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## Legislation

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## I

*(Acts whose publication is obligatory)*

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC, EURATOM) No 2265/2002  
of 16 December 2002**

**adjusting with effect from 1 July 2002 the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities and the weightings applied thereto**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Having regard to the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities laid down by Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) No 490/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Articles 63, 64, 65, 65a and 82 of the Staff Regulations, Annex XI <sup>(3)</sup> to the Staff Regulations, and the first paragraph of Article 20 and Article 64 of the Conditions of Employment,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) A review of the remuneration of officials and other servants carried out on the basis of a report by the Commission has shown that the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the Communities should be adjusted under the 2002 annual review.
- (2) The annual adjustment in respect of 2003 could entail the establishment before 31 December 2003 of new weightings with retroactive effect from 1 July 2003.
- (3) These new weightings could lead to retroactive adjustments to remuneration and pensions (positive or negative) in respect of the period of 2003 for which payments have already been made on the basis of this Regulation.
- (4) Provision should therefore be made for the payment of arrears in the event of an upward adjustment as a result of these weightings or for the recovery of sums overpaid in the event of a downward adjustment for the period between the effective date and the date of entry into force of the Council's decision on the annual adjustment in respect of 2003.
- (5) Provision should be made for the effects of any such recovery to be spread over a period of not more than twelve months following the date of entry into force of the Council's decision on the annual adjustment in respect of 2003,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

With effect from 1 July 2002:

- (a) the table of basic monthly salaries in Article 66 of the Staff Regulations shall be replaced by the following:

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 77, 20.3.2002, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Extended until 30.6.2003. Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) No 2805/2000 (OJ L 326, 22.12.2000, p. 7).

| 'Grade   | Step      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|          | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         |
| A 1      | 12 179,52 | 12 826,51 | 13 473,50 | 14 120,49 | 14 767,48 | 15 414,47 |           |           |
| A 2      | 10 808,33 | 11 425,71 | 12 043,09 | 12 660,47 | 13 277,85 | 13 895,23 |           |           |
| A 3/LA 3 | 8 951,25  | 9 491,28  | 10 031,31 | 10 571,34 | 11 111,37 | 11 651,40 | 12 191,43 | 12 731,46 |
| A 4/LA 4 | 7 520,00  | 7 941,50  | 8 363,00  | 8 784,50  | 9 206,00  | 9 627,50  | 10 049,00 | 10 470,50 |
| A 5/LA 5 | 6 199,87  | 6 567,17  | 6 934,47  | 7 301,77  | 7 669,07  | 8 036,37  | 8 403,67  | 8 770,97  |
| A 6/LA 6 | 5 357,85  | 5 650,18  | 5 942,51  | 6 234,84  | 6 527,17  | 6 819,50  | 7 111,83  | 7 404,16  |
| A 7/LA 7 | 4 612,02  | 4 841,51  | 5 071,00  | 5 300,49  | 5 529,98  | 5 759,47  |           |           |
| A 8/LA 8 | 4 078,92  | 4 243,42  |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| B 1      | 5 357,85  | 5 650,18  | 5 942,51  | 6 234,84  | 6 527,17  | 6 819,50  | 7 111,83  | 7 404,16  |
| B 2      | 4 642,16  | 4 859,80  | 5 077,44  | 5 295,08  | 5 512,72  | 5 730,36  | 5 948,00  | 6 165,64  |
| B 3      | 3 893,81  | 4 074,78  | 4 255,75  | 4 436,72  | 4 617,69  | 4 798,66  | 4 979,63  | 5 160,60  |
| B 4      | 3 367,80  | 3 524,74  | 3 681,68  | 3 838,62  | 3 995,56  | 4 152,50  | 4 309,44  | 4 466,38  |
| B 5      | 3 010,37  | 3 137,37  | 3 264,37  | 3 391,37  |           |           |           |           |
| C 1      | 3 435,01  | 3 573,53  | 3 712,05  | 3 850,57  | 3 989,09  | 4 127,61  | 4 266,13  | 4 404,65  |
| C 2      | 2 987,74  | 3 114,68  | 3 241,62  | 3 368,56  | 3 495,50  | 3 622,44  | 3 749,38  | 3 876,32  |
| C 3      | 2 787,00  | 2 895,75  | 3 004,50  | 3 113,25  | 3 222,00  | 3 330,75  | 3 439,50  | 3 548,25  |
| C 4      | 2 518,27  | 2 620,28  | 2 722,29  | 2 824,30  | 2 926,31  | 3 028,32  | 3 130,33  | 3 232,34  |
| C 5      | 2 322,00  | 2 417,15  | 2 512,30  | 2 607,45  |           |           |           |           |
| D 1      | 2 624,21  | 2 738,95  | 2 853,69  | 2 968,43  | 3 083,17  | 3 197,91  | 3 312,65  | 3 427,39  |
| D 2      | 2 392,77  | 2 494,68  | 2 596,59  | 2 698,50  | 2 800,41  | 2 902,32  | 3 004,23  | 3 106,14  |
| D 3      | 2 227,04  | 2 322,36  | 2 417,68  | 2 513,00  | 2 608,32  | 2 703,64  | 2 798,96  | 2 894,28  |
| D 4      | 2 099,79  | 2 185,90  | 2 272,01  | 2 358,12' |           |           |           |           |

- (b) — EUR 180,72 shall be replaced by EUR 184,33 in Article 1(1) of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations,  
 — EUR 232,73 shall be replaced by EUR 237,38 in Article 2(1) of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations,  
 — EUR 415,75 shall be replaced by EUR 424,07 in the second sentence of Article 69 of the Staff Regulations and in the second subparagraph of Article 4(1) of Annex VII thereto,  
 — EUR 207,98 shall be replaced by EUR 212,14 in the first paragraph of Article 3 of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations.

#### Article 2

With effect from 1 July 2002, the table of basic monthly salaries in Article 63 of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants shall be replaced by the following:

| 'Category | Group | Step     |          |          |           |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|           |       | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4         |
| A         | I     | 5 718,30 | 6 426,62 | 7 134,94 | 7 843,26  |
|           | II    | 4 150,26 | 4 554,68 | 4 959,10 | 5 363,52  |
|           | III   | 3 487,64 | 3 643,00 | 3 798,36 | 3 953,72  |
| B         | IV    | 3 350,33 | 3 678,31 | 4 006,29 | 4 334,27  |
|           | V     | 2 631,64 | 2 805,11 | 2 978,58 | 3 152,05  |
| C         | VI    | 2 502,88 | 2 650,23 | 2 797,58 | 2 944,93  |
|           | VII   | 2 240,15 | 2 316,37 | 2 392,59 | 2 468,81  |
| D         | VIII  | 2 024,75 | 2 144,00 | 2 263,25 | 2 382,50  |
|           | IX    | 1 949,91 | 1 977,07 | 2 004,23 | 2 031,39' |

*Article 3*

With effect from 1 July 2002 the fixed allowance referred to in Article 4a of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations shall be:

- EUR 110,63 per month for officials in Grade C4 or C5,
- EUR 169,62 per month for officials in Grade C1, C2 or C3.

*Article 4*

Pensions for which entitlement has accrued by 1 July 2002 shall be calculated from that date by reference to the table of basic monthly salaries laid down in Article 66 of the Staff Regulations, as amended by Article 1(a) of this Regulation.

*Article 5*

With effect from 1 July 2002, the date '1 July 2001' in the second paragraph of Article 63 of the Staff Regulations shall be replaced by '1 July 2002'.

*Article 6*

1. With effect from 16 May 2002, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials and other servants employed in the countries and places listed below shall be as follows:

— none.

2. With effect from 1 July 2002, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials and other servants employed in the countries and places listed below shall be as follows:

|                |           |        |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| Belgium        |           | 100,0  |
| Denmark        |           | 134,9  |
| Germany        |           | 104,0  |
| except:        | Bonn      | 97,5   |
|                | Karlsruhe | 95,7   |
|                | Munich    | 109,1  |
| Greece         |           | 90,1   |
| Spain          |           | 97,4   |
| France         |           | 118,7  |
| Ireland        |           | 124,8  |
| Italy          |           | 105,4  |
| except:        | Varese    | 97,2   |
| Luxembourg     |           | 100,0  |
| Netherlands    |           | 116,9  |
| Austria        |           | 108,1  |
| Portugal       |           | 90,1   |
| Finland        |           | 122,0  |
| Sweden         |           | 118,8  |
| United Kingdom |           | 149,4  |
| except:        | Culham    | 121,1. |

3. The weightings applicable to pensions shall be determined in accordance with Article 82(1) of the Staff Regulations. Articles 3 to 10 of Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) No 2175/88 of 18 July 1988 laying down the weightings applicable in third countries <sup>(1)</sup> shall remain in force.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 191, 22.7.1988, p. 1.

4. These weightings could be adjusted by a Council Regulation before 31 December 2003 establishing new weightings with effect from 1 July 2003. In this event the institutions shall make the corresponding positive or negative adjustment to the remuneration and pensions of the officials, former officials and other persons concerned with retroactive effect for the period between the effective date and the date of entry into force of the decision on the 2003 adjustment.

If this retroactive adjustment necessitates the recovery of sums overpaid, such recovery may be spread over a period of not more than twelve months from the date of entry into force of the decision on the 2003 annual adjustment.

#### Article 7

With effect from 1 July 2002, the table in Article 10(1) of Annex VII to the Staff Regulations shall be replaced by the following:

|                     | Entitled to household allowance |               | Not entitled to household allowance |               |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
|                     | 1st to 15th day                 | from 16th day | 1st to 15th day                     | from 16th day |
|                     | EUR per calendar day            |               |                                     |               |
| A1—A3 and LA3       | 71,91                           | 33,88         | 49,37                               | 28,37         |
| A 4 —A 8 and LA 4   | 69,78                           | 31,60         | 47,36                               | 24,71         |
| LA 8 and category B |                                 |               |                                     |               |
| Other grades        | 63,31                           | 29,48         | 40,75                               | 20,38'        |

#### Article 8

With effect from 1 July 2002, the allowances for shiftwork laid down in Article 1 of Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) No 300/76 <sup>(1)</sup> shall be EUR 320,67, EUR 483,99, EUR 529,20 and EUR 721,47.

#### Article 9

With effect from 1 July 2002, the amounts in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 260/68 <sup>(2)</sup> shall be subject to a weighting of 4,628955.

#### Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 16 December 2002.

For the Council

The President

M. FISCHER BOEL

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation (ECSC, EEC, Euratom) No 300/76 of 9 February 1976 determining the categories of officials entitled to allowances for shiftwork, and the rates and conditions thereof (OJ L 38, 13.2.1976, p.1). Regulation, as supplemented by Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 1307/87 (OJ L 124, 13.5.1987, p. 6) and last amended by Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom,) No 2461/98 (OJ L 307, 17.11.1998, p. 5).

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 260/68 of the Council of 29 February 1968 laying down the conditions and procedure for applying the tax for the benefit of the European Communities (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 8). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) No 2581/2001 (OJ L 345, 29.12.2001, p. 1).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2266/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1947/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto.

- (2) 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 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Agriculture Director-General*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17.

