cover notification of the information referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation of ECU 1 per 100 kilograms of product.

2. The security relating to the notification shall be released if the information is forwarded to the competent authority within the period specified in Article 6 for the quantity covered by that notification. If no notification is made, the security shall be forfeit.

A decision to release that security shall be taken simultaneously with the decision to release the security covering the import licence.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply from 1 January 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Fax No: (32 2) 296 60 27

Application of Regulation (EC) No 481/97

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DG VI/D/2 — BEEF AND VEAL SECTOR

IMPORT LICENCE APPLICATION

Date: Period:

Member State:

Serial No	Applicant (name and address)	Quantity (tonnes)
Total		

Member State: Fax No:

Tel:

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 482/97

of 14 March 1997

amending Regulation (EC) No 1757/96 adopting exceptional additional support measures for the beef market in the United Kingdom

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2222/96 ⁽²⁾ and, in particular, Article 23 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1757/96 of 10 September 1996 ⁽³⁾ has authorized that Member State to remove certain stocks of intervention beef with a view to incineration before the end of March 1997; whereas the incineration capacity in the United Kingdom for dealing with boxed beef is not sufficient to cope with the quantity concerned before that deadline; whereas a supplementary period of incineration should therefore be granted;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

Article 1

The date '31 March 1997' referred to in Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1757/96 shall be replaced by the date '30 September 1997'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 296, 21. 11. 1996, p. 50.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 230, 11. 9. 1996, p. 7.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 483/97

of 14 March 1997

on the sale by the procedure laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of beef held by certain intervention agencies and intended for supplying the Canary Islands and repealing Regulation (EC) No 151/97

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2222/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 of 15 June 1992 concerning specific measures for the Canary Islands with regard to certain agricultural products⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2348/96⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (2) thereof,

Whereas certain intervention agencies hold substantial stocks of beef bought into intervention; whereas an extension of the storage period should be avoided on account of the ensuing high costs;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1328/96 of 9 July 1996 establishing a forecast balance for the supply to the Canary Islands of live bovine animals and beef and veal products⁽⁵⁾ fixes the forecast supply balance for frozen meat of bovine animals for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997; whereas, in the light of traditional trade patterns, beef should be released from intervention for the purpose of supplying the Canary Islands during that period;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of 5 September 1984 laying down detailed rules for certain sales of frozen beef held by the intervention agencies⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/96⁽⁷⁾, provides for the possibility of a two-stage procedure for the sale of beef from intervention;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the tendering procedure is consistent and uniform, measures should be adopted in addition to those laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2417/95⁽⁹⁾;

Whereas Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2790/94 of 16 November 1994 laying down common detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 concerning specific measures for the Canary Islands with regard to certain agricultural products⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2883/94⁽¹¹⁾, provides for the use of aid certificates issued by the competent Spanish authorities for supplies from the Community; whereas, in order to improve the operation of the abovementioned arrangements, certain derogations from that Regulation should be laid down, in particular, with regard to the application for and the issue of aid certificates;

Whereas the sale should be conducted in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84, (EEC) No 3002/92⁽¹²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 770/96⁽¹³⁾, and (EC) No 2790/94, subject to certain special exceptions on account of the particular use to which the products in question are to be put;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the lodging of a security to guarantee that the beef arrives at the intended destination;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 151/97⁽¹⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 334/97⁽¹⁵⁾, should be repealed;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A sale shall be organized of approximately:

— 97 tonnes of boneless beef held by the Spanish intervention agency,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 296, 21. 11. 1996, p. 50.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 173, 27. 6. 1992, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 320, 11. 12. 1996, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 171, 10. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 238, 6. 9. 1984, p. 13.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 86, 4. 4. 1996, p. 30.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 251, 5. 10. 1979, p. 12.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 248, 14. 10. 1995, p. 39.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 296, 17. 11. 1994, p. 23.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 304, 29. 11. 1994, p. 18.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 301, 17. 10. 1992, p. 17.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 104, 27. 4. 1996, p. 13.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 26, 29. 1. 1997, p. 1.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ No L 56, 26. 2. 1997, p. 4.

- 1 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the French intervention agency,
- 1 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the Irish intervention agency,
- 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Austrian intervention agency,
- 200 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Belgian intervention agency,
- 1 000 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Danish intervention agency,
- 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the German intervention agency,
- 1 000 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Spanish intervention agency,
- 800 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the French intervention agency,
- 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Irish intervention agency,
- 100 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Italian intervention agency,
- 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Netherlands intervention agency,
- 800 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Portuguese intervention agency,
- 40 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Swedish intervention agency.

2. This meat shall be sold for delivery to the Canary Islands under Regulation (EC) No 1328/96.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the sale shall take place in accordance with Regulations (EEC) No 2539/84, (EEC) No 3002/92 and (EC) No 2790/94.

4. The qualities and the minimum prices referred to in Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 are set out in Annex I hereto.

5. The intervention agencies shall sell first those products in each product group which have been in storage longest.

Particulars of the quantities and places where the products are stored shall be made available to interested parties at the addresses given in Annex II.

6. Only those tenders shall be taken into consideration which reach the intervention agencies concerned no later than 12 noon on 20 March 1997.

7. Notwithstanding Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79 a tender must be submitted to the interven-

tion agency concerned in a closed envelope, bearing the reference to the Regulation concerned. The closed envelope must not be opened by the intervention agency before the expiry of the tender deadline referred to in paragraph 6.

Article 2

1. The tender or the purchase application shall be submitted by an operator entered in the register referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2790/94 or by an operator duly authorized by the aforementioned operator to act on his behalf.

2. After receiving a tender or purchase application, the intervention agency shall only conclude the contract after having checked with the competent Spanish agencies referred to in Annex III that the quantity concerned is available within the forecast supply balance.

3. The Spanish agency shall immediately reserve for the applicant the quantity requested until receipt of the application for the relevant aid certificate. Notwithstanding Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2790/94, the certificate application must be accompanied only by the original purchase invoice issued by the seller intervention agency or by a certified copy thereof.

The application for the aid certificate shall be submitted not later than seven working days after the date on which the purchase invoice is made out.

4. Notwithstanding Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2790/94, the aid shall not be granted for meat sold pursuant to this Regulation.

5. Notwithstanding Article 3 (4) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 2790/94, box 24 of the aid certificate application and the aid certificate shall contain the entry: 'aid certificate for use in the Canary Islands — no aid to be paid'.

Article 3

Notwithstanding Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84, purchase applications may be submitted from the 10th working day following the date referred to in Article 1 (6).

Article 4

The security provided for in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 shall be:

- ECU 3 000 per tonne for boneless beef (except fillets),
- ECU 6 300 per tonne for fillets,
- ECU 1 800 per tonne for bone-in beef.

Delivery of the products concerned to the Canary Islands not later than 30 June 1997 shall be a primary requirement within the meaning of Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85⁽¹⁾. Proof of compliance with this requirement must be provided not later than two months after completion of formalities with the competent authorities in the Canary Islands for the delivery concerned.

Article 5

The removal order referred to in Article 3 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 and the T 5 control copy shall contain the entry:

Carne de intervención destinada a las islas Canarias — Sin ayuda [Reglamento (CE) n° 483/97]

Interventionskød til De Kanariske Øer — uden støtte (forordning (EF) nr. 483/97)

Interventionsfleisch für die Kanarischen Inseln — ohne Beihilfe (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 483/97)

Κρέας από την παρέμβαση για τις Καναρίους Νήσους — χωρίς ενισχύσεις [Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 483/97]

Intervention meat for the Canary Islands — without the payment of aid (Regulation (EC) No 483/97)

Viandes d'intervention destinées aux îles Canaries — Sans aide [règlement (CE) n° 483/97]

Carni in regime d'intervento destinate alle isole Canarie — senza aiuto [regolamento (CE) n. 483/97]

Interventievlees voor de Canarische eilanden — zonder steun (Verordening (EG) nr. 483/97)

Carne de intervenção destinada às ilhas Canárias — sem ajuda [Regulamento (CE) n° 483/97]

Kanariansaarille osoitettu interventioliha — ilman tukea (Asetus (EY) N:o 483/97)

Interventionskött för Kanarieöarna — utan bidrag (Förordning (EG) nr 483/97).

Article 6

Regulation (EC) No 151/97 is hereby repealed.

Article 7

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 205, 3. 8. 1985, p. 5.

ANEXO I — BILAG I — ANHANG I — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ I — ANNEX I — ANNEXE I — ALLEGATO I — BIJLAGE I —
ANEXO I — LIITE I — BILAGA I

Estado miembro	Productos	Cantidad aproximada (toneladas)	Precio mínimo expresado en ecus por tonelada (1)
Medlemsstat	Produkter	Tilnærmet mængde (tons)	Mindstepriser i ECU/ton (1)
Mitgliedstaat	Erzeugnisse	Ungefähre Mengen (Tonnen)	Mindestpreise, ausgedrückt in ECU/Tonne (1)
Κράτος μέλος	Προϊόντα	Κατά προσέγγιση ποσότητα (τόνοι)	Ελάχιστες τιμές πώλησης εκφραζόμενες σε Ecu ανά τόνο (1)
Member State	Products	Approximate quantity (tonnes)	Minimum prices expressed in ECU per tonne (1)
État membre	Produits	Quantité approximative (tonnes)	Prix minimaux exprimés en écus par tonne (1)
Stato membro	Prodotti	Quantità approssimativa (tonnellate)	Prezzi minimi espressi in ecu per tonnellata (1)
Lid-Staat	Producten	Hoeveelheid bij benadering (ton)	Minumprijzen uitgedrukt in ecu per ton (1)
Estado-membro	Produtos	Quantidade aproximada (toneladas)	Preço mínimo expresso em ecus por tonelada (1)
Jäsenvaltio	Tuotteet	Arvioitu määrä (tonneina)	Alimmat hinnat ekuina tonnilta (1)
Medlemsstat	Produkter	Ungefärlig kvantitet (ton)	Lägsta priser i ecu per ton (1)

a) Carne deshuesada — Udbenet kød — Fleisch ohne Knochen — Οπίσθια τέταρτα με κόκαλα — Boneless beef — Viande désossée — Carni senza osso — Vlees zonder been — Carne desossada — Luuton naudanliha — Benfritt kött

