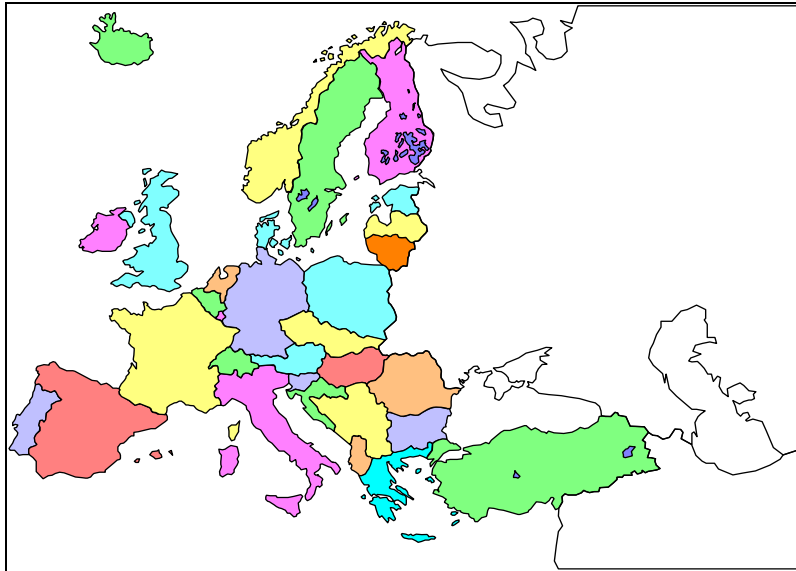


**Doing Business
in Italy**



INPACT

International Network of Professional Accountants

PREFACE

The information in this booklet was prepared by ASSOCIAZIONE INPACT ITALIA, the Italian member firm of INPACT International. It was written to provide readers with a quick overview of the Italian business environment. Specific business and tax questions arising in practice may have ramifications that are beyond the scope of this booklet, and readers are well advised to get current and detailed information from experienced professionals.

This booklet reflects information current at December 2000. Every effort has been made to ensure that the facts mentioned are correct at the time of publication. However, no responsibility from acting as a result of any material in this publication can be accepted.

INPACT International is a voluntary grouping of independent firms of accountants. INPACT International is affiliated with INPACT Americas in North America, Canada and Argentina, another grouping of firms of accountants in that territory. Referrals between member firms of INPACT International, and between member firms and members of INPACT Americas, are made, and services are rendered, on the basis that each member firm of INPACT is liable only for its own work on behalf of its clients. INPACT International has also member and correspondent firms in Far East Asia.

CONTENTS

INPACT International Member Firms in Europe	8
INPACT Member Firms in Italy	10
1 - INTRODUCTION	13
2 - BUSINESS ENTITIES	15
20. STRUCTURES OF BUSINESS ENTITIES	15
200. Common Italian limited companies	15
201. Requirements of s.r.l. and s.p.a.	16
202. Partnership	21
General partnership (società in nome collettivo - s.n.c.)	21
Limited partnership (società in accomandita semplice - s.a.s.)	21
Partnership Limited by shares (società in accomandita per azioni - s.a.p.a.)	22
203. Other business entities	22
Joint venture	22
Intercompany partnership (G.E.I.E.)	23
Co-operative company	23
Sole proprietorship (Ditte individuali)	24
21. STRUCTURES USED BY FOREIGN INVESTORS	24
Branch or secondary office	24
Tax representative	24
22. SETTING UP A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY (s.r.l. or s.p.a.)	25
Contributions	25
Drafting of the Articles of Association	25
Registration procedures	25
23. REORGANIZATION, MERGER AND DIVISION OF COMPANIES	26
Reorganization of companies with legal status	26
Merger	26

	Italy
Division	27
3 - FINANCE AND INVESTMENT	28
30. EXCHANGE CONTROLS	28
31. INVESTMENT INCENTIVES	28
310. Financial and tax incentives	28
311. Company incentive	28
32. BANKING SYSTEM	29
320. Central Bank	29
321. Commercial banks	29
322. Other financial institutions	30
33. ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING	30
330. Legislative background	30
331. Accounting requirements	31
Books and records	31
Accounting principles	31
Financial Statements	32
Audit requirements	33
Reporting, disclosure and filing requirements	35
4 - TAXATION	36
40. TAX SYSTEM	36
400. Principal taxes	36
Direct taxes	36
Indirect taxes	36
Duties (tasse)	37

