STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2003/004-938-06

1.2 Title: Development and strengthening of the national INTRASTAT system

1.3 Sector: Statistics

1.4 Location: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Smooth and timely implementation of the acquis in the field of statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (INTRASTAT).

2.2 Project purpose:

The project purpose is to prepare the INTRASTAT system to be operational in Slovenia after accession. This implies:

- Reinforcing the data processing chain by elaborating all its components in terms of methodology, equipment, software, integration with the Intrastat register and tax data, revised unit value index calculation, revised dissemination of external trade statistics, and staff properly trained for work on INTRASTAT;
- Improving co-operation with the providers of statistical information (PSIs) by organising additional information and communication campaigns, training and providing them with all the means necessary to comply with the requests of statistics and at the same time minimising their burden.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The objectives of the project follow:

- the priorities and intermediate objectives of the AP for 2001 under Annex, pt. 4, “Ability to assume the obligations of membership (Free movement of goods, Taxation)”
- the midterm priorities as laid down in the NPAA (4.1.12 Statistics; Action programme until the end of 2002; Policies: 4. Monetary, financial, trade and balance of payment statistics)
- Action Plan - Chapter 10 - Taxation: In need of particularly urgent action: Continue to develop IT systems so as to allow for the exchange of electronic data with the Community and its Member States.

2.4 Cross Border Impact: Not applicable

3. Description
3.1 Background and justification:

Statistical data on trade in goods are one of the most important economic indicators, which are used for support of economic and monetary policy, trade negotiations, market research and compilation of System of National Accounts (SNA) and Balance of Payment (BOP) statistics. In the EU the statistics of trade between Member states is produced by the so-called INTRASTAT system, introduced in 1993 as a consequence of the common market. INTRASTAT is one of the most complex statistical surveys in the European Statistical System by virtue of a large number of information providers and its link with the VAT information.

The operation of the INTRASTAT system in the Member States is compulsory on the basis of the following legislation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/91 with corresponding amendments and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1901/2000. After the accession of Slovenia to the EU the customs formalities on the EU borders will be abolished and for about 70-80% of its trade the customs declarations will no longer be available as source of data for external trade statistics.

It is therefore clear that timely implementation of the acquis related to INTRASTAT, which in practice means the setting up of the national INTRASTAT system, is of utmost importance. Since INTRASTAT has proved to be one of the biggest statistical challenges (complex methodology, big absorption of human, technical and financial resources, tight reporting deadlines for Eurostat and ECB, etc.) for the Member States, the Candidate Countries need special assistance and support (financial and know-how) of the EU in the phase of the implementation of INTRASTAT and in the beginning period of its regular operation. This support will fasten the setting up of the national INTRASTAT systems and diminish the inevitable difficulties linked to such a demanding task.

So far SORS has not included INTRASTAT in the national Phare programmes due to other urgent priorities and all preparatory activities were carried out in the framework of the multi-beneficiary programmes. In 2002 real work on the introduction of INTRASTAT started and the needs as regards the setting up of the new system, revision of external trade statistics because of the characteristics of the new survey, training of staff and providers of statistical information, etc. have been assessed.

Taking into consideration that the presumed date of accession may be earlier than full implementation of the 2003 Phare national programme and that part of work on INTRASTAT will have to be carried out before the start of this programme, SORS proposes a project that would further develop and strengthen all the components of the national INTRASTAT system, thus ensuring an efficient production of consistent, reliable and timely external trade data for national and European needs.

3.2 Linked activities:

In the field of external trade statistics Eurostat organised extensive support to Candidate Countries in the form of several multi-country projects, mostly oriented to the transfer of know-how as a pre-condition for complete harmonisation in this area. The Phare 1997 pilot project (harmonisation of EXTRASTAT) and Phare 1999 pilot project (preparatory work for the introduction of INTRASTAT) are already completed. The Phare 2000 or the so-called Enlargement Project is now running and two other projects (Phare 2001 and Phare 2002) are still in the planning phase.

The aim of the running pilot project is the setting up of the pillars of the national INTRASTAT systems and carrying out the INTRASTAT pilot survey. The Phare programme for 2001 will give additional technical assistance closely before the accession and in the first year and a half after
the accession, while the programme for 2002 is going to concentrate on quality improvement issues.