ESPAÑA	— Babilla (Int 12)	13	1 100
	— Tapa (Int 13)	21	1 400
	— Contratapa (Int 14)	28	1 300
	— Solomillo (Int 15)	6	4 700
	— Cadera (Int 16)	14	1 100
	— Lomo (Int 17)	15	2 000
FRANCE	— Tranche grasse (Int 12)	100	1 100
	— Tranche (Int 13)	100	1 400
	— Semelle (Int 14)	100	1 300
	— Filet (Int 15)	400	4 700
	— Rumsteak (Int 16)	100	1 100
	— Faux-filet (Int 17)	200	2 000
IRELAND	— Thick flank (Int 12)	100	1 100
	— Topside (Int 13)	100	1 400
	— Silverside (Int 14)	100	1 300
	— Fillet (Int 15)	400	4 700
	— Rump (Int 16)	100	1 100
	— Striploin (Int 17)	200	2 000

b) Cuartos traseros con hueso — Bagfjerdinger, ikke udbenet — Hinterviertel mit Knochen — Εμπρόσθια τέταρτα με κόκαλα — Bone-in hindquarters — Quartiers arrière avec os — Quarti posteriori non disossati — Achtervoeten met been — Quartos traseiros com osso — Luullinen takaneljannes — Bakkvartsparter med ben

BELGIQUE/ BELGIË	— Quartiers arrière/ Achtervoeten	200	1 000
DEUTSCHLAND	— Hinterviertel	500	1 000
DANMARK	— Bagfjerdinger	1 000	1 000
ESPAÑA	— Cuartos traseros	1 000	1 000
FRANCE	— Quartiers arrière	800	1 000
IRELAND	— Hindquarters	500	1 000
ITALIA	— Quarti posteriori	100	1 000
NEDERLAND	— Achtervoeten	500	1 000
ÖSTERREICH	— Hinterviertel	500	1 000
PORTUGAL	— Quartos traseiros	800	1 000
SVERIGE	— Bakkvartsparter	40	1 000

-
- (¹) Estos precios se entienden peso neto de acuerdo con las disposiciones del artículo 17 apartado 1 del Reglamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.
- (¹) Disse priser gælder netto i overensstemmelse med bestemmelserne i artikel 17, stk. 1, i forordning (EØF) nr. 2173/79.
- (¹) Diese Preise gelten netto gemäß den Vorschriften von Artikel 17 Absatz 1 der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2173/79.
- (¹) Οι τιμές αυτές εφαρμόζονται επί του καθαρού βάρους σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 17 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 2173/79.
- (¹) These prices shall apply to net weight in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79.
- (¹) Ces prix s'entendent poids net conformément aux dispositions de l'article 17 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) n° 2173/79.
- (¹) Il prezzo si intende peso netto in conformità del disposto dell'articolo 17, paragrafo 1 del regolamento (CEE) n. 2173/79.
- (¹) Deze prijzen gelden netto, overeenkomstig de bepalingen van artikel 17, lid 1, van Verordening (EEG) nr. 2173/79.
- (¹) Estes preços aplicam-se a peso líquido, conforme o disposto no n° 1 do artigo 17º do Regulamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.
- (¹) Asetuksen (ETY) N:o 2173/79 17 artiklan 1 kohdan mukaiset nettopainohinnat.
- (¹) Dessa priser gäller nettovikt enligt bestämmelser i artikel 17.1 i förordning (EEG) nr 2173/79.
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*ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II —
ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II — ANEXO II — LIITE II — BILAGA II*

**Direcciones de los organismos de intervención — Interventionsorganernes adresser —
Anschriften der Interventionsstellen — Διευθύνσεις των οργανισμών παρεμβάσεως — Addresses
of the intervention agencies — Adresses des organismes d'intervention — Indirizzi degli
organismi d'intervento — Adressen van de interventiebureaus — Endereços dos organismos de
intervenção — Interventioelinten osoitteet — Interventionsorganens adresser**

BELGIQUE/BELGIË:

Bureau d'intervention et de restitution belge
Rue de Trèves 82
B-1040 Bruxelles
Belgisch Interventie- en Restitutiebureau
Trierstraat 82
B-1040 Brussel
Téléphone: (32 2) 287 24 11; télex: BIRB. BRUB/24076-65567; télécopieur: (32 2) 230 2533/280 03 07

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND:

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)
Postfach 180203, D-60083 Frankfurt am Main
Adickesallee 40
D-60322 Frankfurt am Main
Tel.: (49) 69 1564-704/755; Telex: 411727; Telefax: (49) 69 15 64-790/791

DANMARK:

Landbrugs- og Fiskeriministeriet
EU-direktoratet
Kampmannsgade 3
DK-1780 København V
Tlf. (45) 33 92 70 00; telex 151317 DK; fax (45) 33 92 69 48, (45) 33 92 69 23

ESPAÑA:

FEGA (Fondo Español de Garantía Agraria)
Calle Beneficencia, 8
E-28005 Madrid
Teléfono: (91) 347 65 00, 347 63 10; télex: FEGA 23427 E, FEGA 41818 E; fax: (91) 521 98 32, 522 43 87

FRANCE:

OFIVAL
80, avenue des Terroirs-de-France
F-75607 Paris Cedex 12
Téléphone: (33 1) 44 68 50 00; télex: 215330; télécopieur: (33 1) 44 68 52 33

ITALIA:

AIMA (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo)
Via Palestro 81
I-00185 Roma
Tel. 49 49 91; Telex 61 30 03; telefax: 445 39 40/445 19 58

IRELAND:

Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
Agriculture House
Kildare Street
IRL-Dublin 2
Tel. (01) 678 90 11, ext. 2278 and 3806
Telex 93292 and 93607, telefax (01) 661 62 63, (01) 678 52 14 and (01) 662 01 98

NEDERLAND:

Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, Voedselvoorzienings- en verkoopbureau
p/a LASER, Zuidoost
Slachthuisstraat 71
Postbus 965
6040 AZ Roermond
Tel. (31-475) 35 54 44; telex 56396 VIBNL; fax (31-475) 31 89 39.

ÖSTERREICH:

AMA-Agrarmarkt Austria
Dresdner Straße 70
A-1201 Wien
Tel.: (0222) 33 15 12 20; Telefax: (0222) 33 15 1297

PORTUGAL:

Instituto Nacional de Intervenção e Garantia Agrícola
Rua Camilo Castelo Branco n.º 45/1.º, 2.º e 3.º
P-1050 Lisboa
Tel.: (351-1) 313 50 00, 313 50 83; telefax: (351-1) 314 23 59; telex: 66207/8/9/10

SVERIGE:

Statens jordbruksverk — Swedish Board of Agriculture
Vallgatan 8
S-551 82 Jönköping
Tfn (46-36) 15 50 00; telex 70991 SJV-S; fax (46-36) 19 05 46

*ANEXO III — BILAG III — ANHANG III — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΙΙΙ — ANNEX III — ANNEXE III
— ALLEGATO III — BIJLAGE III — ANEXO III — LIITE III — BILAGA III*

Organismos españoles a que se refiere el apartado 2 del artículo 2 — De i artikel 2, stk. 2, omhandlede spanske organer — Die in Artikel 2 Absatz 2 genannten spanischen Stellen — Οι ισπανικοί οργανισμοί που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 2 παράγραφος 2 — The Spanish agencies referred to in Article 2 (2) — Les organismes espagnols visés à l'article 2 paragraphe 2 — Organismi spagnoli di cui all'articolo 2, paragrafo 2 — In artikel 2, lid 2, bedoelde Spaanse instanties — Organismos espanhóis referidos no nº 2 do artigo 2º — 2 Artiklan 2 kohdan tarkoittama espanjalainen toimielin — De i artikel 2.2 avsedda spanska organen

— Dirección Territorial de Comercio en Las Palmas

José Frachy Roca, 5

E-35007

Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

[Teléfono: (28) 26 14 11 y (28) 26 21 36; telefax: (28) 27 89 75]

— Dirección Territorial de Comercio en Santa Cruz de Tenerife

Pilar, 1

E-38002

Santa Cruz de Tenerife

[Teléfono: (22) 24 14 80 y (22) 24 13 79; telefax: (22) 24 42 61]

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 484/97

of 14 March 1997

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2375/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commis-

sion fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto;

Whereas, in compliance with the above criteria, the standard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 March 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 325, 14. 12. 1996, p. 5.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 March 1997 establishing the standard import values
for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 15	204	62,4
	212	95,7
	624	136,9
	999	98,3
0707 00 15	052	128,0
	999	128,0
0709 90 73	052	115,0
	204	81,0
	999	98,0
0805 10 01, 0805 10 05, 0805 10 09	052	51,9
	204	45,7
	212	43,3
	448	23,2
	600	46,9
	624	53,8
	999	44,1
	052	54,6
0805 30 20	600	70,4
	999	62,5
	060	61,8
0808 10 51, 0808 10 53, 0808 10 59	388	108,0
	400	93,6
	404	92,7
	508	82,3
	512	89,1
	524	96,4
	528	104,1
	999	91,0
	039	97,7
	388	66,0
0808 20 31	400	83,3
	512	66,2
	528	69,7
	999	76,6

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 6). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 485/97

of 14 March 1997

amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1599/96 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1127/96 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1 (2), and Article 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1195/96 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 464/97 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the general and detailed fixing rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 to the information known to the Commission that the representative prices and additional duties at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 March 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 25. 6. 1996, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 70, 12. 3. 1997, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 March 1997 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(ECU)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,42	4,59
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,42	9,82
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,42	4,40
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,42	9,39
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	25,78	12,36
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	25,78	7,82
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	25,78	7,82
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,26	0,39

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 (OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3).

⁽²⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 (OJ No L 94, 21. 4. 1972, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 486/97
of 14 March 1997
fixing the import duties in the cereals sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 923/96⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 2 (1) thereof,

Whereas Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the rates of duty in the Common Customs Tariff are to be charged on import of the products referred to in Article 1 of that Regulation; whereas, however, in the case of the products referred to in paragraph 2 of that Article, the import duty is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation and increased by 55 %, minus the cif import price applicable to the consignment in question;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 10 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, the cif import prices are calculated on the basis of the representative prices for the product in question on the world market;

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No

1766/92 for the 1996/97 marketing year as regards import duties in the cereals sector;

Whereas the import duties are applicable until new duties are fixed and enter into force; whereas they also remain in force in cases where no quotation is available for the reference exchange referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 during the two weeks preceding the next periodical fixing;

Whereas, in order to allow the import duty system to function normally, the representative market rates recorded during a reference period should be used for calculating the duties;

Whereas application of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 results in import duties being fixed as set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import duties in the cereals sector referred to in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information given in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 March 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1997.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 126, 24. 5. 1996, p. 37.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 125.