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

(EUR/100 kg)

| CN code                                           | Third country code <sup>(1)</sup> | Standard import value |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0702 00 00                                        | 052                               | 80,8                  |
|                                                   | 204                               | 68,6                  |
|                                                   | 720                               | 100,4                 |
|                                                   | 999                               | 83,3                  |
| 0707 00 05                                        | 052                               | 99,0                  |
|                                                   | 204                               | 88,4                  |
|                                                   | 220                               | 155,5                 |
|                                                   | 628                               | 151,4                 |
|                                                   | 999                               | 123,6                 |
| 0709 10 00                                        | 220                               | 159,6                 |
|                                                   | 999                               | 159,6                 |
| 0709 90 70                                        | 052                               | 89,9                  |
|                                                   | 204                               | 120,0                 |
|                                                   | 999                               | 105,0                 |
| 0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50                | 052                               | 56,0                  |
|                                                   | 204                               | 51,0                  |
|                                                   | 220                               | 46,6                  |
|                                                   | 999                               | 51,2                  |
| 0805 20 10                                        | 052                               | 95,1                  |
|                                                   | 204                               | 71,9                  |
|                                                   | 999                               | 83,5                  |
| 0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70,<br>0805 20 90 | 052                               | 67,3                  |
|                                                   | 999                               | 67,3                  |
| 0805 50 10                                        | 052                               | 60,1                  |
|                                                   | 600                               | 77,5                  |
|                                                   | 999                               | 68,8                  |
| 0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90                | 060                               | 29,5                  |
|                                                   | 400                               | 88,1                  |
|                                                   | 404                               | 103,6                 |
|                                                   | 720                               | 131,1                 |
|                                                   | 800                               | 165,8                 |
|                                                   | 999                               | 103,6                 |
| 0808 20 50                                        | 400                               | 114,3                 |
|                                                   | 720                               | 47,6                  |
|                                                   | 999                               | 81,0                  |

<sup>(1)</sup> Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2267/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the market in sugar <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 680/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for imports of molasses in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 <sup>(3)</sup>, and in particular Article 1(2) and Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 stipulates that the cif import price for molasses, hereinafter referred to as the 'representative price', should be set in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 <sup>(4)</sup>. That price should be fixed for the standard quality defined in Article 1 of the above Regulation.
- (2) The representative price for molasses is calculated at the frontier crossing point into the Community, in this case Amsterdam; that price must be based on the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market established on the basis of the quotations or prices on that market adjusted for any deviations from the standard quality. The standard quality for molasses is defined in Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (3) When the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market are being established, account must be taken of all available information on offers on the world market, on the prices recorded on important third-country markets and on sales concluded in international trade of which the Commission is aware, either directly or through the Member States. Under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68, the Commission may for this purpose take an average of several prices as a basis, provided that this average is representative of actual market trends.
- (4) The information must be disregarded if the goods concerned are not of sound and fair marketable quality or if the price quoted in the offer relates only to a small

quantity that is not representative of the market. Offer prices which can be regarded as not representative of actual market trends must also be disregarded.

- (5) If information on molasses of the standard quality is to be comparable, prices must, depending on the quality of the molasses offered, be increased or reduced in the light of the results achieved by applying Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (6) A representative price may be left unchanged by way of exception for a limited period if the offer price which served as a basis for the previous calculation of the representative price is not available to the Commission and if the offer prices which are available and which appear not to be sufficiently representative of actual market trends would entail sudden and considerable changes in the representative price.
- (7) Where there is a difference between the trigger price for the product in question and the representative price, additional import duties should be fixed under the conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95. Should the import duties be suspended pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, specific amounts for these duties should be fixed.
- (8) Application of these provisions will have the effect of fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for the products in question as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The representative prices and the additional duties applying to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 104, 20.4.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 145, 27.6.1968, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Agriculture Director-General*

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ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the representative prices and additional import duties to imports of molasses in the sugar sector**

(in EUR)

| CN code                   | Amount of the representative price<br>in 100 kg net of the product in<br>question | Amount of the additional duty in<br>100 kg net of the product in<br>question | Amount of the duty to be applied<br>to imports in 100 kg net of the<br>product in question because of<br>suspension as referred to in Article<br>5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/<br>95 <sup>(2)</sup> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1703 10 00 <sup>(1)</sup> | 8,01                                                                              | —                                                                            | 0,20                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1703 90 00 <sup>(1)</sup> | 11,11                                                                             | —                                                                            | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

<sup>(1)</sup> For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.

<sup>(2)</sup> This amount replaces, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duty fixed for these products.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2268/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>, amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 680/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in its unaltered state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 28 of that Regulation. The same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account.
- (3) The refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality. The latter is defined in Annex I, point II, to Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 28(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2135/95 of 7 September 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for the grant of export refunds in the sugar sector <sup>(3)</sup>. The refund thus calculated for sugar containing added flavouring or colouring matter must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content.

- (4) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for sugar according to destination.
- (5) In special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments.
- (6) The refund must be fixed every two weeks. It may be altered in the intervening period.
- (7) It follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 does not make provision to continue the compensation system for storage costs from 1 July 2001. This should accordingly be taken into account when fixing the refunds granted when the export occurs after 30 September 2001.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 104, 20.4.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 214, 8.9.1995, p. 16.

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

| Product code    | Destination | Unit of measurement                        | Amount of refund     |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1701 11 90 9100 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 40,63 <sup>(1)</sup> |
| 1701 11 90 9910 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 40,80 <sup>(1)</sup> |
| 1701 12 90 9100 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 40,63 <sup>(1)</sup> |
| 1701 12 90 9910 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 40,80 <sup>(1)</sup> |
| 1701 91 00 9000 | A00         | EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product | 0,4417               |
| 1701 99 10 9100 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 44,17                |
| 1701 99 10 9910 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 44,35                |
| 1701 99 10 9950 | A00         | EUR/100 kg                                 | 44,35                |
| 1701 99 90 9100 | A00         | EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product | 0,4417               |

<sup>(1)</sup> Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 28(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001.

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2269/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 19th partial invitation to tender issued  
within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No  
1331/2002**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 680/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1331/2002 of 23 July 2002 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar <sup>(3)</sup>, for the 2002/2003 marketing year, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2002 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question.

(3) Following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 19th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For the 19th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1331/2002 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at 47,519 EUR/100 kg.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 104, 20.4.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 195, 24.7.2002, p. 6.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2270/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**prohibiting fishing for mackerel by vessels flying the flag of Denmark**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2846/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2555/2001 of 18 December 2001 fixing for 2002 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where limitations in catch are required <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2256/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, lays down quotas for mackerel for 2002.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES division Vb (Faeroese waters) by vessels flying the flag of

Denmark or registered in Denmark have exhausted the quota allocated for 2002. Denmark has prohibited fishing for this stock from 23 November 2002. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES division Vb (Faeroese waters) by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Denmark for 2002.

Fishing for mackerel in the waters of ICES division Vb (Faeroese waters) by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from 23 November 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 347, 31.12.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 343, 18.12.2002, p. 19.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2271/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**prohibiting fishing for mackerel by vessels flying the flag of Denmark**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2846/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2555/2001 of 18 December 2001 fixing for 2002 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where limitations in catch are required <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2256/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, lays down quotas for mackerel for 2002.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES divisions IIa (EC waters), the Skagerrak and Kattegat, IIIb, c and d (EC waters), and the North Sea by vessels flying the flag

of Denmark or registered in Denmark have exhausted the quota allocated for 2002. Denmark has prohibited fishing for this stock from 23 November 2002. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES divisions IIa (EC waters), the Skagerrak and Kattegat, IIIb, c and d (EC waters), and the North Sea by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Denmark for 2002.

Fishing for mackerel in the waters of ICES divisions IIa (EC waters), the Skagerrak and Kattegat, IIIb, c and d (EC waters), and North Sea by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from 23 November 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 347, 31.12.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 343, 18.12.2002, p. 19.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2272/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**prohibiting fishing for mackerel by vessels flying the flag of Denmark**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993, establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2846/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2555/2001 of 18 December 2001 fixing for 2002 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where limitations in catch are required <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2256/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, lays down quotas for mackerel for 2002.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES division IIa (Norwegian waters) by vessels flying the flag of

Denmark or registered in Denmark have exhausted the quota allocated for 2002. Denmark has prohibited fishing for this stock from 23 November 2002. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Catches of mackerel in the waters of ICES division IIa (Norwegian waters) by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Denmark for 2002.

Fishing for mackerel in the waters of ICES division IIa (Norwegian waters) by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transhipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from 23 November 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 347, 31.12.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 343, 18.12.2002, p. 19.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2273/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 as regards  
the survey of prices of certain bovine animals on representative Community markets**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2345/2001 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 41 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2705/98 of 14 December 1998 on the determination of prices of adult bovine animals on representative Community markets and the survey of prices of certain other cattle in the Community <sup>(3)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1156/2000 <sup>(4)</sup>, lays down provisions on the recording of prices on the representative market or markets of each Member State for the various categories of bovine animals in order to determine the movement of prices on the market. In view of recent market developments, and in particular the fact that fewer live adult bovine animals are marketed in the Member States and that Member States therefore no longer have representative markets for these animals, the communication to the Commission of prices of adult bovine animals is no longer considered necessary in order to monitor developments in the beef market. Nevertheless, Member States may communicate such prices recorded on their representative markets.

(2) To monitor the Community market for categories of bovine animals other than adult bovines, provision should be made for a survey of prices for male calves between eight days and four weeks, for male store cattle and for slaughter calves. Detailed rules on the information to be provided for the price survey for each of these bovine animal categories should be established.

(3) The price recorded on the representative markets of the Community may be taken as the average of the prices of the bovine animals in question on the representative market or markets of each Member State. This average should be weighted in accordance with the coefficients expressing the relative size of the cattle population of each Member State for each category marketed in a reference period.

(4) The representative market or markets for each Member State should be selected on the basis of experience in recent years. Where there is more than one representative market in a Member State account should be taken of the arithmetic average of the quotations recorded on these markets.

(5) Member States may, because of veterinary or health protection regulations, find it necessary to take measures which affect quotations. In such circumstances, it is not always suitable when recording market prices to take into account quotations which do not reflect the normal trend of the market. Consequently, certain criteria should be laid down allowing the Commission to take account of that situation.

(6) Provision should be made for the communication to the Commission of the weekly prices, through electronic means of transmission to be agreed upon by the Commission.

(7) Regulation (EC) No 2705/98 should accordingly be repealed.

(8) 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. The average Community price, per head, of male calves between eight days and four weeks old shall be the average of the prices of those bovine animals, weighted by the coefficients laid down in Annex I, Part A, recorded on the main markets of the Member States representative of this type of production. The coefficients are established using the number of dairy cows recorded in the Community.

2. The prices of the bovine animals referred to in paragraph 1 recorded on the representative market or markets of each Member State concerned shall be the average, weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative proportion of each breed or quality, of the prices recorded exclusive of VAT for these animals during a seven-day period in that Member State at the same wholesale stage. The weighting coefficients are laid down in Annex I, Parts B to H.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 315, 1.12.2001, p. 29.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 340, 16.12.1998, p. 3.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 130, 31.5.2000, p. 23.

3. The Member States concerned shall communicate to the Commission not later than midday on Thursday each week the quotations for the bovine animals referred to in paragraph 1 recorded on their respective markets during the seven-day period preceding the day on which the information is communicated.

#### Article 2

1. The average Community price, per kilogram of live weight, of male store cattle aged on average between 6 and 12 months and weighing 300 kilograms or less, shall be the average of the prices of the bovine animals referred to above, weighted by the coefficients laid down in Annex II, Part A, recorded on the main markets of the Member States representative of this type of production. The coefficients are established using the number of suckler cows recorded in the Community.

2. The prices of the bovine animals referred to in paragraph 1 recorded on the representative market or markets of each Member State concerned shall be the average, weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative proportion of each breed or quality, of the prices recorded exclusive of VAT for these animals during a seven-day period in that Member State at the same wholesale stage. The weighting coefficients are laid down in Annex II, Parts B to F.

3. The Member States concerned shall communicate to the Commission not later than midday on Thursday each week the quotations for the bovine animals referred to in paragraph 1 recorded on their respective markets during the seven-day period preceding the day on which the information is communicated.

#### Article 3

1. The average Community price, per 100 kilograms of carcase weight, of slaughter calves obtained principally using milk or milk preparations and slaughtered at around six months of age, shall be the average of the prices of the bovine animals referred to above, weighted by the coefficients laid down in Annex III, Part A, recorded on the main markets of the Member States representative of this type of production. The coefficients are established using the net production (slaughterings) of calves in the Community.

2. The prices of the bovine animals referred to in paragraph 1 recorded in the quotation centre or centres of the Member States concerned shall be the average, where appropriate weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative proportion of each quality, of the prices recorded exclusive of VAT for these animals during a seven-day period at the slaughterhouse entry stage. The weighting coefficients are laid down in Annex III, Parts B to E.

3. The Member States concerned shall communicate to the Commission not later than midday on Thursday each week the quotations for the carcasses of the bovine animals referred to in

paragraph 1, recorded in their respective quotation centres during the seven-day period preceding the day on which the information is communicated.