The proposed project to be realised with the support of the National Phare 2003 budget will complement, without overlapping, the on-going and planned multi-beneficiary activities, due to Eurostat’s co-ordination role in all projects. Multi-beneficiary projects concentrate on more general issues, while national Phare 2003 project is shaped to national needs and it will help to implement the transferred know-how in practice.
3.3 Results:

(1) Methodological definition of the complete INTRASTAT survey and data processing chain in the form of documentation for the elaboration of software applications for data production

Tangible results: Written methodological requirements for the complete INTRASTAT survey and data processing such as the contents of the national INTRASTAT form, scope and contents of the INTRASTAT register, threshold management, definition of validity and plausibility data controls, reminder procedures etc.

(2) Successfully accomplished information and communication (preliminary surveys or polls) campaigns and other activities for the companies liable to report for INTRASTAT

Tangible results: Feed back data from companies - necessary to complement the INTRASTAT register and for the overall better organisation of the INTRASTAT data production; a basic INTRASTAT information package (including an INTRASTAT website, notices in the most important newspapers, etc.) to be presented to the companies and to public and users in general

(3) Provision of sufficient and adequate technical equipment to fully support the operation of the INTRASTAT system: software (SW) licenses as Oracle and Oracle related SW, hardware (HW) as servers, backup and archiving equipment, UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) and air-condition (climate) equipment, communication and other technical equipment that will prove to be necessary for implementation and smooth operation of INTRASTAT

Tangible results: installation of software and technical equipment

(4) Elaboration of tailor-made software for all phases of the INTRASTAT data processing chain with particular emphasis on data coverage and data quality controls and error corrections, functionality of the register and integration of all the components from data capture to approved INTRASTAT data into functional and effective data production

Tangible results: Operating software covering the whole data processing chain

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1 It must be taken into consideration that a completely new information system will be installed (SW and HW) with its own data bases located on apposite servers and with all accompanying equipment necessary for communications (companies-customs administration-statistical office) and for normal operation. The present technical equipment only covers the existing needs of Extrastat and other statistical surveys and will not be able to support the operation of Intrastat.

2 As regards commercial SW for INTRASTAT in the EU the situation is the following:
(a) there are two basic ready-made SWs for electronic data capture, the so-called IDEP (developed on the Community level and used by most Member States) and IRIS (developed in NL as a “national version of IDEP”). IDEP is free of charge for users, but only until the end of 2004 when the central maintenance (performed by Eurostat) will be abolished and the Member States will have to provide by themselves for up-grades and annual updates of IDEP or stop using it. However, even IDEP has to adapted to national INTRASTAT forms and each Member State uses its own national version which cannot be directly implemented in another Member State;
(b) there is no commercial SW for other phases of the INTRASTAT data processing chain which represent the largest part of data production system e.g. integration of different inputs (key-in or Optical Character Reading (OCR) from paper, electronic data capture, web form, etc.) into a uniform input, batch and on-line data controls based on the INTRASTAT form, SW for the INTRASTAT register and for activities linked to the register as updating of the register with tax data, data coverage control and reminder procedures, etc. During Eurostat’s seminars and other trainings dedicated to INTRASTAT it was stressed that each country has to “reinvent” the system to a certain extent for several reasons: the INTRASTAT legislation allows for national optional data (the national INTRASTAT forms differ from one country to another), data capture differs from one country to another, the “tax data input” is not uniform, etc. Even in the case of two methodologically identical INTRASTAT systems a direct transposition (with no adaptations) from one country to another would not be possible because of different electronic environments.
(5) Revision (adjustment) of the unit value index calculation and revision (adjustment) of the external trade data dissemination system according to the needs and methodological features of INTRASTAT

Tangible results: Revised methodology of unit value index calculation, revised external trade statistics publications and other forms of data dissemination (e.g. external trade data bases on Internet, etc.)

(6) Staff properly trained for the operation of the national INTRASTAT

(for all fields of activities e.g. register management and reminder procedures, data collection, validation and control, help desk support)

Tangible results: Manual for the staff containing the necessary methodological and practical aspects of how to operate the national INTRASTAT

(7) Intra-Community operators (i.e. companies trading within the Community) properly trained to fully comply with their data providing obligations (incl. both practical and methodological issues).

Tangible result: Handbook for intra-Community operators and course manual.