41. TAX ON BUSINESS	37
410. Corporate tax	37
410.1 IRPEG	38
Taxable entities	38
Taxable income	39
Fringe benefits	39
Non capitalized repairs and maintenance expenses	39
General provision for bad debts	39
Depreciation	40
Anticipated depreciation	40
Income	40
Carryover of losses	41
Dividends	41
Fee to Directors	41
410.2 IRAP	42
Taxable entities on mainly: all business liable to V.A.T.:namely	42
Taxable value	42
411. Taxation of foreign companies	43
Branches of foreign companies	43
Dividends from non-resident companies	43
42. TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS	44
420. Income tax (IRPEF)	44
General	44
Taxable income	44
Taxation of non-resident	45
Deductions from taxable income	45
5 - LABOUR LAW AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM	47
50. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT	47
51. WORKING CONDITIONS	47

The member firms of INPACT - International Network of Professional Accountants, provide accounting, audit, tax and management consulting services in Europe and through affiliated organisations in USA and Asia.

This brochure is one in a series of country profiles prepared for exclusive use by clients of member firms and their professional staff.

Additional copies may be obtained from
ASSOCIAZIONE INPACT ITALIA
Corso Italia, 6
20122 - Milano
Italy

Telephone: + [39] (02) 72011707
Fax: + [39] (02) 72011707
E-mail: inpact@libero.it

Chairwoman: Laura Restelli

(c) ASSOCIAZIONE INPACT ITALIA
and INPACT International Ltd, 2000
All rights reserved.

INPACT International Member Firms in Europe

AUSTRIA	ITALY
BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
CYPRUS	MALTA
DENMARK	NETHERLANDS
DUTCH WEST INDIES	NORWAY
FAROE ISLANDS	PORTUGAL
FRANCE	RUSSIA
GERMANY	SPAIN
GIBRALTAR	SWEDEN
GREECE	SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY	TURKEY
ICELAND	UKRAINE
IRELAND	UK - ENGLAND
ISLE OF MAN	UK – NORTHERN IRELAND

INPACT is also represented in the USA, Canada, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela by member firms of INPACT AMERICAS and through member and correspondent firms of INPACT International in Far East Asia.

All members listed are independent firms.

INPACT Member Firms in Italy



INPACT Member Firms in Italy:

ANCONA

Studio Mancinelli
Via Caduti del Lavoro, 40
60131 - Ancona
Phone: [39] (071) 28 66 628
Fax: [39] (071) 28 66 630
E-mail:
studio@studiomancinelli.com
Contact Partner: Maurizio
Bastianelli and Loris Mancinelli

BOLOGNA

Studio Paolo Simoni Dottori
Commercialisti Associati
Via D'Azeglio, 27
40123 - Bologna
Phone: [39] (051) 23 37 41
Fax: [39] (051) 22 59 55
E-mail: simdocom@tin.it
bragaglia@alinet.it
Contact Partners: Antonio
Bragaglia and Alberto Ferrari

CROTONE

Studio Commerciale Dott. Rag.
Michele Proto
Via Regina Margherita, 28
88074 - Crotone
Phone: [39] (0962) 22 896 / 7
Fax: [39] (0962) 90 10 83

E-mail: proto.m@myline.net
Contact Partner: Michele Proto

MILANO

studio verna società
professionale
Corso Italia, 6
20122 - Milano
Phone: [39] (02) 80 23 01
Fax: [39] (02) 89 01 21 62
E-mail: studio@studioverna.it
Contact Partners: Giuseppe
Verna and Laura Restelli

PADOVA

Studio Commercialista
Cortellazzo & Soatto
Via Porciglia, 14
35121 - Padova
Phone: [39] (049) 66 18 77
Fax: [39] (049) 87 87 735
E-mail:
studio@cortellazzo-soatto.it
peracin@cortellazzo-soatto.it
<http://www.cortellazzo-soatto.it>
Contact Partners: Enzo Nalli and
Gianfranco Peracin