#### Article 4

Where a Member State takes measures for veterinary or health protection reasons which affect the normal movement in quotations recorded on its markets, the Commission may authorise it either to disregard the quotations recorded on the market or markets in question, or to use the last quotations recorded on the market or markets in question before those measures were put into effect.

#### Article 5

Member States shall use electronic means of transmission, to be agreed upon by the Commission, for the communications referred to in Article 1(3), Article 2(3) and Article 3(3) by 30 June 2003 at the latest.

#### Article 6

Where Member States have representative markets for adult bovine animals on their territory, they may communicate the price of adult bovine animals as follows:

- the price of adult bovine animals on the representative market or markets shall be the average, weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative size of each category and quality, of the prices recorded for the categories and qualities of adult bovine animals and the meat thereof during a seven-day period prior to the day of the communication in that Member State at the same wholesale stage,
- in Member States with several representative markets, the price of each category shall be the arithmetic mean of the quotations recorded on each of these markets. Where markets are held more than once during the seven-day period referred to in the first indent above, the price of each category shall be the arithmetic mean of the quotations recorded each market day on the same physical market. If, in the course of any given week, the price is not recorded on a particular market for a particular category, the price for that category in the Member State shall be the arithmetic mean of the other markets.

#### Article 7

Regulation (EC) No 2705/98 shall be repealed from 1 January 2003.

#### Article 8

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

It shall apply to prices recorded from the week beginning 1 January 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX I

## Survey of prices of male calves between eight days and four weeks old

## A. WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Germany:        | 26,5 |
| Spain:          | 6,8  |
| France:         | 24,4 |
| Ireland:        | 7,3  |
| Italy:          | 12,5 |
| Netherlands:    | 9,1  |
| United Kingdom: | 13,4 |

## B. GERMANY

## 1. Representative markets

In the absence of public markets, prices are recorded by the official departments of the chambers of agriculture, and farmers' cooperatives and unions.

## 2. Qualities and coefficients

| <i>Qualities</i>                          | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Schwarzbunte Bullenkälber               | 35,4                          |
| — Rotbunte Bullenkälber                   | 5,4                           |
| — Kreuzungskälber zur Mast (Bullenkälber) | 3,4                           |
| — Fleckvieh                               | 44,8                          |
| — Braunvieh                               | 11,0                          |

## C. SPAIN

## 1. Representative markets

Torrelavega (Cantabria), Santiago de Compostela (Galicia), Pola de Siero (Asturias), León (Castilla y León)

## 2. Qualities and coefficients

| <i>Qualities</i>              | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Descalostrados                |                               |
| — Tipo frisón, calidad buena  | 50                            |
| — Tipo cruzado, calidad buena | 50                            |

## D. FRANCE

## 1. Representative markets

Rethel, Dijon, Rabastens, Lezay, Lyon, Agen, Le Cateau, Sancoins, Château-Gonthier, Saint Étienne

## 2. Qualities and coefficients

| <i>Qualities</i>                                                                       | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Veaux mâles croisés de bonne conformation, destinés à l'élevage, type léger          | 30                            |
| — Veaux mâles de races laitières d'assez bonne conformation destinés à l'engraissement | 70                            |

## E. IRELAND

1. **Representative markets**

Bandon, Blessington

2. **Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>            | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Dairy male rearing calves | 50                            |
| — Beef male rearing calves  | 50                            |

## F. ITALY

1. **Representative markets**

- (a) Modena, Vicenza
- (b) Prices recorded on import markets

2. **Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>                           | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Dairy male calves (vitelli), all origins | 55                            |
| — Beef male calves, all origins            | 45                            |

## G. NETHERLANDS

1. **Representative markets**

Leeuwarden, Purmerend, Utrecht

2. **Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>                                       | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nuchtere stierkalveren voor de mesterij, 1e kwaliteit: |                               |
| — zwartbont                                            | 70                            |
| — roodbont                                             | 25                            |
| — vleesras                                             | 5                             |

## H. UNITED KINGDOM

1. **Representative markets**

Approximately 35 markets (England and Wales)

2. **Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>                         | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rearing calves, first and second quality |                               |
| — from dairy bulls                       | 58                            |
| — from beef bulls                        | 42                            |

## ANNEX II

**Survey of prices of light store cattle 6 to 12 months old with a live weight of 300 kg or less****A. WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS**

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Spain:          | 19,4 |
| France:         | 43,8 |
| Ireland:        | 11,9 |
| Italy:          | 6,6  |
| United Kingdom: | 18,3 |

**B. SPAIN****1. Representative markets**

Salamanca (Castilla y León)

Talavera (Castilla-La Mancha)

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i> | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pasteros:        |                               |
| — Tipo cruzado   | 65                            |
| — Tipo país      | 35                            |

**C. FRANCE****1. Representative markets**

Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>                  | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Race charolaise de conformation U | 35                            |
| Race charolaise de conformation R | 35                            |
| Race charolaise de conformation O | 30                            |

**D. IRELAND****1. Representative markets**

Bandon, Blessington, Kilkenny

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>                     | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Weanling steers and yearling steers: |                               |
| — from the dairy type                | 50                            |
| — from the beef type                 | 50                            |

**E. ITALY****1. Representative markets**

(a) Modena, Parma, Montichiari

(b) Prices recorded on import markets

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>             | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Young dairy calves (vitelli) | 50                            |
| Young beef calves (vitelli)  | 50                            |

**F. UNITED KINGDOM****1. Representative markets**

Approximately 35 markets (England and Wales)

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>      | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Steers: 200 to 299 kg |                               |
| — from dairy steers   | 50                            |
| — from beef steers    | 50                            |

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## Annex III

**Survey of prices of veal calves slaughtered when about six months old****A. WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS**

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Belgium:     | 6,2  |
| France:      | 41,9 |
| Italy:       | 24,0 |
| Netherlands: | 27,9 |

**B. BELGIUM****1. Quotation centres (slaughterhouses)**

Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg

**2. Qualities**

Veaux blancs, conformation classes E, U and R

**C. FRANCE****1. Quotation centres**

Commissions paritaires des régions Sud-Ouest, Centre, Centre-Est/Est, Nord/Nord-Ouest, Ouest

**2. Qualities**

Veaux blancs, all conformation classes E, U, R and O

**D. ITALY****1. Quotation centres (slaughterhouses)**

Modena

**2. Qualities**

Carne bianca

**E. NETHERLANDS****1. Quotation centres (slaughterhouses)**

Apeldoorn, Nieuwerkerk a/d IJssel, Den Bosch, Aalten, Leeuwarden

**2. Qualities and coefficients**

| <i>Qualities</i>         | <i>Weighting coefficients</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Vleeskalveren:           |                               |
| — zwartbont type:        | 65                            |
| — roodbont type:         | 35                            |
| All conformation classes |                               |

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2274/2002

of 19 December 2002

**fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain cereal and rice-products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

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 organisation of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provide that the difference between quotations of prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of each of those Regulations and the prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 of 13 July 2000 laying down common implementing rules for granting export refunds on certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds<sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1052/2002<sup>(6)</sup>, specifies the products for which a rate of refund should be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as appropriate.
- (3) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question must be fixed for each month.
- (4) The commitments entered into with regard to refunds which may be granted for the export of agricultural products contained in goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty may be jeopardised by the fixing in advance of high refund rates. It is therefore necessary to take precautionary measures in such situations without, however, preventing the conclusion of long-term contracts. The fixing of a specific refund rate for the advance fixing of refunds is a measure which enables these various objectives to be met.

- (5) Now that a settlement has been reached between the European Community and the United States of America on Community exports of pasta products to the United States and has been approved by Council Decision 87/482/EEC<sup>(7)</sup>, it is necessary to differentiate the refund on goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 00 and 1902 19 according to their destination.
- (6) Pursuant to Article 4(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 provides that a reduced rate of export refund has to be fixed, taking account of the amount of the production refund applicable, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93<sup>(8)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1786/2001<sup>(9)</sup>, for the basic product in question, used during the assumed period of manufacture of the goods.
- (7) Spirituous beverages are considered less sensitive to the price of the cereals used in their manufacture. However, Protocol 19 of the Act of Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark stipulates that the necessary measures must be decided to facilitate the use of Community cereals in the manufacture of spirituous beverages obtained from cereals. Accordingly, it is necessary to adapt the refund rate applying to cereals exported in the form of spirituous beverages.
- (8) It is necessary to ensure continuity of strict management taking account of expenditure forecasts and funds available in the budget.
- (9) The Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The rates of the refunds applicable to the basic products appearing in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 and listed either in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Annex B to amended Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 respectively, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 117, 15.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 160, 18.6.2002, p. 16.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 275, 29.9.1987, p. 36.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112.

<sup>(9)</sup> OJ L 242, 12.9.2001, p. 3.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*  
Erkki LIIKANEN  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain cereals  
and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

| CN code    | Description of products <sup>(1)</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rate of refund per 100 kg<br>of basic product<br>(EUR/100 kg)                                           |                                                                                                         |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | In case<br>of advance<br>fixing of refunds                                                              | Other                                                                                                   |
| 1001 10 00 | Durum wheat:<br>– on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America<br>– in other cases                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | —<br>—                                                                                                  | —<br>—                                                                                                  |
| 1001 90 99 | Common wheat and meslin:<br>– on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America<br>– in other cases:<br>– – where Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 applies <sup>(2)</sup><br>– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– – in other cases                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | —<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>—                                                                                   | —<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>—                                                                                   |
| 1002 00 00 | Rye                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2,145                                                                                                   | 2,145                                                                                                   |
| 1003 00 90 | Barley<br>– where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– in other cases                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | —<br>—                                                                                                  | —<br>—                                                                                                  |
| 1004 00 00 | Oats                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | —                                                                                                       | —                                                                                                       |
| 1005 90 00 | Maize (corn) used in the form of:<br>– starch:<br>– – where Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 applies <sup>(2)</sup><br>– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– – in other cases<br>– glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine, maltodextrine syrup of CN codes 1702 30 51, 1702 30 59, 1702 30 91, 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50, 1702 90 75, 1702 90 79, 2106 90 55 <sup>(4)</sup> :<br>– – where Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 applies <sup>(2)</sup><br>– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– – in other cases<br>– where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– other (including unprocessed)<br><br>Potato starch of CN code 1108 13 00 similar to a product obtained from processed maize:<br>– where Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 applies <sup>(2)</sup><br>– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 <sup>(3)</sup> are exported<br>– in other cases | 1,903<br>0,436<br>1,903<br><br>1,427<br>0,327<br>1,427<br>0,436<br>1,903<br><br>1,903<br>0,436<br>1,903 | 1,903<br>0,436<br>1,903<br><br>1,427<br>0,327<br>1,427<br>0,436<br>1,903<br><br>1,903<br>0,436<br>1,903 |

| (EUR/100 kg) |                                        |                                            |        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| CN code      | Description of products <sup>(1)</sup> | Rate of refund per 100 kg of basic product |        |
|              |                                        | In case of advance fixing of refunds       | Other  |
| ex 1006 30   | Wholly-milled rice:                    |                                            |        |
|              | – round grain                          | 13,600                                     | 13,600 |
|              | – medium grain                         | 13,600                                     | 13,600 |
|              | – long grain                           | 13,600                                     | 13,600 |
| 1006 40 00   | Broken rice                            | 3,400                                      | 3,400  |
| 1007 00 90   | Sorghum                                | —                                          | —      |

<sup>(1)</sup> As far as agricultural products obtained from the processing of a basic product or/and assimilated products are concerned, the coefficients shown in Annex E of amended Commission Regulation (EC) No 1520/2000 shall be applied (OJ L 177, 15.7.2000, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> The goods concerned fall under CN code 3505 10 50.

<sup>(3)</sup> Goods listed in Annex B of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2825/93.