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products listed in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

CN code	Description	Import duty by land inland waterway or sea from Mediterranean, the Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports (ECU/tonne)	Import duty by sea from other ports ⁽²⁾ (ECU/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat ⁽¹⁾	17,96	7,96
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	23,89	13,89
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing ⁽³⁾	23,89	13,89
	medium quality	35,74	25,74
	low quality	60,53	50,53
1002 00 00	Rye	66,39	56,39
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	66,39	56,39
1003 00 90	Barley, other ⁽³⁾	66,39	56,39
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	73,81	63,81
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽³⁾	73,81	63,81
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	66,39	56,39

⁽¹⁾ In the case of durum wheat not meeting the minimum quality requirements referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the duty applicable is that fixed for low-quality common wheat.

⁽²⁾ For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal (Article 2 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96), the importer may benefit from a reduction in the duty of:

- ECU 3 per tonne, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or
- ECU 2 per tonne, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Atlantic Coasts of the Iberian Peninsula.

⁽³⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of ECU 14 or 8 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties

(period from 28 February 1997 to 13 March 1997)

1. Averages over the two-week period preceding the day of fixing:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2. 14 %	HRW2. 11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	US barley 2
Quotation (ECU/tonne)	132,06	133,81	120,37	104,37	172,43 ⁽¹⁾	124,00 ⁽¹⁾
Gulf premium (ECU/tonne)	34,44	20,84	9,50	12,21	—	—
Great Lakes premium (ECU/tonne)	—	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Fob Gulf.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: ECU 12,88 per tonne; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: ECU 24,23 per tonne.

3. Subsidy (third paragraph of Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: ECU 0,00 per tonne).

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1997

on the definition of a methodology for the transition between the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community (ESA 95) and the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA second edition)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(97/178/EC, Euratom)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to Article 8 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community⁽¹⁾, and Article 6 of Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom of 13 February 1989 on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices⁽²⁾,

Whereas the Commission anticipates the lifting of reservations on Member States GNP estimates by 31 December 1998;

Whereas there are differences between the results deriving from the use of the ESA 95 and the use of the ESA second edition;

Whereas in order to apply Article 8 (1) and (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 on ESA 95, it is necessary to identify, by December 1996 at the latest, the differences in definitions between the ESA 95 and the ESA second edition and to evaluate their impact, in order to derive

data for GDP and GNP according to the ESA second edition from data for GDP and GNP according to ESA 95;

Whereas, if further differences between ESA second edition and ESA 95 having an impact on GDP or GNP are identified after the adoption of this Decision, the Commission will take measures, in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2223/96, to modify the Annex of this Decision;

Whereas Article 19 of Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 of 29 May 1989 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources⁽³⁾, provides that, together with the Member State concerned, the Commission shall each year inspect the aggregates provided for own resource purposes, especially in cases notified by the GNP Committee;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision shall be applied, taking into account the cost/effectiveness principle whilst assuring good quality for estimates of GDP and GNP;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 6 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 310, 30. 11. 1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 49, 21. 2. 1989, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 155, 7. 6. 1989, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The differences in definitions between the ESA second edition and the ESA 95 which have been identified and agreed by the GNP Committee before 31 December 1996 and which have an impact on GDP or GNP are listed in the Annex. The Member States shall evaluate and document each of these differences in definitions, applying the principle laid down in Article 2. They shall provide the Commission with the necessary information and explanations on each of the differences in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom.

Article 2

GNP data based on the ESA second edition and furnished pursuant to Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom and GDP data communicated pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) 3605/93 of 22 November 1993 on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community⁽¹⁾, are derived from data based on ESA 95 and transmitted by the Member States pursuant to Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 by adjusting these latter data to take account of the impact of the differences in definitions between the ESA second edition and ESA 95 cited at Article 1.

This principle can be summarized in the following equations:

- (a) GDP data based on the ESA second edition
 - = GDP data based on ESA 95
 - the sum of the amounts quantified for the differences in definitions between the ESA 95 and the ESA second edition cited at Article 1;
- (b) GNP data based on the ESA second edition
 - = GNP data based on ESA 95
 - the sum of the amounts quantified for the differences in definitions between the ESA 95 and the ESA second edition cited at Article 1.

Article 3

1. The provisions set out in Articles 1 and 2 of this Decision shall apply to:

- (a) GNP data for the year 1998 and subsequent years which is supplied pursuant to Directive 89/130/EC, Euratom, and while Council Decision 94/728/EC, Euratom of 31 October 1994 on the system of the European Communities' own resources⁽²⁾ remains in force;
- (b) GDP data for the year 1998 which is supplied for the purposes of Regulation (EC) 3605/93.

These provisions may also apply to:

- (c) GNP and GDP data for the years 1995 to 1997, which Member States may supply on the basis of ESA 95 for the purposes of the Directive and Regulation referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

2. Where data covered by 1 (c) are supplied, Member States shall, at the request of the Commission, communicate the amounts resulting from the differences in the definitions between ESA second edition and ESA 95.

Article 4

If Decision 94/728/EC, Euratom remains in force beyond 31 December 1999, the Commission will review the present Decision and take, if necessary, any appropriate measures.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1997.

For the Commission

Yves-Thibault DE SILGUY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 332, 31. 12. 1993, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 293, 12. 11. 1994, p. 9.

*ANNEX***CHANGES FROM ESA 79 TO ESA 95 AFFECTING GDP OR GNP****List of changes**

The following changes of concept with an impact on GDP or GNP are described in this paper:

1. Residence criteria
2. Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (Fisim)
3. Insurance
4. Direct investment earnings
5. Interest income
6. Cultivated natural growth of plants
7. Computer software and large databases
8. Military equipment and vehicles, other than weapons
9. Work in progress on services
10. Mineral exploration expenditures
11. Consumption of fixed capital on roads, bridges, etc.
12. Government licences and fees
13. Valuation of output for own final use and output from voluntary activity
14. Value threshold for capital goods
15. Market/non-market criteria
16. Subsidies
17. Entertainment, literary and artistic originals
18. Services associated with the license to use entertainment, literary and artistic originals
19. Garages
20. Car registration taxes paid by households
21. Wages and salaries in kind
22. Licences for the use of intangible non-produced assets
23. Stamp taxes

Terminology

A prior remark concerning terminology is warranted. It should be observed that several of the concepts from ESA 79 listed in the GNP questionnaire have been abolished in ESA 95. Examples are output at market prices (P10), gross value added at market prices (N1p) and final consumption on the economic territory (P3B). However, the fact that certain concepts of ESA 79 have been replaced with more pertinent ones in ESA 95 obviously does not mean that the old concepts cannot be compiled in the context of ESA 95. The aggregates of ESA 79 can, of course, be calculated from detailed national accounts on ESA 95 basis, provided each of the changes in concept are accounted for separately. Even though gross value added at market prices is not a concept in its own right in ESA 95, it is evidently meaningful to talk about and derive gross value added at market prices, given that all the components constituting the aggregate are estimated according to the rules of ESA 95.

Summary table

The impact of each of the above changes of concept is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 describes the effect of moving from ESA 79 to ESA 95. The columns in the tables correspond to the changes of concept and are identified by the numbers on the above list of changes. In the table '+' signifies an impact with positive sign on the item in question, '-' a negative impact, 'x' that an impact may occur but that its sign cannot be determined a priori.

Reporting requirements

The document is concerned with the implementation of the sometimes complex definitional changes between ESA 79 and ESA 95 and therefore the analyses presented go into great detail. This degree of detail is not to be understood as a reporting requirement.

Table 1
Conversion ESA 79 to ESA 95

GNP QUESTIONNAIRE (ESA 79)		Change of concept number																								
		ESA code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
PRODUCTION APPROACH		P10	x		+		x	x				+		+		x	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		P20	x	x	+		-	-						+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
		N1p	x	x	x		+	+					+	-	+	-	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	x	
		R21																								
		R29																					+			
		R39																								
EXPENDITURE APPROACH		P3Ap	x	+	+							+	+			x	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		P32	x		x																					
		P33	x		x																					
		P3Bp	x	+	+								+	+			x	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		P3Bp		+	+								-	-			x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	
		P3Bp		+	+								-	-			x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	
		P3B		+	+								-	-			x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	
		P41																								
		P42	x					x																		
		P50	x	+	+																				+	
		P60	x	+	+																				+	
		P50-P60	x	x	x																				x	
		INCOME APPROACH		R10	x	x	x			x	+					+		-	x	-	x	+		+		
				N2	x	x	x																			
				R20	x																					
				R30	x																					
				N1	x	x	x			x	+						+		-	x	-	x	+		+	
					x																					
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES			x																			+	+			
			x																			+	+			
			x	x	+	+																				
			x	x	+	+																				
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES			x	+	x	x			x	+																
Note: (+) Impact with positive sign (greater than or equal to 0) (-) Impact with negative sign (smaller than or equal to 0) (x) Impact can occur, sign a priori not known (?) Impact not likely to be relevant for fourth resource purposes																										

Note:

- (+) Impact with positive sign (greater than or equal to 0)
- (-) Impact with negative sign (smaller than or equal to 0)
- (x) Impact can occur, sign a priori not known
- (?) Impact not likely to be relevant for fourth resource purposes

1. Residence criteria

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Students	207, 210c	2.10
Installation of equipment	207	2.09 footnote 1
Construction in the rest of the world	207	2.09 footnote 1, 2.15a

Description of the change

ESA 95 gives explicit residence criteria for students, the installation of equipment and construction activities in the rest of the world (ROW). In each case the criteria are different from those of ESA 79.

ESA 95 states that students are always regarded as residents of their home country, irrespective of the duration of their stay abroad. Equally explicit but different residence criteria (the one-year rule) were also given in ESA 79. There is thus a clear change in the rules between ESA 79 and ESA 95.

For the installation of equipment and construction activities constituting gross fixed capital formation in the rest of the world, ESA 95 also gives particular and explicit guidance on residence. In the case of installation of equipment the output is recorded in the country of origin, not in the country of installation. In the case of construction activities in the rest of the world constituting gross fixed-capital formation, the output is recorded in the territory where the construction takes place.

ESA 79 gives no guidance particular to these last two cases. Thus the residence criteria to be applied for these activities under ESA 79 are the general criteria given in paragraph 207 (that is, the one-year rule is invoked to decide residence). There is thus a change in the criteria to be applied in each of the two cases between ESA 79 and ESA 95. Under ESA 95, installation services are no longer regarded as the output of the territory where the installation takes place even if the activity lasts for more than one year. Also, under ESA 95, construction activities constituting gross fixed capital formation are regarded as the output of the territory in which the construction work takes place, even if the activity lasts for less than one year. It should be noted that despite these changes the practical impact on GNP is likely to be small or zero in the case of many individual projects (see the explanation given below concerning the remittance of earnings from notional resident units).