ROMA

Studio Gaetano Napolitano
Via delle Coppelle, 35
00186 - Roma
Phone: [39] (06) 68 79 950
Fax: [39] (06) 68 69 571
E-mail: g.napolitano@flashnet.it
Contact Partner: Giacomo Rilletti

SALERNO

Studio Giannone - professionisti
associati
Corso Garibaldi, 148
84123 - Salerno
Phone. [39] (089) 23 73 88
Fax: [39] (089) 25 11 05
E-mail: st.giannone@tin.it
Contact Partner: Ernesto
Giannone

SANREMO

Studio Semeria & Associati
Via Gioberti, 12
18038 - Sanremo
Phone: [39] (0184) 57 00 00
Fax: [39] (0184) 59 21 61
E-mail: semstud@tiscalinet.it
Contact Partner: Antonio
Semeria

TORINO

Studio Associato di Consulenza
Schiesari Massolo
Via C. Colombo, 1
10128 - Torino
Phone: [39] (011) 50 02 20
Fax: [39] (011) 50 50 30
E-mail: bmsass@tin.it
Contact Partner: Roberto
Schiesari and Francesco
Massolo

VERONA

Studio Firma Associazione
Professionale
Via Palladio, 29/a
37138 - Verona
Phone: [39] (45) 81 83 111
Fax: [39] (45) 81 01 561
E-mail:
firma@supernet.it
gervasio.golin@studiofirma.it
Contact Partners: Marco
Bronzato, Gervasio Golin and
Roberto Filipello

1 - INTRODUCTION

Italy has been a republic since 1946 and is a founder member of the European Union.

The country is extensive stretching 1299 kms from North to South with a total surface area of 301,000 sq. kms.

The total population of Italy is 59.2 million.

The principle cities are Rome (2,700,000 inhabitants), Milan (1,308,000), Naples (1,020,000), Turin (910,000), Palermo (688,000), Genoa (648,000) Bologna (380,000) and Florence (377,000).

The local currency is the "Italian lira", that will change in "EURO" in the year 2002.

January 1st and 6th, April 25th, May 1st, August 15th, November 1st, December 8th, 25th and 26th, Easter, the Monday after Easter and Sundays are national holidays.

Some economic information

In 1999 Italy imported from U.E. area Euro 207.01 billions of goods and exported to U.E. area Euro 221.04 billions with a trade surplus of Euro 14.03 billions.

The first six partners in import/export were:

IMPORT	EXPORT
Germany	Germany
France	France
Netherlands	Netherlands
Belgium and Luxembourg	Belgium and Luxembourg
Spain	Spain
Austria	Ireland

Main importations consisted of: motor-vehicles, oils, plastic, iron and steel; main exportations: motor-vehicles and spare parts for motor-vehicles, spare parts for non-electrical machines, leather shoes, wooden furniture parts, plastic.

The principal ports for goods are Genoa, Gioia Tauro, Trieste, Taranto and Augusta.

In December 2000 the legal interest rate was 5%; rate of inflation is about 1.7%; unemployment 11.4%.

The main stock exchange is in Milan.

Italian hotel accommodation in 1999 registered 220 million days overall, of which 41.2 million days related to foreign guests.

2 - BUSINESS ENTITIES

20. STRUCTURES OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Business entities operating in Italy are regulated by the civil code and may generally be broken down into three main categories:

1. limited companies (società di capitali)
2. partnerships (società di persone)
3. one man business (ditte individuali)

200. Common Italian limited companies

The most commonly used form of business organisation, for small to medium sized companies in Italy, is the limited liability company called "società a responsabilità limitata - s.r.l. -"

For the major companies the form used is joint-stock company called "società per azioni - s.p.a.".

There are also partnerships limited by shares (società in accomandita per azioni - s.a.p.a.), but this form is not often used.

The s.r.l.'s capital is divided into quotas, and the quota holders' liability is limited to their capital contribution.

The s.p.a. capital is divided into shares, and shareholders' liability is limited to their capital contribution. The s.p.a.'s shares can be freely negotiated and transferred.

Since 1993, individuals have been allowed to create single-quota holder private limited companies called - s.r.l. socio unico -.

The sole partner has limited responsibility provided that he does not participate as a sole partner in any other company.

201. Requirements of s.r.l. and s.p.a.

S.R.L.

Capital

Minimum is Euro 10,000 (It. Lire 20,000,000) of which 1/3 must be paid on registration.