<sup>(4)</sup> For syrups of CN codes NC 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90 and 1702 60 90, obtained from mixing glucose and fructose syrup, the export refund may be granted only for the glucose syrup.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2275/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender  
issued in Regulation (EC) No 899/2002**

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 organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1163/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1324/2002 <sup>(5)</sup>, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund on exportation of common wheat to all third countries with the exclusion of Poland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 899/2002 <sup>(6)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1520/2002 <sup>(7)</sup>.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in

Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For tenders notified from 13 to 19 December 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 899/2002, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 4,00/t.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 46.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 194, 23.7.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 142, 31.5.2002, p. 11.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 228, 24.8.2002, p. 18.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2276/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the export of rye issued in**  
**Regulation (EC) No 900/2002**

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 organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1163/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1324/2002 <sup>(5)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye to all third countries excluding Hungary, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 900/2002 <sup>(6)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1632/2002 <sup>(7)</sup>.

- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and on the basis of the tenders notified, to make no award.
- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 13 to 19 December 2002 in response to the invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye issued in Regulation (EC) No 900/2002.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 46.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 194, 23.7.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 142, 31.5.2002, p. 14.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 247, 14.9.2002, p. 3.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2277/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**fixing the maximum export refund on barley in connection with the invitation to tender issued in**  
**Regulation (EC) No 901/2002**

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 organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1163/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1324/2002 <sup>(5)</sup>, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of barley to all third countries except for the United States of America, Canada, Estonia and Latvia was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 901/2002 <sup>(6)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1230/2002 <sup>(7)</sup>.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in

Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For tenders notified from 13 to 19 December 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 901/2002, the maximum refund on exportation of barley shall be EUR 5,00/t.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 46.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 194, 23.7.2002, p. 26.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 142, 31.5.2002, p. 17.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 180, 10.7.2002, p. 3.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2278/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**fixing the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported in connection with the invitation to  
tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2096/2002**

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 organisation of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Spain from third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2096/2002<sup>(3)</sup>.

(2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2235/2000<sup>(5)</sup>, the Commission, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, may decide to fix maximum reduction in the import duty. In fixing this maximum the criteria provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum reduction in the duty.

(3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum reduction in the import duty being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For tenders notified from 13 to 19 December 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2096/2002, the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported shall be 34,69 EUR/t and be valid for a total maximum quantity of 135 500 t.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 323, 28.11.2002, p. 40.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 256, 10.10.2000, p. 13.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2279/2002  
of 19 December 2002**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 laying down special detailed rules for the application of  
Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 as regards export licences and export refunds in the case of  
milk and milk products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 509/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 26(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1472/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, lays down special detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 <sup>(5)</sup> as regards export licences and export refunds in the case of milk and milk products. In order to ensure the smooth operation of the export refund arrangements and reduce the risk of speculative applications and disturbances of the arrangements for certain milk products, given the market situation, the period of validity of export licences should be reduced and the security laid down in that Regulation should be increased.

- (2) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 is amended as follows:

1. Article 6(a) is replaced by the following:  
'(a) the end of the second month following issue in the case of products falling within CN code 0402 10;';
2. Article 9(b) is replaced by the following:  
'(b) 40 % for products covered by CN code 0402 10;'.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 79, 22.3.2002, p. 15.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 8.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 219, 14.8.2002, p. 4.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2280/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**temporarily suspending the lodging of applications for export licences for certain milk products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 509/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 of 26 January 1999 laying down special detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 as regards export licences and export refunds in the case of milk and milk products <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1472/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 10(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Uncertainty is a feature of the market in certain milk products. It is necessary to prevent speculative applications that may lead to a distortion in competition between traders. Applications for export licences for the products concerned should be rejected.
- (2) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Applications for export licences for milk products falling within CN codes 0402 10, 0402 21 and 0402 29 are suspended for the period 20 December 2002 to 1 January 2003.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ  
*Agriculture Director-General*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 79, 22.3.2002, p. 15.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 8.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 219, 14.8.2002, p. 4.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2281/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**determining the world market price for unginned cotton**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Protocol 4 on cotton, annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1050/2001 <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 of 22 May 2001 on production aid for cotton <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, a world market price for unginned cotton is to be determined periodically from the price for ginned cotton recorded on the world market and by reference to the historical relationship between the price recorded for ginned cotton and that calculated for unginned cotton. That historical relationship has been established in Article 2(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001 of 2 August 2001 <sup>(3)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1486/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>. Where the world market price cannot be determined in this way, it is to be based on the most recent price determined.
- (2) In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, the world market price for unginned cotton is to be determined in respect of a product of specific characteristics and by reference to the most favourable

offers and quotations on the world market among those considered representative of the real market trend. To that end, an average is to be calculated of offers and quotations recorded on one or more European exchanges for a product delivered cif to a port in the Community and coming from the various supplier countries considered the most representative in terms of international trade. However, there is provision for adjusting the criteria for determining the world market price for ginned cotton to reflect differences justified by the quality of the product delivered and the offers and quotations concerned. Those adjustments are specified in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001.

- (3) The application of the above criteria gives the world market price for unginned cotton determined hereinafter,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The world price for unginned cotton as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 is hereby determined as equalling EUR 27,730/100 kg.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Agriculture Director-General*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 3.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 210, 3.8.2001, p. 10.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 223, 20.8.2002, p. 3.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2282/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice**

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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organization of the market in rice <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 <sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provide that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals, rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals, rice, broken rice and cereal products on the world market on the other. The same Articles provide that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the markets in cereals and rice and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market.
- (3) Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 <sup>(5)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2993/95 <sup>(6)</sup>, on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated.
- (4) The refund to be granted in respect of certain processed products should be graduated on the basis of the ash, crude fibre, tégument, protein, fat and starch content of

the individual product concerned, this content being a particularly good indicator of the quantity of basic product actually incorporated in the processed product.

- (5) There is no need at present to fix an export refund for manioc, other tropical roots and tubers or flours obtained therefrom, given the economic aspect of potential exports and in particular the nature and origin of these products. For certain products processed from cereals, the insignificance of Community participation in world trade makes it unnecessary to fix an export refund at the present time.
- (6) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination.
- (7) The refund must be fixed once a month. It may be altered in the intervening period.
- (8) Certain processed maize products may undergo a heat treatment following which a refund might be granted that does not correspond to the quality of the product; whereas it should therefore be specified that on these products, containing pregelatinized starch, no export refund is to be granted.
- (9) The Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and in Article 1(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 55.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 25.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice**

| Product code                   | Destination | Unit of measurement | Refunds | Product code                   | Destination | Unit of measurement | Refunds |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1102 20 10 9200 <sup>(1)</sup> | C11         | EUR/t               | 26,64   | 1104 23 10 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 28,55   |
| 1102 20 10 9400 <sup>(1)</sup> | C11         | EUR/t               | 22,84   | 1104 23 10 9300                | C14         | EUR/t               | 21,88   |
| 1102 20 90 9200 <sup>(1)</sup> | C11         | EUR/t               | 22,84   | 1104 29 11 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1102 90 10 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1104 29 51 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1102 90 10 9900                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1104 29 55 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1102 90 30 9100                | C15         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1104 30 10 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1103 19 40 9100                | C16         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1104 30 90 9000                | C14         | EUR/t               | 4,76    |
| 1103 13 10 9100 <sup>(1)</sup> | C14         | EUR/t               | 34,25   | 1107 10 11 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1103 13 10 9300 <sup>(1)</sup> | C14         | EUR/t               | 26,64   | 1107 10 91 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1103 13 10 9500 <sup>(1)</sup> | C14         | EUR/t               | 22,84   | 1108 11 00 9200                | C10         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1103 13 90 9100 <sup>(1)</sup> | C14         | EUR/t               | 22,84   | 1108 11 00 9300                | C10         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1103 19 10 9000                | C16         | EUR/t               | 21,45   | 1108 12 00 9200                | C10         | EUR/t               | 30,45   |
| 1103 19 30 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1108 12 00 9300                | C10         | EUR/t               | 30,45   |
| 1103 20 60 9000                | C16         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1108 13 00 9200                | C10         | EUR/t               | 30,45   |
| 1103 20 20 9000                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1108 13 00 9300                | C10         | EUR/t               | 30,45   |
| 1104 19 69 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1108 19 10 9200                | C10         | EUR/t               | 51,68   |
| 1104 12 90 9100                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1108 19 10 9300                | C10         | EUR/t               | 51,68   |
| 1104 12 90 9300                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1109 00 00 9100                | C10         | EUR/t               | 0,00    |
| 1104 19 10 9000                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 30 51 9000 <sup>(2)</sup> | C10         | EUR/t               | 29,83   |
| 1104 19 50 9110                | C14         | EUR/t               | 30,45   | 1702 30 59 9000 <sup>(2)</sup> | C10         | EUR/t               | 22,84   |
| 1104 19 50 9130                | C14         | EUR/t               | 24,74   | 1702 30 91 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 29,83   |
| 1104 29 01 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 30 99 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 22,84   |
| 1104 29 03 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 40 90 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 22,84   |
| 1104 29 05 9100                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 90 50 9100                | C10         | EUR/t               | 29,83   |
| 1104 29 05 9300                | C14         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 90 50 9900                | C10         | EUR/t               | 22,84   |
| 1104 22 20 9100                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 90 75 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 31,26   |
| 1104 22 30 9100                | C13         | EUR/t               | 0,00    | 1702 90 79 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 21,69   |
|                                |             |                     |         | 2106 90 55 9000                | C10         | EUR/t               | 22,84   |

<sup>(1)</sup> No refund shall be granted on products given a heat treatment resulting in pregelatinisation of the starch.

<sup>(2)</sup> Refunds are granted in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2730/75 (OJ L 281, 1.11.1975, p. 20), as amended.

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6).

The other destinations are as follows:

C10: All destinations except for Estonia,

C11: All destinations except for Estonia, Hungary, and Poland,

C12: All destinations except for Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Poland,

C13: All destinations except for Estonia, Hungary and Lithuania,

C14: All destinations except for Estonia and Hungary,

C15: All destinations except for Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland,

C16: All destinations except for Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2283/2002**  
**of 19 December 2002**  
**fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs**

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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards the arrangements for the export and import of compound feedingstuffs based on cereals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice <sup>(3)</sup> in Article 2 lays down general rules for fixing the amount of such refunds.
- (3) That calculation must also take account of the cereal products content. In the interest of simplification, the refund should be paid in respect of two categories of 'cereal products', namely for maize, the most commonly used cereal in exported compound feeds and maize products, and for 'other cereals', these being eligible cereal products excluding maize and maize products. A refund should be granted in respect of the quantity of cereal products present in the compound feedingstuff.
- (4) Furthermore, the amount of the refund must also take into account the possibilities and conditions for the sale of those products on the world market, the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market and the economic aspect of the export.
- (5) However, in fixing the rate of refund it would seem advisable to base it at this time on the difference in the cost of raw inputs widely used in compound feedingstuffs as the Community and world markets, allowing more accurate account to be taken of the commercial conditions under which such products are exported.
- (6) The refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period.
- (7) The Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*  
Franz FISCHLER  
*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 51.

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs**

Product codes benefiting from export refund:

2309 10 11 9000, 2309 10 13 9000, 2309 10 31 9000,  
2309 10 33 9000, 2309 10 51 9000, 2309 10 53 9000,  
2309 90 31 9000, 2309 90 33 9000, 2309 90 41 9000,  
2309 90 43 9000, 2309 90 51 9000, 2309 90 53 9000.

| Cereal products                                                                                                                         | Destination | Unit of measurement | Amount of refunds |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Maize and maize products:<br>CN codes 0709 90 60, 0712 90 19, 1005, 1102 20,<br>1103 13, 1103 29 40, 1104 19 50, 1104 23,<br>1904 10 10 | C10         | EUR/t               | 19,03             |
| Cereal products excluding maize and maize products                                                                                      | C10         | EUR/t               | 0,00              |

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The other destinations are as follows:

C10 All destinations except for Estonia.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2284/2002

of 19 December 2002

## fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice and suspending the issue of export licences

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 13(3) and (15) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for rice and broken rice on the world market on the other. The same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the rice market and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances of the Community market with limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.
- (3) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1361/76<sup>(3)</sup> lays down the maximum percentage of broken rice allowed in rice for which an export refund is fixed and specifies the percentage by which that refund is to be reduced where the proportion of broken rice in the rice exported exceeds that maximum.
- (4) Export possibilities exist for a quantity of 8 547 tonnes of rice to certain destinations. The procedure laid down in Article 7(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1322/2002<sup>(5)</sup>, should be used. Account should be taken of this when the refunds are fixed.
- (5) Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the export refund on rice and broken rice is being calculated.