3.4 Activities:

In connection with Result (1)

(1.1) Study of the EU methodology, legislation and other documents available related to INTRASTAT

(1.2) Analyses of national external trade data and available tax data for the purpose of defining the national INTRASTAT methodology (e.g. data coverage and the threshold management, contents of the national Intrastat form, etc.) and the “link with the VAT” aspect of INTRASTAT

(1.3) Preparation of methodological requirements (based on acquis for INTRASTAT and on agreed national options, where applicable) for SW application programming

To be finished by the end of 2004

In connection with Result (2)

(2.1) Planning and implementation of an intensive information and communication campaign (starting shortly before the accession and continuing during the first year and a half after the accession) for the target group of enterprises liable to report on INTRASTAT

(2.2) Advertising campaigns for users of external trade data and public in general

(2.3) Preparation of a basic INTRASTAT information package

To be finished by end of June 2005

In connection with Result (3)

3 About 25 people of the customs administration working on data capture, data control, help desk, reminders’ procedures, contacting the companies and updating of the INTRASTAT register and 4 people of SORS (Department of external trade statistics) dealing with methodology, supervision of data processing and the INTRASTAT register, help desk and data dissemination (total 29-30 people)

4 In Slovenia the total number of intra-Community operators that will have to report for Intrastat will be about 5200-5300. All these companies will receive written information and guidelines by mail and will have the possibility to participate to seminars organised on the regional basis or address SORS to get additional information.
(3.1) Analysis of the current situation and assessment of technical needs related to the implementation of INTRASTAT

(3.2) Purchase and installation of the equipment

To be finished by end of September 2004
In connection with Result (4)

(4.1) Short-term technical assistance (TA) of EU experts on location and 1 study visit of IT staff and statisticians (total 4 persons) to a Member State (if it proves to be necessary)
(4.2) Performing the programming work on the basis of methodological and technical requirements defined by SORS
(4.3) Testing of the software with subsequent corrections of possible mistakes and further adjustments on the basis of test results
(4.4) Preparation and handing over of SW documentation and training of SORS staff for the maintenance of the SW applications

To be finished by the end of 2004

In connection with Result (5)

(5.1) Analysis of the current situation and assessment of needs related to the implementation of INTRASTAT
(5.2) Short-term TA of EU experts on location and 1 study visit of statisticians dealing with methodology (total 2 persons) to a Member State (if it proves to be necessary)
(5.3) Adaptation of the procedure for unit value index calculation and of the current dissemination system (i.e. revision of standard tables, publications, databases, etc.) to specific features of INTRASTAT
(5.4) Printing (editing) of results in various publications, on-line data bases and other information media containing external trade data

To be finished by end of June 2005

In connection with Result (6)

(6.1) Short-term TA of EU experts on location and 1 study visit to a Member State for staff dealing with INTRASTAT from SORS and the Customs administration (total 4 persons) on the organisation of work in the INTRASTAT system
(6.2) Specialized, practical training courses for the operative staff on the main activities to be carried out (register management, data collection, reminder procedures, help desk support, data validation and control, processing and dissemination) carried out by SORS and the Customs organisation
(6.3) Preparation of the Manual for the staff containing the necessary methodological and practical aspects of how to operate the national INTRASTAT

To be finished by the end of 2004

In connection with Result (7)

5 The study visits carried out under Phare 1997 MC focussed mainly on the methodological and organisational aspect of INTRASTAT. This study visit would be dedicated to the technical aspect of INTRASTAT. The presence of both IT staff and statisticians is justified by the fact that statisticians have to write methodological requirements for SW programming which is much easier if they understand the basic technical aspect of the information system to be created.
6 Statisticians dealing with unit value index calculation and dissemination
7 A study visit for staff from the Customs administration (as they started to co-operate with SORS on INTRASTAT after the two study visits under Phare 1997 MC had already been carried out) and new staff of SORS engaged to work on Intrastat would be very useful to get a realistic picture of the operation of INTRASTAT.
(7.1) Specialised training courses on how to declare INTRASTAT data organised for intra-
Community operators liable to report for INTRASTAT
(7.2) Preparation of the Handbook for intra-Community operators and course manual
(7.3) Training of national experts-trainers of intra-Community operators

To be finished by end of June 2005

3.5 Lessons learned

SORS participated in three Phare national programmes: Phare 1995 (SL-9502.02), Phare 1998
(SL-9803.01) and Phare 2000 (SI-0002.03.01). Phare 1995 aimed at the modernisation of the
statistical information system (HW, SW and related training) and is not relevant for the proposed
adaptation of the collection of statistics to the changing requirements in the Areas of Economic and
Monetary Union, including agriculture and structural funds statistics; Phare 2000 – integrated
regional indicators and structure of earnings statistics) and although not including external trade
statistics, they can be treated as related to the proposed project through the implicit common goals:
to focus on support to the accession process, including compliance with AC and strengthening of
the institutional capacity of the Statistical Office.