Consequences of the changes

The new treatment of students studying abroad is only relevant to GNP as far as the passage from GDP to GNP is concerned. Primary income received or paid by such students may count as primary income received/paid by host country in ESA 79 but by the home country in ESA 95. The amounts involved would seem likely to be small in practice.

Attention therefore only needs to be focused on the two other items.

In the **production approach** installation of equipment abroad which satisfies the one-year rule of ESA 79 counts as output of the ROW in ESA 79 but as domestic production under ESA 95 rules. In contrast, construction activity in the ROW constituting gross fixed capital formation carried out by resident producers which does not satisfy the one-year rule of ESA 79 is recorded as output of the domestic economy under ESA 79 rules but as output of the ROW under ESA 95 rules. The consequences of this for output, intermediate consumption and gross value added are marked in Table 1.

Given that the transactions involved concerned both installation and construction activity by resident institutional producer units abroad and by non-resident institutional producer units on the domestic territory, the sign of the net impact cannot be determined a priori.

In the **expenditure approach** the new treatment of students has implications for household consumption; these changes are counterbalanced by changes to imports or exports. The new treatment of installation services and construction in the ROW has implications for exports and imports of services. Again the sign of the net impact will depend on country circumstances.

In the **income approach** the new treatment of installation services and construction abroad are both likely to have a significant impact on compensation of employees as well as on operating surplus. Since the transactions involved are both to and from the rest of the world, the sign of the net impact will depend on the particular circumstances.

Finally, regarding the **passage from GDP to GNP**, the effects of the new treatment of installation services and construction abroad on compensation of employees and property income mirror those already dealt with under the income approach.

It should be noted that the creation or not of a notional resident unit for construction activity in the ROW by resident institutional producer units is neutral at the level of GNI under ESA 95 rules, apart from any compensation of fixed capital attributed to the use of machinery and equipment on the foreign construction site, this is not necessarily the case under ESA 79 rules. The non-neutrality under ESA 79 rules is due to the different treatment of retained earnings on foreign direct investment in the two systems. However, since any retained earnings by companies which do not have an economic interest on the economic territory of the country where the construction site is located must, by definition, be repatriated within one year, the problem of retained earnings is bound to be limited to a choice of whether to record a given (net) operating surplus generated by the construction activity abroad in year $t-1$ or year t .

As for consumption of fixed capital, which constitutes a component of gross operating surplus, this is recorded in the country where the producer is deemed to be resident and therefore counts as part of the GDP/GNP of that country. In practice, it may seem unlikely that any consumption of fixed capital can be calculated for individual construction projects, leading effectively to the whole of consumption of fixed capital being recorded in the country of the owner of the machinery and equipment.

So the question is whether the creation or not of a notional resident unit in respect of construction activity in the ROW cannot be regarded as being neutral for practical purposes in regard to GNP.

At worst, the issue will affect only the time of recording that is to say the distribution of a given GNP between two neighbouring years, provided of course that all transactions are correctly recorded in the accounts.

Numerical example

Suppose that a construction project in country B which lasts less than one year, is worth 1 000 and requires intermediate consumption of 200 and compensation of employees of 400, is carried out by an enterprise of country A. Only workers resident in country A work on the construction site, and all materials are purchased in country B. Under ESA 95 rules the construction site is treated as a notional resident unit of country B, whereas under ESA 79 rules no such notional unit is created. All of the operating surplus is remitted by the enterprise in country A during the accounting period concerned.

The following tables shown the effect on the accounts of country A. Those of country B are symmetrical. Note that the GNP neutrality hinges on the operating surplus being remitted within the same accounting period.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	-1 000	P20	-200
P60	-200	P50	-1 000

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	-200	P10	-1 000
N1	-800		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
R10	-400	N1	-800
N2	-400		

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
		N2	-400
		R10	(resident) -400
		R10 (non-resident)	+400
N3	+0	R40	+400

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
N4	+0	N3	+0

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
N5	+0	N4	+0

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+0

2. Fisim

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Fisim	325 (c)	Annex I

Description of the change

In ESA 95 the decision on whether or not Fisim is to be allocated to users is left open. It will be taken by the Council before the end of 1997. In ESA 79 a special unit consumes all Fisim, by convention. The treatment of Fisim is explicit in both ESA 79 and ESA 95. A clear change of treatment would be made by the allocation of Fisim (if that decision is confirmed), with an impact on GNP.

Consequences of the change

If it is decided not to allocate Fisim to users under ESA 95, there will be no change affecting the GNP questionnaire. If, on the contrary, it is decided to allocate Fisim to users, there will be substantial repercussions throughout the system of accounts.

In the **production approach** intermediate consumption will fall by the amount of domestically produced Fisim which is now allocated to final uses and increase by the amount of imported Fisim which is used as intermediate consumption. There being two opposite effects, the sign of the impact on intermediate consumption and gross value added cannot be determined a priori. In extreme cases the import effect might be dominant. In practice, however, the effect from imports is likely to be negligible compared to that from domestic production, leading to a fall in intermediate consumption and an increase in gross value added.

In the **expenditure approach** all the items relating to final consumption will be subject to a positive impact. Regarding collective consumption, the increase stems from a rise in intermediate consumption of the non-market producers of general government and private non-profit institutions serving households (PNPISHs) which entails a rise in output valued as the sum of costs and hence in collective consumption. Likewise, imports and exports of goods and services and their balance will be affected, since interest payments on international loans and deposits comprise an element of financial intermediation services indirectly measured. Both exports and imports will rise, whereas the effect on their balance is unknown a priori. For that reason the effect on GDP cannot be determined a priori but in a European context it is practically certain to be positive.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus is the only item affected. Again, due to imports of Fisim, the sign of the net impact cannot be determined a priori but will be positive except in extreme circumstances which are unlikely to occur in the European Union.

As for the **passage from GDP to GNP** property income received from the ROW is reduced by the amount relating to loans granted to non-residents which is now treated as exports of services (Fisim). Similarly, property income paid to the rest of the world is increased by the amount relating to deposits held by non-residents which is now treated as exports of services. An analogous reasoning holds for imports of Fisim. The rationale, of course, is that the flows of payments to and from the ROW remain unchanged. Since there are opposite effects relating to loans and deposits, the sign of the net impact on property income to and from the ROW cannot be determined a priori. What is important, though, is the observation that the impact of allocating Fisim on the balance of property income received from and paid to the ROW exactly offsets that on the balance of imports and exports.

All in all, the impact of GDP cannot be determined a priori but will nearly always be positive in actual practice. The impact on GNP, by contrast, is unconditionally positive, since the effect on GDP arising from the balance of exports and imports of Fisim is offset by the effect on the balance of property income to and from the ROW.

Numerical example

Suppose Fisim output equal 1 000 with 500 going to intermediate consumption of market producers, 50 being used as intermediate consumption of non-market producers and 550 as final household consumption. Exports are 400 and imports 500. Consistency of gross flows of exports and imports of Fisim and of property income, as assumed in this example, may not be realistic, but at least net flows should be consistent.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 1 050	P20	+ 550
P60	+ 500	P3B	+ 600
		P50	+ 400

Production account**Generation of income account****Distribution of income account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P20	+ 550	P10	+ 1 050	N2	+ 500	N1	+ 500	R40	- 500	N2	+ 500
N1	+ 500							N3	+ 600	R40	- 400

Use of income account**Capital account****Rest of the world account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	+ 600	N3	+ 600	N5	+ 0	N4	+ 0			N5	+ 0
N4	+ 0										

3. Insurance*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Insurance	315 (k)	3.63, Annex III

Description of the change

ESA 95 defines the output of insurance services as follows:

actual premiums earned, plus premium supplements, less claims due, less increases (plus decreases) in technical provisions against outstanding risks and technical provisions for with profits insurance.

ESA 95 does not mention the item 'supplementary payments in the form of distributed profits'. These should be considered as claims, if they are not paid back to the insurance in the form of premium and contribution supplements that are additional to actual premiums and contribution payable.

All nominal holding gains or losses are excluded when measuring changes in insurance technical reserves. ... 'they are not to be regarded as income from investment of the insurance technical reserves and they are not to be considered as change in the actuarial reserves and reserves for with-profit insurance'. The same applies for non-distributed holding gains.

Paragraph 4.68 gives a rule to distribute the whole property income in a part obtained from the investment of insurance technical reserves and a part obtained from the investment of own funds, when detailed information on the funds from which property incomes have been generated is lacking. When it is possible to distinguish the sources of investment, there is no need of estimate the property income generated from the investment of own funds. In this case this rule is not relevant any more.

ESA 79 defines their output, using rather different terminology, as follows:

the amount by which the gross premiums earned exceed the sum of: claims due, plus supplementary payments to the insured in the form of distributed profits, plus variations in the actuarial reserves against outstanding risks and variations in reserves for with profits insurance, less imputed interest accruing to insurance policy holders less realized capital gains which are in fact distributed.

— The imputed interest corresponds to the imputed income credited to the insurance policy holders as it is recorded in the insurance companies' accounts.

To arrive at a consistent registration, imputed interest and realized capital (or holding) gains should only be included if they give rise to a variation in insurance-actuarial reserves against outstanding risks and in reserves for with-profit of insurance companies. Non realized holding gains should be excluded in the valuation of output.

ESA 79 requires the inclusion of imputed interest accruing to insurance policy holders (that is, the part of the total interest accruing which is destined for insurance policy holders), while ESA 95 requires the inclusion of the entire amount of premium supplements (that is, of all property income). Thus the output of insurance services increases by the amount of the difference between the premium supplements and the imputed interest that is credited to insurance policy holders.

Consequences of the change

The broadening of the scope of income from the investment of insurance technical reserves to be included when measuring the value of the service provided to both life and non-life policy holders raises the output of insurance enterprises and the value of the services consumed by policyholders.

The following analysis is based on the assumption that non-life insurance does not involve actuarial reserves and reserves for with-profits insurance. On this assumption, the value of non-life insurance services is equal to gross premiums less claims. If, exceptionally, non-life insurance gives rise to actuarial reserves etc., the change is more complex.

In the **production approach** conversion to ESA 95 definitions raises output and intermediate consumption. The sign of the impact on value added is bound to be positive in a closed economy, but in an open economy imports of insurance services may in principle reverse the sign of the impact on total value added in the economy. A priori the sign is therefore undetermined, but in practice it is almost certain to be positive in view of the dominant effect of domestic insurance.