Capital contribution may be in cash or in kind.

The value of in kind capital is subject to an evaluation by an appraiser, who is often a public accountant, appointed by the Court.

Losses, less reserves and undistributed earnings, may not exceed one third of the share capital, provided that it can be reasonably expected that they will reduce to less than one third of the share capital within the current financial year.

Quota holders

Minimum is two (except in the case of s.r.l. - single quota holder as provided in par. 200), no maximum limit.

S.P.A.

Minimum is Euro 100,000 (It. Lire 200,000,000) of which 30% must be paid on registration; it can be formed directly or by means of a public subscription .

Capital contribution may be in cash or in kind.

The value of in kind capital is subject to an evaluation by an appraiser, who is often a public accountant, appointed by the Court.

Shareholders

Same rules as for s.r.l.

S.R.L.

No nationality or residency requirements.

Fiscal code is necessary.

Quotas

No certificates are issued.

The quota holders rights are described in the company's articles of association and the title of ownership can be found in a legal book called "Libro Soci".

Each transfer must be effected by public notary.

The issue of convertible debentures is prohibited.

S.P.A.

Shares

A share certificate is issued for the nominal value and it is nominative (except for saving shares).

The company's by-laws may provide for different types of shares.

Each transfer must be effected by agent, bank or public notary.

The company can issue convertible debentures up to the limit of paid-in capital.

Italian regulations allow the purchase by a company of its own fully paid-up shares, up to 10% of capital stock provided that a corresponding amount of reserves are set up for this purpose as defined by the civil code.

ordinary quota holders'
meetings held every 3 years,

S.R.L.

Reserves

The reserves are classified into legal reserve, statutory reserve and others.

The legal reserve must be appropriated out of profits at a rate of 5% until such reserve reaches 20% of the capital.

The reserves may be utilised to cover losses.

Directors and management

Management may be structured in two different ways:

- 1) a single director (Amministratore Unico), elected on the basis of the majority of capital or appointed by the articles of association;
- 2) a Board of Directors (Consiglio di Amministrazione) composed of a minimum of two members. The directors can be appointed for a limited or unlimited period and may be removed by the

S.P.A.

Reserves

Same rules as apply as for s.r.l.

Directors and management

Same rules as for s.r.l., but directors can be appointed and removed every 3 years as per art. 2383 of the civil code.

In addition, if laid down by the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors can delegate the day-to-day management of the s.p.a. to one of the managing directors or to an executive committee.

S.R.L.

as per art. 2383 of the civil code.
Directors need not be a quota holder, Italian citizen or resident, and cannot be represented at meetings by delegates.

General meeting

Quota holders must meet at least once a year, within 4 or 6 months of the balance sheet date, at an ordinary meeting for the approval of the statutory accounts (financial statements).
Quota holders can be represented by proxy, but this cannot be given to directors, employees or auditors of the same company or subsidiaries and even banks.
Should the Articles of Association need to be changed, the presence of a public notary is required.

S.P.A.

General meeting

Same rules as for s.r.l.

S.R.L.

**Board of Statutory Auditors
(Collegio sindacale)**

The nomination of the Board of Statutory Auditors, composed of three auditors, is compulsory only if the capital is equal to or higher than Euro 100,000 (200 million It. Lira) or if specifically requested by the articles of association, or if the size of the company exceeds, for two consecutive accounting periods, two of the following parameters: number of employees (50), turnover Euro 4,906 million (9,500 million It. Lira), total assets Euro 2,427 million (4,700 million It. Lira).

The statutory auditors remain in power for three years and can be re-elected at the quota holders' meetings without limitation and cannot be removed without good cause.

Auditors are required to attend general meetings and Board of Directors meetings.

S.P.A.

**Board of Statutory Auditors
(Collegio sindacale)**

All s.p.a. must have a Board of Statutory Auditors composed of three auditors, who are appointed at the ordinary shareholders meeting for a period of three years. They may be re-elected without limitation and cannot be removed without good cause.

202. Partnerships

General partnership (società in nome collettivo - s.n.c.)

This is the most common form of a commercial activity in which the partners are jointly, severally and without limit, liable for the company debts.

No minimum capital is required.

The partnership agreement must be drawn up by a public notary and is subject to registration.