According to the common “Phare Assessment of the European Programme Report” (Report No.
R/SL/STA/99101) report for both Phare 1995 (final report) and Phare 1998 (intermediate report,
because the programme was still running at the time of reporting) both programmes had contributed
to the upgrading of the capability of the Statistical Office and the professional approach to the
planning and implementation of the activities of Phare 1998 was likely to lead to the achievement of
the immediate objectives of the project. In fact the final realisation of Phare 1998 turned out to be
satisfactory and in line with the proposed objectives. The interim evaluation report on Phare 2000
(Interim Evaluation No. SI/STA/02.133) is still in the draft version and has not yet been officially
confirmed by the Commission, but it estimates the current results of the project as satisfactory and
in line with the objectives and planned activities.

Conclusions and recommendations have been taken into account into project design of this project
by first identifying the statistical and overall users’ needs and then from this point of view cover the
whole Intrastat information system from the methodological, organisational and technical aspect
and also those features of Extrastat which are linked to the implementation of Intrastat
(dissemination, unit value indices). The final goal - to be able to produce timely and accurate
external trade data for national, european and international needs soon after the accession - was
followed when detailing each item and identifying the needs, activities, results and indicators of
achievement.

4. Institutional Framework

In Slovenia the institution responsible for the introduction and operation of INTRASTAT is SORS.
However, in May 2002 SORS signed an agreement with the Customs administration to share the
work on INTRASTAT, namely the setting up of the system and execution of the pilot survey. This
agreement foresees the preparation of a new agreement, which would extend the co-operation
between the two institutions to the regular INTRASTAT survey after the accession.

According to the agreement the Customs administration will cover the first phases of the data
processing chain: data collection, data coverage control, reminders and contacting with
providers of statistical information, help-desk for providers of statistical information, basic data
quality controls and error corrections, minor updates of the INTRASTAT register, transfer of approved data to SORS.

The responsibility of SORS will be: co-operation with the Tax administration to guarantee regular deliveries of tax data after the accession, adaptation of the national statistical legislation to legal requirements of Intrastat, definition of the national INTRASTAT methodology on the basis of the acquis and of the results of the analyses of national external trade (and tax) data, management of the INTRASTAT register in co-operation with the Customs administration, information campaigns for providers of statistical information in co-operation with the Customs administration, preparation of all information material for the providers of statistical information, help-desk, follow-up of the development of INTRASTAT methodology and legislation, additional quality controls of Intrastat data and feed-back to the Customs administration, merging of intra and extra data and data dissemination including deliveries of monthly data to Eurostat.

The agreement between SORS and the Customs administration was discussed in the governmental committees. In view of the future tasks and responsibilities related to the accession and its intention to accept shared responsibility for Intrastat the Customs administration prepared a proposal for the administrative reorganisation which was approved by the government on 16 January 2003. The new organisation includes a special unit for Intrastat. The customs administration has also prepared the proposal for the amendment of the Law on the Customs Administration which now includes the new task of collecting and processing statistical data for Intrastat. This proposal has already entered the regular procedures for law amendments.

The third party in the implementation and operation of the national INTRASTAT system is the Tax administration, which is obliged, in line with the requirements of the INTRASTAT legislation, to provide regularly to SORS after the accession tax data necessary to run the system. An agreement was signed (in June 2002) with the Tax administration and the Ministry of Finance on exchange of data, defining the obligations and rights of the parties involved. Two representatives of the Tax administration were included in the project council (monitoring body) and project working group for the implementation of the national Intrastat which enables co-operation and exchange of information. SORS submitted to the Tax administration a detailed description of tax data that are necessary for Intrastat and so far the harmonisation of tax legislation has proceeded in line with these requirements.