In the **expenditure approach** all the items involving final consumption will be subject to a positive impact, since final consumption of households and intermediate consumption into the production of non-market services increase by the amount of the premium supplements. Exports and imports of insurance services both increase by the amount of premium supplements, leaving the net impact on the balance of exports and imports undetermined.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus will be affected. Disregarding insurance transactions with the ROW, the impact is definitely positive. As already noticed above, when external transactions are taken into account, the sign of the impact can not be determined a priori.

Concerning the **passage from GDP to GNP**, the premium supplements relating to exports and imports of insurance in principle feature as property income to and property income from the ROW respectively. This just reflects the fact that, in ESA 95, first the policyholders receive the returns on their assets in the form of premium supplements, and then afterwards pay back these premium supplements to insurers as payment for insurance services. Any effect on GDP from the impact of premium supplements on the balance of exports and imports is thus neutralized by the effect on property income in the passage from GDP to GNP, making the sign of the impact on GNP unambiguously positive.

Numerical example

Suppose there are premium supplements on non-life insurance worth 1 000 of which 550 relates to market producers, 50 to non-market producers and 400 to consumers. There are no premium supplements on exports and imports of insurance services.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 050	P20	+600
		P3B	+450

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	+600	P10	+1 050
N1	+450		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
N2	+450	N1	+450

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
N3	+450	N2	+450

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
P3A	+450	N3	+450
N4	+0		

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
N5	+0	N4	+0

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+0

4. Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Reinvested earnings	427.2	4.64

Description of the change

ESA 95 states that reinvested direct investment earnings should be recorded under property income. ESA 79, on the other hand, when it describes the scope of property and entrepreneurial income does not include reinvested direct investment earnings. There is thus a clear difference between the two sets of guidelines.

Consequences of the change

This change of concept does not affect GDP but does have an impact on GNP through the flows of property and entrepreneurial income to and from the ROW.

On the **passage from GDP to GNP** there is a positive impact on both property and entrepreneurial income to and from the ROW. The sign of the balance and hence the net impact on GNP cannot be determined a priori.

Numerical example

Suppose that the national economy has reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment in the accounting period equal to 1 000 and that the ROW has reinvested earnings totalling 800 in the domestic economy.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources	Uses

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
				R40 + 800 N3 + 200	R40 + 1 000

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N4 + 200	N3 + 200	N5 + 200	N4 + 200		N5 + 200

5. Interest

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Time of recording	708	4.50

Description of the change

ESA 79 states the interest should be recorded when it is due. ESA 95, on the other hand, states that interest is recorded as it accrues. The difference therefore amounts to interest that has accrued but which is not yet due for payment. The two sets of guidelines differ explicitly therefore in their requirements.

Consequences of the change

This change of concept does not affect GDP, except via the effect through Fisim in case it is decided to allocate Fisim. It does, however, alter GNP in a direct way via the influence on property and entrepreneurial income to and from the ROW.

In the **passage from GDP to GNP** there will be an impact on both property income to and from the ROW, the sign of which may be positive or negative depending on country circumstances. The sign of the net impact on GNP cannot be determined a priori.

6. Cultivated natural growth of plants

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Time of recording	349, 352	3.58

Description of the change

ESA 79 states explicitly that the output of cultivated plants is recorded at the time the plants are harvested (crops harvested or trees felled). ESA 95, on the other hand, states explicitly that output is recorded as the plants grow. They are recorded in the first instance as changes in work-in-progress and then later as stocks of finished goods when the plants are harvested.

Consequences of the change

For quarterly national accounts the new recording principle will have far-reaching implications for the recording of agricultural output in the non-seasonally-adjusted accounts. In the yearly accounts the effects will be much smaller and in the main relevant to cases where the volume of plants or animals is not stable but either growing or falling between two adjacent years.

In the **output approach** the new recording principle means a change in output and value added the sign of which is not determined a priori.

In the **expenditure approach** the only item affected is change in stocks where the sign of the impact also cannot be determined in advance.

In the **income approach** the counterpart of the change in value added shows up as a change in gross operating surplus the sign of which again cannot be determined in advance.

There is certain to be an impact on GDP the sign of which is not given a priori. The passage from GDP to GNP remains unaffected by the new recording of output, leaving the influence in GNP equal to that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that in the accounting period concerned the natural growth of cultivated forests is 1 000, while the value of the timber felled and sold equals 700.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 300	P42	+ 300

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N1 + 300	P10 + 300	N2 + 300	N1 + 300	N3 + 300	N2 + 300

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N4 + 300	N3 + 300	P42 + 300 N5 + 0	N4 + 300		N5 + 0

7. Software and large databases

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Software	322 (b), 337	3.105 (b), 3.110 (b), 3.114 (b)

Description of the change

ESA 95 states that purchases of software and large databases to be used in production are recorded as intangible fixed assets within gross fixed capital formation, as is own-account production of these items.

ESA 79 gives no explicit guidance on the recording of expenditures on software and large databases. The general guidance on the scope of gross fixed capital formation and of intermediate consumption must be relied on. Notably, the paragraphs referred to above state that

intermediate consumption includes the following elements: services purchased during the relevant period, except for ... (the exceptions mentioned concern the transfer of ownership of capital goods, etc. and services of transport and distribution).

gross fixed-capital formation includes the value of services embodied in fixed capital goods.

The requirements of ESA 79 with respect to software are therefore a matter for interpretation. The usual interpretation is that ESA 79 treats expenditures on software which is bought as an integral part of a major hardware purchase as gross fixed capital formation, but software purchased or developed independently is treated as intermediate consumption. This is the same interpretation as is stated in the SNA 93 with respect to the interpretation of the change between SNA 93 and SNA 68 (see SNA 93, Annex I, paragraph 67).

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** the output of market producers increases by the own-account production of software and large databases. Intermediate consumption falls by the amount of the purchased services being reclassified to gross fixed capital formation. Value added of market producers consequently rises.

The output of non-market producers is subject to two opposite effects: a decrease as a consequence of purchased services being re-classified from intermediate consumption to gross fixed capital formation, and an increase due to additional consumption of fixed capital (both purchased and own account). The sign of the total impact on output cannot be determined a priori. Value added rises as a consequence of the increase in the consumption of fixed capital.

In the **expenditure approach** collective consumption of general government and PNPISHs is subject to two effects. On the one hand consumption changes as a consequence of the change in non-market output. On the other, it decreases due to the increase in own account fixed capital formation. Gross fixed-capital formation rises by the amount of the software purchases reclassified plus in-house software.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus changes to the same extent as value added.

Numerical example

Suppose that software purchases by market producers worth 1 000 are reclassified from intermediate consumption to gross fixed-capital formation. Assume further that own-account production of software and large databases by market producers is valued at 150. For non-market producers purchases of software worth 100 are reclassified from intermediate consumption to gross fixed-capital formation. In addition, own-account production of software and large data bases by non-market producers is valued at 10. Finally, consumption of fixed capital relating to software and large data bases used by non-market producers is calculated at 50.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules. The change in final consumption relates to collective consumption of general government and PNPIs ($-60 = -100 - 10 + 50$).

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 100	P20	- 1 100
		P3B	- 60
		P41	+ 1 260

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	- 1 100	P10	+ 100
N1	+ 1 200		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
N2	+ 1 200	N1	+ 1 200

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
N3	+ 1 200	N2	+ 1 200

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
P3A	- 60	N3	+ 1 200
N4	+ 1 260		

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
P41	+ 1 260	N4	+ 1 260
N5	+ 0		

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+ 0

8. Military durables*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Intermediate consumption	323 (f)	3.70 (e)
Gross fixed capital formation	340 (c)	3.107

Description of the change

ESA 79 states that the following must be included in intermediate consumption and not in gross fixed-capital formation: purchases of durable goods by military authorities; military buildings (except dwellings for the households of servicemen), military installations and other military equipment.

ESA 95, on the other hand, states that gross fixed capital formation includes structures and equipment used by the military (similar to those used by civilian producers) such as airfields, docks, roads and hospital. Gross fixed-capital formation excludes military weapons and their support systems. These latter continue to be included in intermediate consumption.

Thus the scope of gross fixed-capital formation in ESA 95 is increased by the amount of expenditures on military durables other than weapons and their support systems. Since the scope of gross fixed capital formation is larger, the scope of the consumption of fixed capital increases correspondingly.

Consequences of the change

The reclassification of military durables other than weapons systems from intermediate consumption in the production of non-market services of general government to gross fixed capital formation also results in an increase in consumption of fixed capital which enters as a component in the valuation of output of non-market services as the sum of costs.

In the **production approach** output decreases due to the fall in intermediate consumption but increases as a result of the increase in consumption of fixed capital. The sign of the impact therefore cannot be determined a priori. Intermediate consumption clearly falls owing to the reclassification of certain purchases of durables to gross fixed-capital formation. Value added rises as a consequence of the increase in consumption of fixed capital.

In the **expenditure approach** collective consumption of general government will be affected, but the sign of the impact cannot be determined in advance due to the existence of two effects in opposite directions. Gross fixed-capital formation will unambiguously rise as a consequence of the new treatment of military durables.

In the **income approach** the increase in consumption of fixed capital entails a rise in gross operating surplus.

As the production and income approaches make clear, the net effect on GDP is unambiguously positive. There being no consequences for the passage from GDP to GNP, the effect on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that in the accounting period concerned, purchases of military durables worth 1 000 are reclassified from intermediate consumption to gross fixed-capital formation. Moreover, as a consequence of the reclassification of military durables in the same as well as in earlier periods, consumption of fixed capital rises by 100.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+100	P20	-1 000
		P3B	+100
		P41	+1 000

Production account**Generation of income account****Distribution of income account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P20	-1 000	P10	+100	N2	+1 100	N1	+1 100
N1	+1 100					N3	+1 100

Use of income account**Capital account****Rest of the world account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3B	+100	N3	+1 100	P41	+1 000	N4	+1 000
N4	+1 000			N5	+0		

9. Inventories of services*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Time of recording	707	3.120
Changes in inventories	350	3.119 (b)

Description of the change

ESA 95 requires service output to be recorded as and when the production occurs. In ESA 95 production of services will therefore give rise to changes in inventories consisting of work-in-progress. Use of the services continue to be recorded at the time the 'finalized' service is delivered to the user.