- (6) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination.
- (7) A separate refund should be fixed for packaged long grain rice to accommodate current demand for the product on certain markets.
- (8) The refund must be fixed at least once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period.
- (9) It follows from applying these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in rice and in particular to quotations or prices for rice and broken rice within the Community and on the world market, that the refund should be fixed as set out in the Annex hereto.
- (10) For the purposes of administering the volume restrictions resulting from Community commitments in the context of the WTO, the issue of export licences with advance fixing of the refund should be restricted.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 with the exception of those listed in paragraph 1(c) of that Article, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

With the exception of the quantity of 8 547 tonnes provided for in the Annex, the issue of export licences with advance fixing of the refund is suspended.

*Article 3*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 December 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 154, 15.6.1976, p. 11.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 117, 24.5.1995, p. 2.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 194, 23.7.2002, p. 22.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

  

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## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 19 December 2002 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice and suspending the issue of export licences**

| Product code    | Destination | Unit of measurement | Amount of refunds <sup>(1)</sup> | Product code    | Destination | Unit of measurement | Amount of refunds <sup>(1)</sup> |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1006 20 11 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              | 1006 30 65 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
| 1006 20 13 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 20 15 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              |
| 1006 20 17 9000 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 20 92 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 20 94 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 20 96 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              | 1006 30 65 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
| 1006 20 98 9000 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 30 21 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 30 23 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              | 1006 30 67 9100 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 30 25 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 30 27 9000 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                | 1006 30 67 9900 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 30 42 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              | 1006 30 92 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
| 1006 30 44 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
| 1006 30 46 9000 | R01         | EUR/t               | 104                              |                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              |
| 1006 30 48 9000 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 30 61 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              | 1006 30 92 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
|                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
|                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              | 1006 30 94 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
| 1006 30 61 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              |
|                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
| 1006 30 63 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              | 1006 30 94 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
|                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
|                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              | 1006 30 96 9100 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
| 1006 30 63 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |                 | R02         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |                 | R03         | EUR/t               | 141                              |
|                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
|                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |                 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              | 1006 30 96 9900 | R01         | EUR/t               | 130                              |
|                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |                 | A97         | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 |             |                     |                                  |                 | 064 and 066 | EUR/t               | 156                              |
|                 |             |                     |                                  | 1006 30 98 9100 | 021 and 023 | EUR/t               | 136                              |
|                 |             |                     |                                  | 1006 30 98 9900 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                |
|                 |             |                     |                                  | 1006 40 00 9000 | —           | EUR/t               | —                                |

(1) The procedure laid down in Article 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 applies to licences applied for under that Regulation for quantities according to the destination:  
 destination R01: 1 000 t,  
 all destinations R02 and R03: 1 151 t,  
 destinations 021 and 023: 584 t,  
 destinations 064 and 066: 5 527 t,  
 destination A97: 285 t.

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

R01 Switzerland, Liechtenstein, communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia.

R02 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, Ex-Spanish Sahara, Cyprus, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, West Bank/Gaza Strip, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Norway, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Russia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

R03 Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Bermuda, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore, A40 except the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Turks and Caicos Islands, A11 except Suriname, Guyana, Madagascar.

## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## COMMISSION

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 17 December 2002

**further clarifying Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 as concerns the principles for measuring prices and volumes in national accounts**

(notified under document number C(2002) 5054)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/990/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 359/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 2(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 contains the reference framework of common standards, definitions, classifications and accounting rules for drawing up the accounts of the Member States for the statistical requirements of the European Community, in order to obtain comparable results between Member States.

(2) It is necessary to improve the comparability between the Member States in the data for changes in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both with a view to the application of Article 2 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure <sup>(3)</sup> and the Resolution of the European Council on the Stability and Growth Pact of 16 June 1997 <sup>(4)</sup> and for the purpose of multilateral surveillance more generally.

(3) The implementation and supervision of Economic and Monetary Union require comparable, up-to-date and reliable information on the structure and developments in the economic situation of each Member State.

(4) The economic accounts in real terms, i.e. adjusted for price changes, are a fundamental tool for analysing a country's economic and budgetary situation, provided they are compiled on the basis of unique principles that are not open to different interpretations. To this end, the recommendations for the calculation of data at constant prices in the framework of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 should be deepened and strengthened.

(5) Commission Decision 98/715/EC of 30 November 1998 <sup>(5)</sup> clarifies Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 as concerns the principles for measuring prices and volumes. It defines a classification of methods for certain types of products into most appropriate methods, alternatives which may be used if the appropriate methods cannot be applied and methods which shall not be used.

(6) Decision 98/715/EC establishes a research programme for those products for which this classification is not stated. The results of the research programme, carried out jointly with the Member States, are now available. This Decision defines the classification in question taking into account the results of the research programme.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 310, 30.11.1996, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 58, 28.2.2002, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 6.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ C 236, 2.8.1997, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 340, 16.12.1998, p. 33.

- (7) This Decision should harmonise the price and volume measures in national accounts without prejudice to the existing legal framework for harmonised indices of consumer prices laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 <sup>(1)</sup> and its further ongoing or future development.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee and the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

##### **Objective**

The purpose of this Decision is to further clarify the principles for the measurement of prices and volumes contained in chapter 10 of Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 in view of the need to further harmonise price and volume measures in accordance with the results of the research programme provided for in Article 4 of Decision 98/715/EC.

#### *Article 2*

##### **Classification of methods**

A classification of methods into most appropriate methods, alternatives which may be used if the most appropriate methods cannot be applied, and methods which shall not be used is laid down in Annex I to this Decision for products and transaction categories for which this classification is not yet defined by Decision 98/715/EC.

#### *Article 3*

##### **Timetable of implementation of the classifications**

Annex II lays down the timetable of implementation of the classifications referred to in Article 2.

#### *Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2002.

*For the Commission*

Pedro SOLBES MIRA

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 257, 27.10.1995, p. 1.

## ANNEX I

1. **CLASSIFICATION OF METHODS**

The following classification of methods will be used throughout the remainder of this Annex:

A methods: most appropriate methods;

B methods: those methods which can be used in case an A method cannot be applied;

C methods: those methods which shall not be used.

2. **SOME DEFINITIONS OF METHODS**

*Model pricing.* This is where a model product is specified in some detail (usually based on real past products), then the contributory elements are re-priced in successive time periods. An example of this is in construction, where one can specify a typical family house, say, and then re-price all of the constituent elements (such as roof, foundations, kitchen unit) of that house in successive periods. For business services, there may be a standard (or generic) contract which can be used. The key criteria for the use of model pricing are:

- regular updating of the models used,
- representativeness of the models,
- use of actual prices charged, taking account of the producers' profit margins and any discounts offered to customers,
- formulation of the model in terms of outputs, not of inputs.

*Specification pricing.* This is where a real product is broken down into a number of key elements or components, which are priced, and then in successive periods, individual projects are examined and the key elements compared. Crucially, the elements should be separately identifiable, their qualities and impact on final performance of the product should be quantifiable, and prices should be available in different periods. This method differs from the 'model pricing' approach because no ideal models are actually specified.

*Charge-out rates and hourly fees.* In some cases payment can be related to the number of hours worked (for instance by a lawyer) instead of to the output delivered. In such a case, the charge-out rate (price charged per hour) can be used as a price indicator. Similarly, hourly fees can be calculated by dividing total turnover by number of hours worked.

Hourly fees and charge-out rate methods differ from input methods using wage rate indices in the fact that the operating surplus and other inputs including compensation of employees are included in turnover. In both methods, however, changes in the amount of work done per hour will be reflected as price changes rather than productivity changes.

The hourly fee method is best applied at a very detailed level, by defining the products in as much detail as possible, and by distinguishing between different types of labour.

*Representative pricing.* This term is used for methods — in particular for business services — where producing companies are asked to select some of their products that are representative for their total output. The prices received for those products are followed over time, as well as the characteristics of the products in order to control for quality changes.

3. **A, B AND C METHODS FOR OUTPUT BY PRODUCTS**3.1. **Within CPA D — Large equipment**

The major product items considered here are ships, aircraft, trains, oil rigs and machinery for specialist industries. Methods relying wholly on measurement of inputs, using unadjusted quantity indicators or based on unit value measures are considered as C methods.

Methods based on model pricing or specification pricing are considered as A methods if the criteria mentioned in section 2 of this Annex are satisfied.

Two alternative methods which can be employed:

- use of *international prices* can be a B method if the prices can be considered representative of the Member State's domestic production (at the most detailed product level) and cross-border trade flows; the markets must be competitive, the data properly stratified and weighted, a suitable method used for adjusting for exchange rate movements and foreign trade data should include second-hand equipment,
- use of specific and robust *quality adjustment* methods can be A or B methods depending on the suitability of the industry, though ideally they should be used in combination with the decomposition of major assets into their constituent elements.

For *ships*, the A method would be model pricing if the conditions of section 2 of this Annex are satisfied.

For *oil rigs*, the A method is the specification pricing approach to identify the modular elements of the rig, so long as adjustments for quality are applied to the elements. Pricing of the components with an adjustment for company margins and labour productivity would be considered a B method, as would use of an international index for certain types of ships — of large size and modular construction — which share the characteristics of oil rigs.

For *aeroplanes*, any method employed must be based on a careful stratification of the industry, must take into account the complex flows associated with cooperative projects, and must adjust for exchange rate changes where prices are quoted in US dollars. The A methods here are model pricing and the specification pricing approaches, and both should benefit from the predominance of commercial customers in the aeroplane market.

Model pricing and quality adjustment based on option prices (that is, estimating the marginal price of additional features) methods are both A methods for *trains*, provided that stratification at least extends to wagons/coaches/locomotives and to the different forms of propulsion technology.

For *special purpose machinery*, the A methods are model pricing and the specification pricing approaches, but appropriate quality adjustment methods can be used directly where the machinery is not suited for a decomposition method.

### 3.2. CPA 30.02 — Computers and other information processing equipment

An A method is deflation with a Producer Price Index (PPI) that uses an appropriate quality adjustment procedure.

B methods are less appropriate PPIs, e.g. with a less appropriate quality adjustment procedure.

Another possible B method is the use of information from the US hedonic price index for computers, provided it can be shown that it is sufficiently representative for the domestic prices. The most appropriate option in this case is to use the US prices of computer characteristics, and to use these to make explicit quality adjustments to price data collected domestically. An appropriate mechanism for taking into account different general price changes or exchange rate changes should be applied.

Proxy methods, such as using price indexes from other electronic products should be classified as C methods. Also, methods based upon unit values are C methods. The use of a price index that does not take account of quality changes is also a C method.

### 3.3. CPA 45 — Construction work

The use of input indices to deflate output is viewed as a C method. Volume methods (such as measuring cubic metres of construction, or the number of building permits issued) are also to be considered C methods.

There is a range of possible methods for estimating output price indices, which lead to A or B methods:

For *non-civil construction*:

- the 'actual prices' method takes data from real projects undertaken during the period, or adjusts tender price indices to match the relevant time period, and can be considered an A method provided that the constructions priced in different periods are directly comparable, or if the prices are suitably quality-adjusted when changes in the constructions being compared exist. This method will not be suitable if the projects are genuinely unique,

- the 'model pricing' method if the conditions of section 2 of this Annex are satisfied,
- the 'hedonic' method, which attempts to define the quality of a structure in terms of its characteristics and regress them against price, can be considered a B method.

*For civil engineering:*

These projects are generally large and unique. The principles set out in section 3.1 of this Annex on the pricing of unique products are equally applicable here, particularly the decomposition of the project into a set of more measurable components. Collecting detailed prices as part of the administrative control of public building contracts can be considered a B method if the data are representative.

*For repair and maintenance:*

A B method is to collect data on hourly rates or quotes for 'model' jobs from contractors, and to use these as indicators of price.

### 3.4. CPA 64 — Post and telecommunication services

#### 3.4.1. *Post and courier services*

The use of appropriate and representative PPIs that take account of quality changes would be an A method. For PPIs to be considered appropriate and representative they would need to cover the full range of services produced and take account of any discounts.