The CFCU is organised within the Ministry of Finance and is responsible for contracting.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare</th>
<th>Support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phare</td>
<td>Support</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SORs proposes parallel co-financing for staff costs, material costs and depreciation of the equipment (all related to resources used for the implementation of INTRASTAT).
2 contracts:

1 service contract covering definition of methodological requirements, information and communication campaigns, programming of the SW applications, revision of unit value index calculation and of dissemination of ext.trade statistics, training of staff dealing with INTRASTAT, training of intra-Community operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost 1</th>
<th>Cost 2</th>
<th>Cost 3</th>
<th>Cost 4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 service contract</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>294,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,174,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 supply contract covering purchase of SW licenses and HW</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>294,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>368,000</td>
<td>1,468,000</td>
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<td>% of the Total Budget</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Value Added Tax is not included in the Phare contribution or in the National Co-financing

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

*CFCU: Ministry of Finance*

Beethovenova 11
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

*PAO: Mr. Peter Škofic*

Phone: +386 1 478 62 05
Fax: +386 1 478 62 04
E-mail: peter.skofic@mf-rs.si

6.2 Contracting Authority

*Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia*

Vožarski pot 12
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

*Contact person: Mrs. Frida Braunsberger*

Phone: +386 1 241 51 42
Fax: +386 1 241 53 44
E-mail: frida.braunsberger@gov.si

6.3 Twinning

On the basis of experience with other Phare projects technical assistance is considered a more appropriate form for the implementation of Phare projects than twinning because of:

- limited availability of European experts for long-term assignments
- series of short-term consultations suits the project purposes more than twinning
easier allocation of financial means for specific national priorities.

The now running Phare 2000 national programme (SI-0002.03.01) is organised as conventional technical assistance.

6.4 Non-standard aspects  Not applicable

6.5 Contracts

1 service contract in the amount of  880,000 €
1 supply contract in the amount of 220,000 €

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of Tendering   August 2003
7.2 Start of Project Activity   December 2003
7.3 Project Completion   June 2005
8. Equal Opportunity

Equal participation of men and women during the implementation and operation of the project will be assured. However, it must be taken into consideration, that more than two thirds of the employees in SORS are women.

9. Environment

Not applicable

10. Rates of Return

Not applicable

11. Investment criteria

Not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

A new agreement between SORS and the customs administration, extending the co-operation (share of work) to the regular INTRASTAT survey will have to be prepared and signed in the second half of 2003. This agreement is an important pre-condition for the operation of the INTRASTAT system after the accession. As it had already been foreseen in the existing agreement and the interest of both institutions for such organisation of the national Intrastat is very strong (SORs cannot employ new staff, the Customs administration will have redundant staff) it should be concluded as planned.

As regards the financial aspect of setting up the INTRASTAT system co-financing by Phare is necessary to assure its timely implementation and, after the accession to the EU, a satisfying quality of national data on intra-Community trade. Without Phare funding, harmonisation with the acquis related to intra-Community trade will be seriously hindered, which will result in lack of compliance with national, Eurostat’s and ECB’s requirements related to external trade data.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

Annex 1: Phare log frame
Annex 2: Detailed Implementation Chart
Annex 3: Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule
Annex 4: Reference to feasibility / pre-feasibility studies
## Annex 1: Phare log frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>Sheet No</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Development and strengthening of the national INTRASTAT system</td>
<td>2003/004-938-06</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contracting period expires</strong> 30/11/2005</td>
<td><strong>Disbursement period expires</strong> 30/11/2006</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total budget:</strong> 1.468 million €</td>
<td><strong>Phare budget:</strong> 1.1 million €</td>
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### Overall objective

**Smooth and timely implementation of the acquis in the field of statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (INTRASTAT)**

### Objectively verifiable indicators

**External trade statistics in Slovenia harmonised with the acquis related to statistics of trade between Member States (by end of June 2005)**

**Sources of Verification**
- Eurostat Unit C/4, progress reports

### Project purpose

**Prepare Intrastat system to be operational in Slovenia**

- Reinforce the data processing chain in terms of methodology, equipment, software, integration with the register and tax data, revised unit value index calculation and dissemination, properly trained staff;
- Improve all cooperation with the providers of statistical information to comply with the requests of statistics and at the same time minimise their burden.