ESA 79, in contrast, records service output at the time of delivery of the final product to users, explicitly excluding the existence of stocks of services. The change in time of recording between the two systems only affects the accounts of the institutional units producing the services. The accounts of institutional units using services remain unaffected by the change.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output and value added will be influenced by the change, the sign of the impact being a priori undetermined. There is no effect on intermediate consumption.

In the **expenditure approach** the only component affected is the change in stocks where the sign of the impact will depend on the circumstances.

In the **income approach** the change in value added is mirrored in a change in gross operating surplus the sign of which cannot be established a priori.

The sign of the effect on GDP is thus not determined a priori. There being no direct influence on the passage from GDP to GNP, the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that 1 000 worth of designs (services of consulting engineers) take six months to complete three of which fall in year $t-1$ and the other three in year t . The designs are delivered to the contractor (enterprise using the services) at the end of March in year t .

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules. Year $t-1$.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 500	P42	+ 500

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N1 + 500	P10 + 500	N2 + 500	N1 + 500	N3 + 500	N2 + 500

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N4 + 500	N3 + 500	P42 + 500 N5 + 0	N4 + 500		N5 + 0

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules. Year t .

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	- 500	P42	- 500

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N1 - 500	P10 - 500	N2 - 500	N1 - 500	N3 - 500	N2 - 500

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N4 - 500	N3 - 500	P42 - 500 N5 + 0	N4 - 500		N5 + 0

10. Mineral exploration expenditures*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Intermediate consumption	323 (i), 324 (i)	3.71 (a)
Gross fixed-capital formation	343 (a)	3.105 (b)

Description of the change

ESA 79 states that all expenditures on the sinking of wells for the extraction of oil, gas, etc. incurred prior to a decision to work a given deposit are regarded as intermediate consumption. Expenditures after the decision to work the deposit are recorded as gross fixed-capital formation.

ESA 95 states that mineral exploration expenditures comprising costs of actual test drilling, aerial or other surveys, transportation costs, etc. are included in gross fixed capital formation.

Thus ESA 95 increases the scope of gross fixed capital formation by the amount of exploration expenditures incurred prior to the decision to work the deposit.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** intermediate consumption falls and value added increases by the amount of the exploration expenditures reclassified. In addition, gross output and value added increase by the amount of own-account production of mineral exploration.

In the **expenditure approach** the only effect is an increase in gross fixed-capital formation equal to the expenditures reclassified plus own-account production.

In the **income approach** the increase in value added is mirrored in an equivalent increase in gross operating surplus.

As apparent from all three approaches, the impact on GDP is unambiguously positive. There being no direct influence on the **passage from GDP to GNP**, the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that purchased mineral exploration worth 1 000 is reclassified from intermediate consumption to gross fixed-capital formation. Assume further that there is own-account production of mineral exploration worth 500.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 500	P20	- 1 000
		P41	+ 1 500

Production account**Generation of income account****Distribution of income account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P20	- 1 000	P10	+ 500	N2	+ 1 500	N1	+ 1 500
N1	+ 1 500					N3	+ 1 500
						N2	+ 1 500

Use of income account**Capital account****Rest of the world account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
N4	+ 1 500	N3	+ 1 500	P41	+ 1 500	N4	+ 1 500
				N5	+ 0		
						N5	+ 0

11. Capital consumption on roads, bridges, dams etc.*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Consumption of fixed capital	403	6.03

Description of the change

According to ESA 79 consumption of fixed capital must be calculated for all reproducible fixed-capital goods with the exception of capital goods for collective use with an indeterminate life time (roads, bridges, etc.).

ESA 95 states that consumption of fixed capital must be calculated for all fixed assets (except animals).

Thus it is clear that the scope of the variable consumption of fixed capital has increased in ESA 95 to include roads, bridges, etc.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output and gross value added increase as the cost component consumption of fixed capital increases in the valuation of output of non-market services.

In the **expenditure approach** collective consumption of general government increases by the amount of extra consumption of fixed capital.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus rises by an amount corresponding to the extra consumption of fixed capital.

In the absence of any impact on the **passage from GDP to GNP**, the influence on GNP equals that on GDP, which in turn equals the increase in consumption of fixed capital, being therefore unambiguously positive. It is assumed above that roads, bridges, etc. belong to non-market producers of general government. To the extent that the owners of such assets destined for collective use might be market producers, there will be no impact on GDP/GNP.

Numerical example

Suppose that capital consumption equal to 1 000 is calculated in respect of roads, bridges, dams, etc. forming part of the capital stock of the non-market branches of general government.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 000	P3B	+1 000

Production account				Generation of income account				Distribution of income account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
N1	+1 000	P10	+1 000	N2	+1 000	N1	+1 000	N3	+1 000	N2	+1 000

Use of income account				Capital account				Rest of the world account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	+1 000	N3	+1 000	N5	+0	N4	+0			N5	+0
N4	+0										

12. Government licences and fees*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Taxes	417.3, 496	4.23 (e), 4.80 (d)
Services		3.71 (e), 3.76 (h), 4.79 (d)

Description of the change

A distinction needs to be drawn between business licences used as intermediate consumption of market producers, and possibly also non-market producers, on the one hand and licences acquired by households in their capacity as consumers, e.g. passport fees and driving test and license fees on the other.

For producer units, ESA 95 restricts the recording of the licences and fees paid to government to be recorded under other taxes on production to a narrower range of payments than does ESA 79. If the government carries out checks on the suitability or safety of the equipment employed, on the professional competence of the staff employed, or on the quality or standard of the goods and services produced as a condition for granting such a license, the payment is regarded as the purchase of service (unless the amounts charged are out of all proportion to the cost of the checks carried out).

For households, a similar situation pertains with ESA 95 excluding from current taxes on income, wealth, etc. payments for a range of licences. These are instead regarded as payments for government services.

Consequences of the change

The change in classification of certain government licence fees is likely to entail a reclassification of a number of government-owned producer units from non-market to market producers. The following describes the consequences of reclassifying receipts of a unit that remains a non-market producer from taxes etc. to payments for services. The issue of producers being reclassified from market to non-market producers or vice versa is dealt with in Section 2.19.

In the **production approach** output is unchanged, since the output of the non-market producer is valued as the sum of costs. Intermediate consumption increases by the amount of fees etc. which are reclassified from 'other taxes linked to production (R222)' to intermediate consumption, i.e. that part of government licence fees which is paid by producers. Value added falls correspondingly.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households rises by the amount of license fees paid by households in their capacity as consumers which is reclassified from 'current taxes on income, wealth, etc.' to purchases of services. Collective consumption of general government falls by the increase in sales. On the other hand, collective consumption of PNPISHs rises because non-market producers may have to pay some of the fees in question, raising intermediate consumption, but this is offset by a decrease in taxes on production. Exports and imports increase to the extent that there are any license fees paid by residents to foreign government agencies or by non-residents to domestic government agencies.

In the **income approach** taxes on production (R222) fall by the same amount as the fall in value added.

All in all the sign of the impact on GDP is unambiguously negative given that part of the license fees goes into intermediate consumption. There being no consequences for the **passage from GDP to GNP** the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that license fees totalling 1 000 are reclassified from taxes etc. to sales by non-market producers of general government. Of this amount 500 relates to fees paid by households in their capacity as consumers reclassified from R69 and the other 500 to license fees paid by producers reclassified from R222. No such fees are applicable to non-market producers of general government and NPIs.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources	Uses
	P20 + 500
	P3B - 500

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P20 + 500		R20 - 500	N1 - 500	N3 - 500	N2 + 0
N1 - 500		N2 + 0			R20 - 500

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P3A - 500	N3 - 500	N5 + 0	N4 + 0		N5 + 0
N4 + 0					

13. Valuation of output for own final use and output from voluntary activity*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Production boundary	306	3.08
Valuation of output	315, 628	3.49, 3.52

Description of the change

There are two changes to be discussed under this heading.

The first change of concept consists of including wherever possible an element of net operating surplus in the valuation of own accounts production. ESA 79 states that no such operating surplus is recorded.

The second change concerns the construction of fixed assets by means of voluntary activity. ESA 95 specifies that an estimate of the value of the labour used (based on an estimate of the cost of employing equivalent paid labour) should be included when estimating the value of output. ESA 79 made no such requirement.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** the output and value added of market producers increase by the increase in the value of own-account production which follows from valuing own-account output at basic prices rather than as the sum of costs. Output and value added also increase by the amount of the value of the unpaid labour used in communal construction activity, which was excluded under ESA 79.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households as well as gross fixed capital formation increase (the latter as a consequence of both changes of concept). Final consumption of general government and PNPIs will decrease in case of own-account capital formation.

In the **income approach** compensation of employees rises in so far as the own-account output concerns compensation of employees in kind. Moreover, the gross operating surplus of market producers increases corresponding to that part of the own-account output which is used as final household consumption of own produce (excluding compensation of employees in kind) and gross fixed-capital formation. With respect to output from voluntary activity, the operating surplus (mixed income) also increases by the amount of the value of the unpaid labour used.

The impact on GDP is decidedly positive. The **passage from GDP to GNP** is affected only by compensation of employees in kind to and from the ROW and so likely to be unchanged for all practical purposes. Given such a negligible impact, the effect on GNP too will be positive.

Numerical example

Firstly suppose that the new valuation principles in respect of own-account production implies an increase in output compared to ESA 79 valuation of 1 000, of which 100 corresponds to compensation of employees in kind, 400 correspond to final household consumption of own produce and 500 to own-account capital formation by market producers.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 1 000	P3B	+ 500
		P41	+ 500

Production account			Generation of income account			Distribution of income account		
Uses		Resources	Uses		Resources	Uses		Resources
N1	+ 1 000	P10 + 1 000	R10 + 100	N2 + 900	N1 + 1 000	N3 + 1 000	N2 + 900	R10 + 100

Use of income account			Capital account			Rest of the world account		
Uses		Resources	Uses		Resources	Uses		Resources
P3A	+ 500	N3 + 1 000	P41 + 500	N4 + 500			N5 + 0	
N4	+ 500		N5 + 0					

Secondly suppose that applying the new valuation principles in respect of fixed assets created by voluntary activity the estimate of the value of the labour used is 800.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 800	P41	+ 800

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N1 + 800	P10 + 800	N2 + 800	N1 + 800	N3 + 800	N2 + 800

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N4 + 800	N3 + 800	P41 + 800 N5 + 0	N4 + 800		N5 + 0

14. Value threshold for capital goods*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Intermediate consumption	323 (d)	3.70 (e)
Gross fixed capital formation	340 (a)	3.108 (a)

Description of the change

The ESA 79 threshold for the inclusion of durable goods of small value in gross fixed capital formation is set at ECU 100 at 1970 prices, whereas the ESA threshold is ECU 500 at 1995 prices. In all the Member States of the European Union the new threshold implies an upward shift in real terms of the threshold, leading to a larger share of acquisitions of small capital goods being treated as intermediate consumption.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** there will be an increase in intermediate consumption and a corresponding fall in value added as far as market producers are concerned. Value added relating to market production therefore falls. As far as non-market producers is concerned, gross value added falls corresponding to the smaller consumption of fixed capital which is the counterpart of the decrease in gross fixed-capital formation.