PPIs that do not cover the full range of services or do not take account of changes in quality would be a B method. Unit value indices (UVIs) for truly homogeneous products, would also be a B method. Volume indicator methods based on detailed indicators of the many types of services provided, for example number of letters/parcels broken down by different postage rate, are B methods.

The use of detailed Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) to deflate output other than that consumed by households can be a B method if price developments can be shown to be similar for households and businesses. Using detailed CPIs for business purchases where it is known that businesses receive discounts or purchase a different range of products than households would be a C method.

#### 3.4.2. *Telecommunication services*

The deflation of output by quality adjusted PPIs would be an A method. The use of PPIs where their coverage does not exactly match the products or where there is no adjustment for quality is a B method. UVIs for products that are entirely homogeneous, would also be a B method. The use of volume indicators that reflect the full range of outputs is a B method.

The use of detailed CPIs to deflate output other than that consumed by households can be a B method if price developments can be shown to be similar for households and businesses. Using detailed CPIs for business purchases where it is known that businesses receive discounts or purchase a different range of products than households would be a C method.

### 3.5. CPA 65 — Financial intermediation services, except insurance and pension funding services

#### 3.5.1. *Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)*

As there is no directly observable price or quantity that is truly representative of the output of FISIM from a purely theoretical viewpoint it seems currently impossible to identify a suitable A method for FISIM. Therefore, methods for measuring FISIM at constant prices have to be based on conventions, just as the methods for measuring FISIM in current prices. So far, there are basically two approaches (apart from input methods) to deflate FISIM, both to be considered B methods.

First, a detailed output indicator method could be constructed. The output indicators have to cover the activities that generate FISIM. Examples of possible indicators are numbers of bank accounts, numbers and value of loans and deposits, numbers of cheques processed, etc. However, important differences between the business market and the consumer market do exist and must be reflected by different output indicators for both markets. The value of FISIM has to be broken down by the different activities to provide the weights for aggregating the output indicators.

The second method is the application of base period interest margins on loans and deposits to the stocks of loans and deposits revalued (using a general price index such as the implicit price deflator for domestic final demand) to base period prices, as described in Council Regulation (EC) No 448/98 <sup>(1)</sup>. This method does not account for changes in quality in the actual service provided. It is necessary to deflate the stocks of loans and deposits by a general price index to remove the influence of price changes on the stock. Price indexes that can be considered acceptable for this purpose are, in order of suitability: the GDP deflator, the deflator of domestic final demand and the overall CPI.

### 3.5.2. *Financial intermediation outside FISIM*

When separate prices exist for any charged services, using a quality-adjusted output price index of a representative set of those services as a deflator is an A method. To be considered representative, price indices must cover a major part of the entire range of charged-for services. Where the activities are highly heterogeneous (e.g. retail banks, merchant banks and saving banks act very differently) the set of services must be selected for each part of the market for them to be considered representative. Not taking into account those differences is a B method. The price of packages of products may be included if they contain similar services throughout the market. When this is not the case a hedonic method or a model price approach are appropriate for comparing the price of those packages. The use of detailed volume indicators that reflect adequately the output would be B methods.

For *ad valorem* charges it is possible to construct price indices that reflect both changes in the percentage charged and the changes in value of the underlying asset (stock or flow) to which this percentage rate is applied. This is an A method. The use of volume indicators that reflect adequately the output would be B methods. Examples of suitable volume indicators for different products are:

- for the transfer of funds (payments, etc), the number of transfers or a volume indicator based on the amounts transferred is a B method,
- for money funds, using the amounts managed deflated by a general price index (as described in section 3.5.1) is a suitable volume indicator.

For financial leasing, the leasing price can mix service charges and FISIM. Where it is possible to separate the service charge from FISIM then appropriate price indices can be used to deflate the service charge element for this to be an A method. However, the use of output price indices to deflate the output of leasing in total should be considered a C method as it fails to measure the output from FISIM appropriately. The value of the outstanding credits deflated by a general price index (as described in section 3.5.1) would be a suitable volume indicator for a B method. Quality change here relates to the quality of the financial leasing service provided and not to any improvement in quality of the underlying asset.

Output prices or volume indicators that reflect a small limited range of financial products or services, input methods or use of a general price index are C methods.

### 3.6. **CPA 66 — Insurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security services**

It seems impossible to implement a concept of deflating insurance service output on the basis of output price statistics. The main reason is that there is no directly observable price or quantity that is truly representative of the output. An A method is therefore considered not possible.

A volume indicator method that makes use of detailed indicators, such as the acquisition and administration of policies and the administration of claims is a B method. Such a method (sometimes known as the direct service method) requires indicators at a very detailed level that take account of changes in the product mix.

The use of provisions adjusted for claims deflated by a general price index (as described in section 3.5.2) is also a B method.

For non-life insurance the number of policies, by product (household, motor vehicle, third party liability, etc.) and type of purchaser, also represent a suitable volume indicator for non-life insurance and is a B method. For life insurance and pension funds these methods are C methods.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 58, 27.2.1998, p. 1.

3.7. **CPA 67 — Services auxiliary to financial intermediation**

In the case of fixed fees, where separate prices exist for a charged-for service, current price output deflated by a PPI is an A method if changes in quality are reflected or a B method if quality change is not reflected.

For services paid for by *ad valorem* charges, the use of volume indicators is a B method. Such volume indicators can include number of transactions broken down by value size classes or deflated transaction amounts. For auxiliaries to insurance, volume indicators based on the number of insurance policies by type or deflated gross premiums, using a price index of gross premiums, is a B method.

3.8. **CPA 70 — Real estate services**

For services on a fee basis, where the fee is a percentage of a property price, a proper price index would combine the change in fee percentages and the change in house prices. This would constitute an A method. Instead of following actual prices the real estate agents could be asked to quote a price of selling, e.g. a standard dwelling. This model price approach could also be an A method provided the criteria set out in section 2 of this Annex are fulfilled.

Proxies (B methods) could be the use of a price index of investments in new dwellings or an index based on property values (house prices).

Less good, but still B methods, is the use of numbers of houses sold or numbers of transactions of notaries, if broken down by types of houses (e.g. by size).

For the part referring to letting of residential buildings, CPI information is usually available; this will constitute an A method. For letting of non-residential buildings, the use of PPIs on the basis of e.g. rents per m<sup>2</sup> office space is an A method, provided sufficient detail is available on different types of buildings and their quality.

Alternatively, the use of volume indicators relating to the volume of the stock of residential or non-residential property could be a B method. It might be necessary in this case to adjust for changes in the ratio of rented/owner-occupied dwellings.

Proxying the price changes of non-residential buildings by the CPI for residential buildings is a C method, unless it can be shown that the underlying assumption is realistic.

3.9. **CPA 71 — Renting services of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods**

An A method for these services would be to collect actual rental prices. For services supplied according to a contract it is necessary to control for changes in quality over time. It should be noted that changes in the quality of the item rented (i.e. not only of the rental service) should also be reflected in the volume of the rental services. For unique services, the use of model prices satisfying the criteria specified in section 2 of this Annex would also be an A method.

Regarding services supplied only to households, CPI information will often be available, and in that case making use of a CPI, adjusted to basic prices, will be an A method for deflating output. In the cases where services are supplied to both businesses and private households, use of a CPI to deflate output will be a B method.

If no observable price of the rental service exists the price index of the actual product can be considered a B method.

3.10. **CPA 72 — Computer and related services**

For packaged software, the A method is to deflate with an appropriate PPI. An appropriate quality adjustment procedure (e.g. based on hedonics) is essential.

Less appropriate PPIs will be B methods. Also, the use of the US index for packaged software, adjusted for exchange rate effects or different general price changes, will be a B method. Care should be taken however to reflect the different timings of releases of new software in the US and in Europe.

Use of a CPI for packaged software is a C method for the deflation of output.

For customised services (both hardware and software consultancy) an approach based on representative pricing (see section 2) could be explored and has the potential to constitute an A method. Another A method could be an approach based on model pricing, if the conditions of section 2 are fulfilled. The result of the model pricing approach could also be used as a proxy for the price of software produced on own-account (B method), if it can be shown that the own-produced software could also have been produced by an external company.

For the service of renting out programmers on a per diem basis, as a B method the charge-out rate could be used.

In view of the differences in the speed of quality changes, the use of an index for hardware to deflate software is a C method.

### 3.11. **CPA 73 — Research and development services**

An A method for research and development (R & D) does not exist. Neither collection of actual output prices from e.g. the research institutes nor 'model prices' makes sense since you cannot meaningfully price the same R & D output in two periods in succession.

For market output, charge-out rates or hourly fees (see section 2) are B methods.

The non-market part of R&D is production of collective services (see ESA95, point 3.85). See section 3.13 on CPA 75 for the definition of A, B and C methods for collective services.

### 3.12. **CPA 74 — Other business services**

#### 3.12.1. *CPA 74.11 — Legal services*

For standard type of services that are mostly carried out for households, such as drawing up contracts for buying houses, wills, marriage contracts, etc. ('notary' services) fixed tariffs often exist, which are often covered by the CPI. An index that follows these tariffs can be regarded as an A method. Furthermore, for these standard services, collecting volume indicators (number of contracts drawn up, etc.) will be a B method, unless a method is found to adjust these indicators for quality changes.

Part of the output of legal services is related to the cost of buildings, being part of the transfer costs of buying property. That means that a price or volume index related to those buildings could serve as a proxy for the price or volume of the legal services. Where a fixed fee is charged, it is sufficient to follow the change of this fee over time. Where the fee is a percentage of the price of the building, the price index should be a combination of changes in the fee percentage and changes in the price of the building. In both cases, it will be a B method, because quality changes are difficult to capture.

For services to businesses, there are two basic price mechanisms in this market: lawyers can be hired by the hour or for a fixed rate on the basis of a contract. For the former, charge-out rates or hourly fee approaches can be used as B methods. For the latter (services for a fixed rate on the basis of a contract), an A method would be to closely follow the prices of the contracts, e.g. following the representative pricing approach (see section 2 of this Annex), if the types of contract were homogeneous. A model pricing approach could also work well, and be an A method, provided the criteria in section 2 of this Annex are satisfied.

#### 3.12.2. *CPA 74.12 — Accounting, book-keeping and auditing services; tax consultancy services*

The A method for accounting services would be to construct deflators based on contract prices for a range of the most important services provided under contract by accountants, e.g. using the representative pricing approach (see section 2 of this Annex). It would be necessary to regularly monitor the services priced to ensure that external influences such as changes in accounting standards or changes in accounting requirements under legislation (e.g. for taxation returns) would not result in significant changes in the outputs being measured or in changes in the quality of the output. An A method can also be obtained with a model price approach.

Using quantity indicators such as the number of tax returns filed (classified by broad categories) would be a B method for part of the industry. Using charge-out rates or hourly fees would be a B method since it would miss out some of the productivity changes.

3.12.3. CPA 74.14 — *Business and management consultancy services*

An A method for these services would be the collection of actual contract prices. It will be necessary to control for changes in quality of the contracts over time.

Collecting model prices would be an alternative to collecting actual prices and the method would also be an A method if it satisfies the criteria set out in section 2 of this Annex.

For services carried out on a fee-per-hour basis the charge-out rates or hourly fees could be used to form a B method.

Using as a proxy an actual output price index for either legal services or accounting, bookkeeping, auditing and tax consultancy activities would — due to the common cost determinants for these different services — be a B method.

3.12.4. CPA 74.15 — *Management holding services*

Due to the peculiarity of this category of services, there is no A method here. As an exception to the general rule, a B method is to apply a detailed input method in the same way as described for collective services in section 3.13 of this Annex.

3.12.5. CPA 74.2 — *Architectural, engineering and related technical consultancy services*

Model prices provide an A method if the conditions of section 2 of this Annex are fulfilled.

Using charge-out rates or hourly fees can be considered as a B method. For mineral exploration an option is to use a volume measure, for example the number of test drills made, or area surveyed, though this would need to be broken down by type of mineral and method of exploration in order to be considered a B method.

3.12.6. CPA 74.4 — *Advertising services*

Advertising services consist of two distinct and significant services. In general terms these are 'Placement' — the selling of advertising space, whatever the media; and 'Creation' — excluding associated costs such as film production or photography services.