**Objectively verifiable indicators**

- Regular monthly production of INTRASTAT statistics and monthly deliveries of INTRASTAT data to Eurostat after the accession for Comext, ECB requirements and Eurostat’s publications (by the end of 2004)

**Sources of Verification**
- Eurostat Unit C/4, progress reports and monitoring reports for the Phare programme, monthly results disseminated on national level

**Assumptions**
- Government support and management support in the institutions involved in the implementation of INTRASTAT
- In the field of external trade statistics absolute priority given to the implementation of Intrastat

### Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Information and communication campaign successfully accomplished (by end of June 2005), intra-Community operators properly trained | Progress reports and monitoring reports of the Phare programme | Government support and management support in the institutions involved in the implementation of INTRASTAT

**Assumptions**
- In the field of external trade statistics absolute priority given to the implementation of Intrastat
(1) Methodological definitions  
(2) Accomplished information and communication campaigns  
(3) Provision of HW and SW licenses  
(4) Elaboration of software for INTRASTAT data processing  
(5) Revision of unit value index calculation and the external trade data dissemination system and its adjustments to INTRASTAT  
(6) Staff properly trained for the operation of INTRASTAT  
(7) Intra-Community operators properly trained for reporting

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
(1) Written methodological requirements (by the end of 2004)  
(2) Basic INTRASTAT information package, feedback information (by end of June 2005)  
(3) Installed and operating equipment (by end of September 2004)  
(4) Operating software (by the end of 2004)  
(5) Revised UV index calculation and ext. trade statistics data dissemination system (by end of June 2005)  
(6) Operation manual, schedule and draft of training programmes; training reports (by the end of 2004)  
(7) PSIs properly trained; Handbook for PSIs elaborated (by end of June 2005)  
\hline
Progress reports, monitoring reports, data quality analyses, publications, documentation
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1.1) Study of EU methodology, legislation, other documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 contracts covering services and supply, national cofinancing</td>
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<td>(1.2) Analyses of national external trade and tax data</td>
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<td>(1.3) Preparation of methodological requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2.1) Planning and implementation of the information and communication campaigns</td>
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<td>(2.2) Advertising campaigns for users of ETS and general public</td>
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<td>(2.3) Preparation of the basic INTRASTAT information package</td>
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<td>(3.1) Assessment of technical equipment needs</td>
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<td>(3.2) Purchase and installation of the equipment</td>
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<td>(4.1) Study visits and TA of EU experts</td>
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<td>(4.2) Performing of the programming work</td>
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<td>(4.3) Testing of the software, corrections, adaptations</td>
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<td>(4.4) Project documentation and training of SORS staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5.1) Assessment of UV index calculation and dissemination needs related to INTRASTAT</td>
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<td>(5.2) Study visits and TA of EU experts</td>
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<td>(5.3) Adaptation of unit value index calculation and the current dissemination system to INTRASTAT</td>
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<td>(5.4) Printing (editing) of results on information media</td>
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<td>(6.1) Study visits and TA of EU experts</td>
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<td>(6.2) Specialised training courses for operative staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6.3) Preparation of Manual for the staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7.1) Training courses for intra-Community operators</td>
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<td>(7.2) Preparation of the Handbook for intra-Community operators and course manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7.3) Training of national experts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Preconditions**

- Timely harmonisation and implementation of the VAT legislation in order to be able to use VAT data for INTRASTAT purposes after the accession (it is planned that the national VAT legislation should be completely harmonised by 1 July 2003)
Annex 2: Detailed Implementation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methodological definitions</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information and communication campaigns</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of HW and SW licenses</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programming of SW applications</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision of unit value index calculation and of dissemination of ext. trade statistics</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training of staff dealing with INTRASTAT</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of intra-Community operators</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>D</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

D: Design
T: Tendering and contracting
I: Implementation
Annex 3: Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule

**Cumulative Contracting Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</table>

**Cumulative Disbursement Schedule**

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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>836,000</td>
<td>616,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4: Reference to feasibility / pre-feasibility studies

The introduction of Intrastat has been discussed in the framework of the Global Assessment (second half of 2001). Eurostat has been informed about the assessment of the situation, on-going activities and work plans through regular reporting of Candidate countries and also through visits of his experts on location. No formal feasibility/pre-feasibility study has been done so far in Slovenia, but detailed documentation with work plans, timetables and reports is available.