In the **expenditure approach** there will be a fall in gross fixed-capital formation. Furthermore, collective consumption of general government is subject to two effects with opposite sign: on the one hand intermediate consumption of non-market producers increases by the same amount as gross fixed-capital consumption falls, on the other consumption of fixed capital falls.

In the **income approach** there will be a fall in gross operating surplus equal to the fall in value added of market producers plus the fall in consumption of fixed capital of non-market producers.

As apparent from the production and income approaches, the impact on GDP is unambiguously negative. Since the **passage from GDP to GNP** is unaffected by the adjustment of the threshold, the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that purchases of small-capital goods by market producers worth 900 are reclassified from gross fixed-capital formation. Further, that purchases by non-market producers of 100 are likewise reclassified, and that the new threshold entails a decrease in consumption of fixed capital of 90 in respect of non-market producers.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+10	P20	+1 000
		P3B	+10
		P41	-1 000

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	+1 000	P10	+10
N1	-990		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
N2	-990	N1	-990

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
N3	-990	N2	-990

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
P3A	+10	N3	-990
N4	-1 000		

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
P41	-1 000	N4	-1 000
N5	+0		

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+0

15. Market/non-market criteria*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Market producers	315	3.24
Market output	305, 308	3.17
Non-market producers	317	3.26
Non-market output	312	3.23

Description of the change

The rules for classifying producer units as market or non-market have been completely re-cast.

In ESA 79 the output of a stated list of services is always deemed by convention to be market services, the output of a second stated list of services is always deemed to be non-market, and the output of a third stated list of services is deemed to be market services if the resources of the producer unit come mainly from the sale of its output.

In ESA 95 a single set of criteria apply to all activities. For example other non-market producers are defined as local KAUs or institutional units whose major part of output is provided free or at not economically significant prices (that is, when less than 50 % of the production costs is covered by sales).

The consequence of this change is that a given producer unit may be classified as market under ESA 79 but as non-market under ESA 95, or vice versa. Secondly, the valuation of the output of non-market output is revised in ESA 95 (see 20, below), mainly in respect of subsidies. The manner in which output is valued depends on whether the output is market output or non-market output.

Consequences of the change

Consider the case of a producer unit which is reclassified from market to non-market. Under ESA 79 rules the producer in question was market by convention by virtue of its branch of activity, whereas under ESA 95 rules the 50 % criterion applies regardless of activity. Any reclassification in the opposite direction leads to the equivalent but opposite consequences.

In the **production approach** output changes by the difference between the revenue from sales (plus possibly the change in stocks of finished goods and work-in-progress) and the costs of production. Intermediate consumption is unchanged. Value added changes from being derived as output less intermediate consumption to being calculated as the sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and other taxes less subsidies on production. Provided that the producer does not satisfy the 50 % criterion of ESA 95, the impact on value added will be positive.

In the **expenditure approach** collective consumption rises by the excess of costs of production over revenue from sales. All other components are unchanged.

In the **income approach** the change in gross operating surplus equals the change in value added less the change in other production subsidies R312.

In the case of a reclassification from market to non-market producers, the effect on GDP is unambiguously positive. Since the reclassifications may go both ways the total impact on GDP cannot be determined a priori. As the **passage from GDP to GNP** is not subject to any change, the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose a publicly owned film producer (market by convention in ESA 79) has receipts from sales of 300, intermediate consumption of 200, compensation of employees of 500, consumption of fixed capital of 50 and other taxes linked to production of 50. It receives a government transfer to cover its deficit of 500 which under ESA 79 rules is treated as another subsidy linked to production. There are no other sources of revenue, and no exports of the product produced. The producer will consequently be reclassified from a market to a non-market producer as part of the transition to ESA 95.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 500	P3B	+ 500

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
N1 + 500	P10 + 500	N2 + 0	N1 + 500 R312 - 500	R312 - 500 N3 + 500	N2 + 0

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P3A + 500 N4 + 0	N3 + 500	N5 + 0	N4 + 0		N5 + 0

16. Subsidies

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Subsidies	421	4.30, 4.38 (j)
Transfers in kind	475	4.105 (e)

Description of the change

The requirements of ESA 95 differ from those of ESA 79 (incorporating Commission Decision 93/465/EEC, Euratom⁽¹⁾), which clarifies the ESA 79 in respect of subsidies) in two respects.

Firstly, in ESA 95 the following are excluded from subsidies: payments by general government to market producers to pay entirely, or in part, for goods and services that those market producers provide directly and individually to households in the context of social risks or needs to which the households have a legally-established right. The Commission Decision referred to above made no requirement for a social aspect.

Secondly, in ESA 95 other non-market producers can receive other subsidies on production if those payments depend on government regulations applicable to both market and non-market producers. Non-market producers could not receive subsidies under ESA 79. Where this is the case there is an impact on the valuation of output for non-market producers.

Consequences of the change

Firstly, consider the case of a payment from general government to producers relating to the provision of services to households which does not satisfy the social criteria of ESA 95 and would be recorded as social benefits in kind under ESA 79 rules (as clarified by the Commission decision on subsidies) but as subsidies on products in ESA 95. ESA 95 explicitly requires there to be a social purpose and entitlements of individuals behind the payments in order for them not to be treated as a unrequited transfers to producers, i.e. as subsidies. The Commission decision on subsidies clarifying ESA 79 makes no mention of a social purpose, i.e. expenditure aimed at covering certain particular risks and needs.

In the **production approach** output and value added fall by the amount so reclassified.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households falls by that same amount.

In the **income approach** production subsidies rise by the amount reclassified to subsidies on products.

The effect on GDP and GNP is unambiguously negative and equal in size to the government transfer reclassified to subsidies on products.

Numerical example

Suppose a payment of 1 000 from general government to market producers is reclassified from social benefits in kind to subsidies on products.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 224, 3. 9. 1993, p. 27.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	-1 000	P3B	-1 000

Production account**Generation of income account****Distribution of income account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
N1	-1 000	P10	-1 000	N2	+0	N1	-1 000	R311	+1 000	N2	+0
						R311	+1 000	N3	-1 000		

Use of income account**Capital account****Rest of the world account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	-1 000	N3	-1 000	N5	+0	N4	+0			N5	+0
N4	+0										

Secondly, suppose payments of 1 000 from general government to non-profit institutions serving households are reclassified from current transfers to other subsidies on production.

In the **production approach** output and value added fall by the amount so reclassified.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of PNPISHs falls by that same amount.

In the **income approach** production subsidies rise by the amount reclassified to subsidies on products.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	-1 000	P3B	-1 000

Production account**Generation of income account****Distribution of income account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
N1	-1 000	P10	-1 000	N2	+0	N1	-1 000	R31	+1 000	N2	+0
						R31	+1 000	R66	-1 000	R66	-1 000
								N3	-1 000		

Use of income account**Capital account****Rest of the world account**

Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	-1 000	N3	-1 000	N5	+0	N4	+0			N5	+0
N4	+0										

17. Entertainment, literary and artistic originals*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Production boundary	309	3.67
Gross fixed capital formation	340, 398	3.105 (b)

Description of the change

The production of entertainment, literary and artistic originals forms part of gross fixed-capital formation in ESA 95. In ESA 79 such output is outside the production boundary. The issue of how to deal with the associated services, i.e. payments for authorized use (reproduction) of such originals is treated in the next section.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output increases by the value of the originals produced. Intermediate consumption increases by the value of the inputs into this production process, which were formerly treated as final consumption of households. Value added changes by the difference between these two items. The sign cannot be determined a priori, but the presumption is that it will be positive in most cases.

In the **expenditure approach** gross fixed capital formation rises by the value of the originals produced. Final consumption of households falls by the expenditures reclassified to intermediate consumption.

In the **income approach** the change in gross operating surplus mirror that in value added.

Even though the sign of the impact on GDP and GNP cannot be determined a priori, it would seem highly unlikely that the increase in intermediate consumption would dominate the increase in output. The presumption must be for a positive impact on GDP and GNP.

Numerical example

Suppose that there is a production of originals completed within the accounting period which is valued at 1 000. The production requires intermediate consumption of 200. There is no compensation of employees involved. Assume further that there are no exports or imports of entertainment, literary and artistic originals.

Accounting treatment in the simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Uses		Resources	
P10	+ 1 000	P20	+ 200
		P3B	- 200
		P41	+ 1 000

Production account				Generation of income account				Distribution of income account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P20	+ 200	P10	+ 1 000	N2	+ 800	N1	+ 800	N3	+ 800	N2	+ 800
N1	+ 800										

Use of income account				Capital account				Rest of the world account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	- 200	N3	+ 800	P41	+ 1 000	N4	+ 1 000			N5	+ 0
N4	+ 1 000			N5	+ 0						

18. Services associated with the use of entertainment, literary and artistic originals*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Production boundary	309 (b)	3.67
Property income	436 (c)	

Description of the change

In ESA 95 payments for the license to use entertainment, literary and artistic originals are recorded as sales and purchases of services. In ESA 79 such payments were treated as property income.

Consequences of the change

Usually copyright payments will be made by publishers for the license to use the copyrights of artists etc. The use of such services will thus predominantly feature as intermediate consumption plus exports and imports. The latter arise because non-resident publishers acquire the license to use the copyrights of domestic artists and vice versa.

For artists etc. enforcing their copyrights will sometimes necessitate involving an intermediary whose function is to keep track of when and where books are published, recordings played and plays performed. Such expenditure is reclassified from final consumption of households to intermediate consumption. Such services will, however, mostly be purchased by publishers rather than the artists themselves, in which case they were recorded as intermediate consumption in the first place.

In the **production approach** output rises by the sale of license services plus any such services purchased by non-market producers. Intermediate consumption of domestic publishers rises by the same amount less net exports of copyright services. In addition, artists themselves may incur intermediate consumption expenditures in the form of payments to intermediaries (agents). Value added changes by the difference between these amounts. The sign cannot be determined a priori.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households falls by any payments to agents reclassified from final household consumption to intermediate consumption. In addition, payments for copyrights services to and from the rest of the world will now feature as imports and exports. To the extent that copyright services are acquired by non-market producers, collective consumption will rise accordingly.