The A method for 'Placement' is to collect actual contract prices, using quotes such as price per second for TV advertising, cost of a half page newspaper advert, the price of a square metre of billboard space or the price of a 'button' on a web-page. It is important that the number of viewers of the advert is taken into account as a quality aspect. At least some attempt should be made to adjust for 'peak-time-viewing' differentials. Model prices would also be an A method, provided the conditions of section 2 are satisfied. Quantity measures could also be used but these would need to be compiled at a very detailed and representative level with quality changes accounted for to be an A method.

For 'Creation' contract prices would form an A method, however, care would need to be taken in the interpretation of the collected prices to ensure they did not include production costs. A model prices approach could also be considered as A, if it satisfies the criteria set out in section 2 of this Annex. Charge-out rates or hourly fees are B methods.

3.12.7. CPA 74.5 — *Labour recruitment and provision of personnel services*

Where the employee is paid by the recruitment agency, methods based on wage rate indices relating to the personnel hired out are B methods. An A method would include productivity and quality adjustments and also reflect the administrative costs imposed by the recruitment agency. To that extent contract prices, which include quotes for specific types of workers, would be A methods, provided quality changes are properly accounted for. Model prices could also constitute an A method, if the criteria set out in section 2 of this Annex are satisfied.

Where a percentage of the salary applies the above methods and classifications apply except in this case they should be combined with information on percentage fees. If information relating to percentages is not available then the use of wage rate indices could be considered a B method.

### 3.12.8. CPA 74.6 — *Investigation and security services*

The A method would be to collect actual contract prices. The services supplied under these contracts have to be closely monitored in order to control for quality changes if necessary. The use of model prices would also be an A method under the conditions of section 2 of this Annex.

For those services that are carried out on a fee-per-hour basis, charge-out rates or hourly fees could be used to form a B method.

Useful volume indicators for security services could be man-hours of surveillance or guarding and number of cases or clients served by private investigators. If sufficiently appropriate, these volume indicators can be B methods.

### 3.12.9. CPA 74.7 — *Industrial cleaning services*

For household services such as window cleaning and chimney cleaning, consumer price information could be used, as an A method for household consumption, and a B method for intermediate consumption.

For cleaning services, office areas (in m<sup>2</sup>) cleaned or similar indicators could be used. If these are not available, it can be assumed that the amount of cleaning work to be done is proportional to the total office area, or similar assumptions.

### 3.12.10. *Remaining services in CPA 74*

For those services in CPA 74 that are not listed explicitly in the sections 3.12.1 to 3.12.9 the classification into A, B and C methods can be derived from the general criteria of appropriate methods as specified in Decision 98/715/EC. In general, methods based on actual (contract) prices or model prices (under the conditions of section 2 of this Annex) are A methods. If services are paid for on a fee-per-hour basis, charge-out rate or hourly fees can be B methods. Volume indicators that are representative of the output of the services can also be B methods. Input methods are C methods.

## 3.13. CPA 75 — **Public administration and defence services, compulsory social security services**

### *Individual services*

For individual services, the only methods that will be able to meet the criteria for A or B methods are methods that measure output. Input methods are C methods.

An output indicator method is an A method if the indicators satisfy the following criteria:

- they should cover all services produced by the producer that are provided to external users, and only those; activities that are in fact ancillary to the main output should not be counted,
- they should be weighted by the costs of each type of output in the base year,
- they should be defined as detailed as possible,
- they should be quality-adjusted.

If the criteria are not fully satisfied, for example if the level of detail could be improved or if they do not take changes in quality into account, the method becomes a B method. If a volume indicator method does not really measure output but rather input, activity or outcome (unless outcome can be interpreted as quality-adjusted output), and/or if the coverage of the output is not representative, this method is a C method.

### *Collective services*

Most services within CPA 75 will be collective services. For collective services, the classification of methods is broadly the same as for individual services, with two important exceptions that are due to the difficulty in defining the output of collective services:

- input methods are B methods for collective services,
- the use of volume indicators of activity is a B method.

The use of a single input volume indicator is not a B method: if input methods are used, they should estimate the volume of each input separately, taking quality changes of the inputs into account, in particular of compensation of employees.

No additional productivity or quality adjustments to the sum of the volume of quality-adjusted inputs should be applied.

### 3.14. CPA 80 — Education services

Any A or B method should satisfy the following general criteria:

- complete or near-complete coverage,
- stratification at least to the following categories — pre-school, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary (general/vocational), higher education (university/other), and other education. In the case of higher education courses, there should be stratification by subject (for example differentiating science and medical courses from arts courses).

*Market Services* — An A method is deflating output by suitable PPIs for each type of education service. The price indices should take account of the quality of the service provided, and a check made to ensure that basic prices are used (i.e. including any subsidies on products).

A B method is to use appropriate CPIs, corrected to valuation in basic prices and reflecting the quality of the service provided.

If these methods are not available for market services, it is also acceptable to use the A and B output indicator methods described below for non-market services. Any input-based method would be considered a C method.

*Non-market services* — Since prices are not available, the only A method for non-market output is to use 'pupil hours' adjusted for quality as appropriate, with the stratification breakdown as above. The B method is to use pupil hours in the required level of detail without an adjustment for quality.

Use of numbers of pupils as a proxy for pupil hours is acceptable for these methods if it can be shown that the amount of hours that pupils spent in being taught is sufficiently stable. It is encouraged for tertiary education and distance learning.

Any input-based method is a C method, as is any method which does not use the minimum stratification breakdown, or which has incomplete coverage of the sector. Use of numbers of teacher hours would also be a C method.

### 3.15. CPA 85 — Health and social work services

#### 3.15.1. CPA 85.11 — Hospital services

##### Market output

Deflation of market output of hospitals by appropriate PPIs is an A method. The use of a CPI is also an A method provided prices are recorded gross of any reimbursements and the index is adjusted to basic prices (in case there are subsidies on products). If prices are recorded net, the use of a CPI is a C method. The use of a less appropriate PPI qualifies for a B method.

Output indicator methods which are classified as A or B below are also relevant for market output.

##### Non-market output

A distinction needs to be made between the different types of hospital services within CPA 85.11 to take account of the varying complexity of the different classes of services. In all cases input methods are C methods.

##### (a) Services to in - patients by general and specialised hospitals

The use of fully quality-adjusted volume indicators based on the classification of Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs) is an A method.

If only changes in the treatment mix by DRG are covered the requirements for a B method are fulfilled.

Methods which use the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) to classify discharges can also be a B method provided the diagnoses are recorded at a very detailed level and appropriate cost weights are used.

Use of crude output indicators like the simple number of discharges is classified as a C method.

(b) Hospital psychiatric services

Again, detailed DRG based indicators with full quality adjustment and appropriate cost weights are an A method.

DRG based indicators with only partial quality adjustment are B methods. A somewhat weaker method, but still to be considered as B, is the number of occupant days (days of hospitalisation) by level of care weighted together using representative cost information.

Output methods that do not distinguish levels of care at all are classified as C.

(c) Rehabilitation services in rehabilitation centres/hospitals

DRGs taking changes in quality fully into account are an A method.

If quality changes are captured only partially DRG based output indicator methods are classified as B methods. The same holds if the number of occupant days by level of care is used. If it can be demonstrated that the different rehabilitation services are relatively homogeneous then the simple number of occupant days could be accepted as a B method.

(d) Nursing services (under medical supervision)

Quality adjusted occupant days by level of care are the recommended A method. Different care levels can be captured directly by systematically applying classifications or indirectly by grouping institutions that provide the same level of care.

Unadjusted occupant days by level of care meet the requirements of a B method. In situations where there is relative homogeneity of services, the simple number of occupant days may be accepted as a B method.

3.15.2. CPA 85.12 — *Medical practice services*

Market output

The use of PPIs is an A method. The use of a CPI is also an A method provided prices are recorded gross of any reimbursements. CPIs which record prices net of reimbursements are a C method. All non-market output methods classified as A or B below are also appropriate.

Non-market output

The main distinction is between services by general practitioners on the one hand and services by specialists on the other.

(a) Services by general practitioners

The A method is the number of consultations by type of treatment, adjusted for changes in quality. In the case of proxy weights or only partial quality adjustment the number of consultations by treatment is a B method. The simple number of consultations can also be accepted as a B method if the different types of treatment are sufficiently homogeneous with regard to the resource requirements (similar cost weights).

(b) Services by medical specialists

The number of first visits broken down by type of specialist and type of treatment, quality adjusted and weighted with appropriate cost weights, is the A method. The same indicator without adjustment for quality would be a B method. If a distinction by type of treatment cannot be made the number of first visits is not the appropriate indicator. Under these conditions the total number of visits is considered to be a B method. The distinction between specialists is indispensable for a B method.

3.15.3. CPA 85.13 — *Dental practice services*

Most dental services are market services. An A method is the use of the CPI adjusted to basic prices and for quality changes. Prices must be recorded gross of any reimbursements and the CPI must be calculated at a sufficient level of detail. If prices are recorded net of reimbursements the use of a CPI is a C method. An output indicator method which meets the requirements of an A method is the quality adjusted number of treatments by type of treatment. As in the case of medical specialists the number of first visits can be assumed to indicate the number of complete treatments.

The number of first visits by type of treatment (not adjusted for changes in quality) is a B method. If a distinction by type of treatment cannot be made it is not meaningful to count only first visits. Under these conditions the total number of consultations (visits) is considered to be a B method.

3.15.4. CPA 85.14 — *Other human health services and CPA 85.15 — veterinary services*

Almost all of these services are provided as market services so that the use of the appropriate component of the CPI is the recommended approach. If an adjustment is made to basic prices this is an A method, if not a B method.

3.15.5. CPA 85.31 — *Social work services with accommodation*

For market output deflation by the appropriate component of the CPI (adjusted to basic prices) is the A method. Occupant days by type of institution and fully adjusted for changes in quality will also meet the requirements for an A method.

If a quality adjustment is not made a B method is obtained. Also the total number of occupant days may be classified as a B method.

3.15.6. CPA 85.32 — *Social work services without accommodation*

To the extent that these services are market services the use of the relevant CPI component adjusted to basic prices is an A method. Without this valuation adjustment to the CPI a B method is obtained.

The number of persons receiving care by level of care is an A method for non-market output. Using the total number of persons receiving care is considered a B method.

3.16. **CPA 90 — Sewage and refuse disposal services, sanitation and similar services**

A methods include the use of suitable PPIs where they are available, and output volume indicators (such as tonnes of refuse collected) adjusted for certain quality features of the service, such as regularity of collection and treatment of speciality refuse (e.g. toxic waste).

B methods include the use of detailed CPIs for both household and business consumption (where the evolution of prices for services to businesses is shown to be similar to services to households). For non-market services, use of output volume indicators would be considered a B method if those indicators provide good coverage and are sufficiently detailed.

3.17. **CPA 91 — Membership organisation services n.e.c.**

The A method here is to obtain detailed information on the provision of services actually provided to members, broken down into a fine detail and weighted by the costs of provision. For example, a professional organisation providing legal advice, conferences, examination and accreditation services to members would provide data on each of these activities, or a religious organisation would provide data on attendance at services or number of services held.

The B method is to use number of members as a proxy for output, but the different types of membership must be captured if they give significantly different entitlements to receive services, and it must be clear that the average use of services by members does not change significantly year on year.

**3.18. CPA 92 — Recreational, cultural and sporting services***Services provided to an audience*

The A method for services provided purely to households is to use detailed CPI series adjusted to basic prices as deflators for the value of tickets sold. The method would need to take account of discounted tickets, and any other features that will have a significant influence on quality (for example free programmes or telephone booking).

The B methods here are to use the CPI for services which are also provided to businesses (providing that it can be shown that this is a reasonable assumption), or to use the number of tickets sold broken down by type of seat and performance as a volume measure. In the event of ticket data being unavailable, the number of performances could be used as a B method.

*Libraries*

The A method for libraries is to combine output data on lending (broken down by major item type) with data on visits, adjusted for quality factors such as the range of reference material available. This combination is best achieved using a cost-weighted approach. Any market services provided need to be measured by value of sales deflated by an appropriate price index.