In the **income approach** the change in gross operating surplus follows from the change in value added.

As apparent from all three approaches, the sign of the effect on GDP cannot be determined a priori. As regards the **passage from GDP to GNP**, payments for the license to use artistic originals are reclassified from property income to and from the rest of the world to imports and exports of services, making the effect on transactions with the ROW neutral in relation to GNP. Like the GDP effect, the sign of the impact on GNP cannot be determined a priori.

Numerical example

Suppose there are payments from domestic publishers to resident artists totalling 1 000 and that the artist incur no intermediate consumption expenditure in selling the license to use their originals. Assume further that imports of such services equal 100 and exports 300. All import and exports transactions are with publishers and not the artists themselves.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 300	P20	+1 100
P60	+100	P50	+300

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	+1 100	P10	+1 300
N1	+200		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
N2	+200	N1	+200

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
R40	-100	N2	+200
N3	+0	R40	-300

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
N4	+0	N3	+0

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
N5	+0	N4	+0

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+0

19. Garages

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Imputed rents	315 (i)	3.64

Description of the change

ESA 95 states that garages used by the owner of a dwelling for final consumption purposes, even if separate from the dwelling, are included in the imputed output of dwelling services. ESA 79 gives no explicit guidance on such garages. Commission Decision 95/309/EC, Euratom (1) on principles for estimating dwelling services, clarifies ESA 79 in respect of dwellings. It stipulates that only garages which are an integral part of the dwellings are to be included in the calculation of actual and imputed rents of dwellings. Thus there is a difference in the treatment of garages used for final consumption purposes which are located separately from dwellings.

Consequences of the change

The inclusion of imputed rents of certain garages owned by owner-occupiers in the sphere of production affects output, value added, final consumption of households and gross operating surplus.

In the **production approach** output increases by the imputed rent of the owner-occupied garages included while intermediate consumption rises by the repair and maintenance costs associated with those garages. Value added increases by the difference between the two amounts.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households increases by the imputed rent less any repair and maintenance costs.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus rises corresponding to the change in value added.

Assuming that imputed rents will always exceed repair and maintenance costs, the change in the treatment of certain garages leads to an increase in GDP.

Disregarding any indirect effects on property income associated with garages owned by non-resident owner-occupiers, the effect on GNP will equal that on GDP.

Numerical example

Assume that imputed rents of garages worth 1 000 are included in the output of dwelling services, and that intermediate consumption (running costs) equal 50. None of the garages included are owned by non-residents, nor do residents own owner-occupied garages to be included abroad.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 000	P20	+ 50
		P3B	+ 950

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P20 + 50	P10 + 1 000	N2 + 950	N1 + 950	N3 + 950	N2 + 950
N1 + 950					

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P3A + 950	N3 + 950	N5 + 0	N4 + 0		N5 + 0
N4 + 0					

(1) OJ No L 186, 5. 8. 1995, p. 59.

20. Car registration taxes paid by households

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Taxes	414	4.14
Taxes on products	417.1	4.20 (d)

Description of the change

ESA 79 give no explicit guidance on the recording of car registration taxes paid by households. However the scope of taxes linked to production was restricted to levies on producer units. The usual interpretation of ESA 79 is that by default car registration taxes paid by households should be recorded under miscellaneous current transfers.

ESA 95 states that car registration taxes are recorded under taxes on products. The scope of taxes on products under ESA 95 is also no longer restricted to taxes payable by producer units.

Car registration taxes payable by households in their capacity as consumers are reclassified from (presumably) miscellaneous current transfers (R69) to taxes on products (R221).

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output and value added at producers' prices (ESA 79 concept) rises by the amount reclassified. Output and value added at basic prices (ESA 95 concept) are unchanged.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households increases by the car taxes reclassified.

In the **income approach** taxes linked to production and imports rise by the amount reclassified.

All in all, the impact on GDP is unambiguously positive. In the absence of any influence on the passage from GDP to GNP, the effect on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that car registration taxes worth 1 000 payable by consumers are reclassified to taxes on products.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 000	P3B	+1 000

Production account				Generation of income account				Distribution of income account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
N1	+1 000	P10	+1 000	R221	+1 000	N1	+1 000	N3	+1 000	N2	+0
				N2	+0					R221	+1 000

Use of income account				Capital account				Rest of the world account			
Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources		Uses		Resources	
P3A	+1 000	N3	+1 000			N4	+0			N5	+0
N4	+0			N5	+0						

21. Compensation of employees in kind

Key words

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Intermediate consumption	324 (a)	3.71 (b)
Final consumption of households	330 (e) 628 footnote 1	3.76 (b)
Compensation of employees	408 (j), 409 (a)	4.05, 4.06

Description of the change

There are two changes introduced by ESA 95.

ESA 95 includes the provision of sports and recreation facilities for employees and their families with compensation of employees in kind, whereas ESA 79 explicitly excluded these amounts from income in kind, stating that instead they should be recorded under the intermediate consumption of employers.

In addition, there is a difference in valuation of own-produced goods and services provided to employees by their employers. In ESA 95 these are valued at basic prices. In ESA 79 they are valued at the sum of the costs of production (that is, the producer's profit is by convention equal to zero).

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output increases in the case of own-produced products supplied to employees (as opposed to products purchased from other producers). Intermediate consumption falls since certain expenditure items (purchases from other producers) are reclassified from intermediate to final consumption. Value added increases on both counts.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households increases by the rise in the value of income in kind.

In the **income approach** compensation of employees increases by the same amount as final consumption of households.

GDP increases by the increase in compensation in kind. The passage from GDP to GNP will be influenced by any in-kind items in compensation of employees to and from the ROW, leaving the sign of the impact on GNP undetermined a priori though practically certain to be positive in practice.

Numerical example

Suppose that the value of own goods and services provided to employees increases by 500. Assume further that products worth 500 are reclassified from intermediate consumption of employees in kind. Compensation of employees to and from the ROW is not touched by the change of concept.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 500	P20	- 500
		P3B	+ 1 000

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P20 - 500	P10 + 500	R10 + 1 000	N1 + 1 000	N3 + 1 000	N2 + 0
N1 + 1 000		N2 + 0			R10 + 1 000

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P3A + 1 000	N3 + 1 000	N5 + 0	N4 + 0		N5 + 0
N4 + 0					

22. Licences for the use of intangible non-produced assets*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Intangible non-produced assets	309 (b)	7.43
Royalties	436 (c)	3.70 (f)

Description of the change

In ESA 95 sales and purchases of licenses for the use of intangible non-produced assets (patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc.) are recorded under output and consumption respectively. In ESA 79 such payments are regarded as property income payments.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output rises by the value of such license payments received by resident market producers. Intermediate consumption increases by the payments by domestic producers to resident as well as non-resident owners of the underlying intangible assets. The sign of the impact on value added therefore cannot be determined a priori.

In the **expenditure approach** final consumption of households increases by licence payments (if any) paid by household in their capacity as consumers. Collective consumption increases by the amount of payments less receipts of royalties by non-market producers. Exports and imports increase by the amount of license payments to and from the ROW.

In the **income approach** gross operating surplus changes to the same extent as value added.

Owing to transactions with the ROW, the sign of the impact on GDP cannot be determined a priori. In the **passage from GDP to GNP** property income to and from the ROW falls by the amounts reclassified to imports and exports of services. Provided that at least one component of domestic final uses increases as a consequence of the conceptual change, the sign of the impact on GNP will be positive.

Numerical example

Suppose that residents receive license payments of 1 000 and have disbursements of 700. Non-market producers have expenditures on royalties for the licenses of 50 and no receipts. Exports of license services equal 500 and imports 200. Households as consumers incur no license payments.

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+ 1 050	P20	+ 700
P60	+ 200	P3B	+ 50
		P50	+ 500

Production account

Uses		Resources	
P20	+ 700	P10	+ 1 050
N1	+ 350		

Generation of income account

Uses		Resources	
N2	+ 350	N1	+ 350

Distribution of income account

Uses		Resources	
R40	- 200	N2	+ 350
N3	+ 50	R40	- 500

Use of income account

Uses		Resources	
P3A	+ 50	N3	+ 50
N4	+ 0		

Capital account

Uses		Resources	
N5	+ 0	N4	+ 0

Rest of the world account

Uses		Resources	
		N5	+ 0

23. Stamp taxes*Key words*

	ESA 79	ESA 95
Taxes on products	417.2	4.20
Other taxes linked to production/ Miscellaneous current transfers	417.3, 495	4.23

Description of the change

ESA 95 states that stamp taxes are recorded under taxes on products. ESA 79 treats stamp taxes paid by producers as other taxes linked to production R22. No explicit instructions are given concerning those stamp taxes paid by households in their capacity as consumers. In the absence of instructions to the contrary such stamp taxes are therefore recorded as miscellaneous current transfers R69.

Consequences of the change

In the **production approach** output increases by the total amount of stamp taxes. Intermediate consumption rises by that part of stamp taxes which is paid by producers. Value added rises by the difference between total stamp taxes and stamp taxes included in intermediate consumption of market and non-market producers.

In the **expenditure approach** final household consumption increases by the stamp taxes paid by households in their capacity as consumers. Gross fixed-capital formation rises by the amount of stamp taxes on transfer costs.

In the **income approach** the change in gross operating surplus is identical to that in value added.

The impact on GDP is unequivocally positive. The **passage from GDP to GNP** being unaffected by the conceptual change, the impact on GNP equals that on GDP.

Numerical example

Suppose that stamp taxes totalling 500 are reclassified from other taxes linked to production to taxes on products and that miscellaneous current transfers of 500 are reclassified to taxes on products. Of the stamp taxes paid by producers 250 relate to intermediate inputs and 250 to gross fixed capital formation (transfer costs).

Accounting treatment in the Simplified Accounts for the Nation: changes compared to recording according to ESA 79 rules.

Goods and services account

Resources		Uses	
P10	+1 000	P20	+250
		P3B	+500
		P41	+250

Production account		Generation of income account		Distribution of income account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P20 +250	P10 +1 000	R20 +500	N1 +750		N2 +250
N1 +750		N2 +250		N3 +750	R20 +500

Use of income account		Capital account		Rest of the world account	
Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources	Uses	Resources
P3A +500	N3 +750	P41 +250	N4 +250		N5 +0
N4 +250		N5 +0			