The B method for libraries is to use data on lending (broken down by major item type) as an indicator of the overall output of the library.

*Gambling and betting services*

The A method for gambling and betting services is to directly deflate service charge data by a price index of these services, with adjustments for quality changes as appropriate.

The B method for betting is to use the number of bets made as a volume indicator. Each type of betting outlet (telephone, internet, shops) should be distinguished and (ideally) different types of games should also be distinguished, with weighting provided by the proportion of total amount bet in the base period. The B method for casinos is to use data on the number of persons entering.

*Production and processing of films, radio and TV services*

B methods for film and TV/radio programming production are to collect prices for certain model products (e.g. half an hour of a domestic TV comedy, an hour of a radio documentary), or to use quantity data on programming broken down by major categories of programme and weighted by the share in value of total programming.

*News agencies*

The A method is to use a model pricing method based on subscriptions to a news service. The model pricing method should conform to the general principles set down in section 2 of this Annex.

The B method for news agencies is to use quantity and quality indicators employed by the firms themselves to measure output, so long as these can reasonably be compared across the industry and are stable in definition from one period to the next.

*Sports facilities*

The A methods here are to use detailed CPI data, adjusted to basic prices, or to use the number of tickets sold broken down by type of ticket and, if possible, activities undertaken. Some adjustment should be made for quality of the facilities, and paying spectators should be measured separately from participants.

The B method is to use tickets sold which are not broken down sufficiently to reflect the different types of services, or which use detailed CPI data which is not fully representative of the activities.

**3.19. CPA 93 — Other services**

This product division covers a very wide range of services; the major services included within this section are discussed below.

*Washing and dry cleaning services*

For households, CPI data could be available on these services (costs for using a laundromat, and for the dry cleaning of standard items). For business services, there is often a contractual relationship and suitable volume indicators may be number of kilograms of material washed or number of standard 'loads'. Use of the CPI and volume data are both considered B methods.

*Hairdressing*

This product is almost entirely provided to households and is captured by the CPI. The best method is to use a 'model price', where the model is a standard representative product such as a shampoo and cut. Use of CPI data represents an A method if an adjustment is made to basic prices.

*Funerals*

This product is entirely provided to households and is captured by the CPI. There are standard products available in the industry, so pricing is straightforward, and use of CPI data represents an A method if adjusted to basic prices.

*Other services*

These cover a variety of services, most of which are delivered as standard products (e.g. beauty treatment, dating agencies, astrologists, prostitutes), which can be priced in different time periods and a price index constructed. Use of these standard products would be an A method if all quality effects were taken into account, and a B method otherwise.

**4. A, B AND C METHODS FOR SOME TRANSACTION CATEGORIES****4.1. Intermediate consumption**

An A method for deflating intermediate consumption satisfies the following criteria:

- deflation takes place product-by-product,
- domestically produced products and imported products are deflated separately,
- either genuine price data on intermediate consumption are used, or, for domestically produced products, the A methods defined for each product (taking into account the different valuation basis) and for imported products the A methods described in the next section.

B methods may fail to distinguish between domestic produce and imports, or they use methods that are classified as B methods for those products.

If intermediate consumption is deflated at the aggregate level, without product detail, this is a C method. Also, if deflation methods are used that are classified as C methods for those products, these are C methods for intermediate consumption as well.

**4.2. Exports and imports of goods**

A methods should be based on the use of quality adjusted price indices for all exports and imports. The price indices should be consistent with the product classification used in the value data being deflated. Their valuation should correspond to the valuation used for the current price data, i.e. fob for exports and either fob or cif for imports.

Deflation with price indices that do not adequately reflect changes in quality should be considered B methods.

For product groups that are sufficiently homogeneous over time, UVIs can also be considered B methods. To determine the suitability of a UVI one should not simply rely on the understanding of the content of any particular trade group, but examine the volatility of the UVIs.

The suitability of PPIs needs to be assessed on a case by case basis before they can be considered appropriate. First of all, the coverage of the indices used should be appropriate. Where prices on the domestic and import market are similar, because of competition, then the direct use of PPIs can be considered as suitable, as there will be little difference in price. Where market conditions are such that domestic prices do not reflect adequately the price of imported or exported goods then PPIs will need to be adjusted to reflect these differences before they can be considered suitable as B methods. If movements in the exchange rate are the only factor that influence import or export prices then PPIs would need to be adjusted for this to be considered a B method. Where other factors influence prices then more complex adjustments to the PPI would be necessary before they can be considered suitable.

The use of foreign country export prices for the deflation of imports is a B method where the coverage of the product is exact and, where necessary, adjustments for exchange rate movements and for different changes in overall prices between the two countries have been made.

C methods would include the use of UVIs for insufficiently homogeneous product groups.

#### 4.3. Exports and imports of services

Appropriate methods for the estimation of prices and volumes for exports and imports of services should reflect the methods defined for output of each of these services. However, where price indices have been recommended these should reflect the actual export or import prices paid when these are used for the deflation of exports and imports of services.

For the expenditure of non-residents (either individuals or governments) on the domestic territory these should be deflated using CPIs consistent with the range of products that are purchased by non-residents for this to be an A method. If CPIs that have a narrower or wider coverage of products than those purchased by non-residents are used, this would be a B method.

For the expenditure of domestic residents abroad (individuals or government), the use of detailed and appropriate CPIs for the country visited, adjusted for exchange rates, would be an A method. The use of foreign country CPIs that have a wider or narrower coverage would be a B method.

For merchanting, which is a trade activity, the classification of methods for wholesale and retail trade margins is appropriate.

#### 4.4. Acquisition less disposals of valuables

The A method applicable to production of valuables is if there is a suitable PPI for an industry producing valuables, which is adjusted properly for changes in quality (this may be possible for the jewellery industry for example). For some types of valuables, a model or specification pricing approach could be an A method if it meets the criteria set out in section 2 of this Annex.

For services on a fee basis, where the fee is a percentage of a value of the articles handled, a proper price index would combine the change in fee percentages and the change in worth of (that particular subset of) valuables. This would constitute an A method.

B methods for production of valuables are comparison with closely related products (either domestically or internationally) such as a painting by the same painter, and decomposition into constituent elements (more suitable for jewellery and complex products).

B methods for commissions or trade margins are the use of an index-based on worth of valuables. Since mediation fees for valuables are often percentages of the worth of the valuables it is reasonable to think that both are correlated enough to constitute a B method. It is then implicitly assumed that the fee percentage is constant.

Less good, but still a B method, is the use of numbers of units of valuables traded, broken down by type. This is more appropriate for more homogenous products.

The use of a general price index is a C method.

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## ANNEX II

## TIMETABLE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLASSIFICATIONS

An implementation date of e.g. 2004 for a particular product means that annual constant price data submitted to Eurostat under Council Regulation 2223/96 in 2004 and afterwards should comply with the A/B/C classification defined for that product. Concretely, that means that from that date C methods are no longer allowed for that product.

| Group of products                                                                                                                     | Implementation date |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Large equipment                                                                                                                       | 2006                |
| CPA 30.02: Computers and other information processing equipment                                                                       | 2004                |
| CPA 45: Construction work                                                                                                             | —                   |
| CPA 64: Post and telecommunications services                                                                                          | 2005                |
| CPA 65: Financial intermediation services, except insurance and pension funding services                                              | 2005                |
| CPA 66: Insurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security services                                            | 2005                |
| CPA 67: Services auxiliary to financial intermediation                                                                                | 2005                |
| CPA 70: Real estate services                                                                                                          | 2004                |
| CPA 71: Renting services of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods                              | 2004                |
| CPA 72: Computer and related services                                                                                                 | 2005                |
| CPA 73: Research and development services - the market part                                                                           | 2006                |
| CPA 73: Research and development services - the non-market part                                                                       | 2004                |
| CPA 74: Other business services                                                                                                       | 2006                |
| CPA 75: Public administration and defence services, compulsory social security services - as far as collective services are concerned | 2004                |
| CPA 75: Public administration and defence services, compulsory social security services - as far as individual services are concerned | 2006                |
| CPA 80: Education services                                                                                                            | 2006                |
| CPA 85: Health and social work services                                                                                               | 2006                |
| CPA 90-93: Other community, social and personal services                                                                              | 2006                |
| Transaction category                                                                                                                  | Implementation date |
| Intermediate consumption                                                                                                              | 2006                |
| Exports and imports of goods - except large equipment                                                                                 | 2004                |
| Exports and imports of large equipment                                                                                                | 2006                |
| Exports and imports of services                                                                                                       | 2006                |
| Acquisition less disposal of valuables                                                                                                | 2006                |

**Exceptions granted:****Austria**

CPA 70 and 72: 2006

**Denmark**

CPA 75 (individual), 80 and 85: 2012

**Germany**

All product and transaction categories (as far as C methods are still used): 2005, except CPA 72: 2006

**Greece**

CPA 30.02, 73 (non-market), 75 (collective) and exports and imports of goods except large equipment: 2005, rest: 2006

**Spain**

CPA 70: 2005, CPA 30.02, 65, 66, 67, 72, 73 (non-market) and 75 (collective): 2006

**Ireland**

CPA 30.02: 2005, CPA 64, 65, 66, 67, 70 and 72 and exports and imports of goods except large equipment: 2006

**Luxembourg**

All products and transaction categories except CPA 71: 2006

**Portugal**

CPA 30.02, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70 and 72: 2006

**United Kingdom**

CPA 65: 2006

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## CORRIGENDA

**Corrigendum to Regulation (EC) No 2174/2002 of the European Central Bank of 21 November 2002 amending Regulation ECB/2001/13 concerning the consolidated balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/2002/8)**

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 330 of 6 December 2002)

On page 32, in the Annex, Table 1 should be replaced by the following:

Table 1

**Stocks**

Data required to be provided at monthly frequency

| BALANCE SHEET<br>ITEMS                  | A. Domestic                                                                                 |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            | B. Other participating Member States                                                        |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            | C.<br>Rest of<br>the world | D.<br>Not<br>allocated |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                                         | MFIs (3)<br><br>of which<br>credit<br>institutions<br>subject<br>to RRS,<br>ECB and<br>NCBs |     | Non-MFIs              |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            | MFIs (3)<br><br>of which<br>credit<br>institutions<br>subject<br>to RRS,<br>ECB and<br>NCBs |     | Non-MFIs              |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                            |                        |
|                                         |                                                                                             |     | General<br>government |                                | Other resident sectors |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                                                                                             |     | General<br>government |                                | Other resident sectors |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                            |                        |
|                                         |                                                                                             |     | Central<br>government | Other<br>general<br>government | Total                  | Other<br>financial<br>interme-<br>diaries +<br>financial<br>auxilia-<br>ries<br>(S. 123<br>+<br>S. 124) | Insurance<br>corpora-<br>tions and<br>pension<br>funds<br>(S. 125) | Non-<br>financial<br>corpora-<br>tions<br>(S. 11) | House-<br>holds +<br>non-<br>profit<br>institutions<br>serving<br>house-<br>holds<br>(S. 14<br>+<br>S. 15) |                                                                                             |     | Central<br>government | Other<br>general<br>government | Total                  | Other<br>financial<br>interme-<br>diaries +<br>financial<br>auxilia-<br>ries<br>(S. 123<br>+<br>S. 124) | Insurance<br>corpora-<br>tions and<br>pension<br>funds<br>(S. 125) | Non-<br>financial<br>corpora-<br>tions<br>(S. 11) | House-<br>holds +<br>non-<br>profit<br>institutions<br>serving<br>house-<br>holds<br>(S. 14<br>+<br>S. 15) |                            |                        |
| (a)                                     | (b)                                                                                         | (c) | (d)                   | (e)                            | (f)                    | (g)                                                                                                     | (h)                                                                | (i)                                               | (j)                                                                                                        | (k)                                                                                         | (l) | (m)                   | (n)                            | (o)                    | (p)                                                                                                     | (q)                                                                | (r)                                               | (s)                                                                                                        | (t)                        |                        |
| LIABILITIES                             |                                                                                             |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                                                                                             |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                            |                        |
| 10. MMFs<br>shares/units <sup>(6)</sup> |                                                                                             |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                                                                                             |     |                       |                                |                        |                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                   |                                                                                                            |                            |                        |