The name of the company must always include the name of one of the partners.

Management of the firm is under the responsibility of each partner; auditing is not required.

Profits are taxable and losses are deductible for each partner. All fiscal declarations shall refer proportionally to his respective interest in the partnership.

Limited partnership (società in accomandita semplice - s.a.s.)

This is composed of two types of partners:

- general partners (soci accomandatari) with unlimited liability
- limited partners (soci accomandanti) with liability limited to their capital contribution.

Limited partners are not permitted to participate in the management.

Neither a minimum capital, not auditing is required.

Partnership Limited by shares (società in accomandita per azioni - s.a.p.a.)

The same principles apply to a s.p.a. except that general partners (accomandatari) are jointly and without limitation, liable for partnership obligations and limited partners are liable within the limit of the portion of the capital subscribed.

The capital is composed of shares.

Such form of partnership is not commonly used.

203. Other business entities

Joint venture

The joint venture form can be:

- corporate joint venture: used in international commerce for a stable co-operation between two or more companies with a general agreement (accordo quadro) stipulated in advance;
- temporary joint venture (associazione temporanea di imprese): commonly used in international ventures or in carrying out construction contracts among two or more companies bound by a general agreement.

Intercompany partnership (G.E.I.E.)

The G.E.I.E. is a legal entity in which two or more companies co-operate for certain activities while maintaining complete independence in other areas.

It can be used to share, for example, research, administrative support, marketing.

The G.E.I.E. may be created with or without capital and the members remain jointly and severally liable for its debts and taxes on prospective profits.

Profit are taxable and losses are deductible for each partner. All fiscal declarations shall refer proportionally to his interest in the partnership.

Co-operative company

This type of company is regulated by special law and its objectives are the co-operation and mutual assistance in producing or trading goods or services for its partners.

Sole proprietorship (Ditte individuali)

A sole trader, who carries out his business on a regular basis and is responsible for his liabilities with all assets, both business and personal.

21. STRUCTURES USED BY FOREIGN INVESTORS

Foreign investors usually invest by the setting up of an s.r.l. or s.p.a. as well as or by taking an interest in an existing s.r.l. or s.p.a. In the absence of this, they can operate through secondary offices or branches.

For limited operations they can use a tax representative.

Branch or secondary office

The branch does not assume legal identity; the establishment of the branch must, however, be registered with the local Chamber of Commerce and Register of enterprises (Registro delle imprese).

The parent company is responsible for all obligations incurred by the branch, and it must file the annual statements of the branches with the Register of enterprises.

The branch must file annual tax returns with Italian tax authorities.

Tax representative

For limited operations and for the purpose of recovering V.A.T. a tax representative must be nominated in Italy.

Only a formal declaration can be made to a V.A.T. office.

22. SETTING UP A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY (s.r.l. or s.p.a.)

Contributions

Contributions can be in cash or in kind.

In both cases the company's capital must be totally subscribed and at least 33% of the capital in cash must be deposited in a bank.

Contributions in kind must be valued by an appraiser appointed by the Court, who is in most cases a public accountant.

Drafting of the Articles of Association

In addition to the company's name and the address of its registered office, the Articles of Association must contain the following information:

- locations of any secondary offices;
- names and addresses of the quota holders (for srl) or shareholders (for spa) and the number of quota/shares subscribed for by each one;
- the par value;
- company purpose;
- total capital subscribed and paid up;
- number of directors and their power, with an indication of the spa's legal representative;
- duration (which can, however, always be extended).

Registration procedures

A company must be registered in the relevant Register of enterprises. Setting up and registration require about five weeks. Separate declarations must be made to administrative authorities for V.A.T., income tax, social security and labour.

23. REORGANISATION, MERGER AND DIVISION OF COMPANIES

Reorganisation of companies with legal status

A resolution to reorganise a general partnership or a limited partnership into a limited liability company, a partnership limited by shares, or a limited liability company, shall be set out in a public document and shall contain the information prescribed by law for the Articles of Association of the type of company chosen.

The resolution shall be accompanied by a report on the company's assets and liabilities. An evaluation of the partnership equity is required by law to demonstrate the existence of the declared quota/share capital.

Merger

The merger of several companies may be carried out by:

- incorporation of a new company;
- consolidation of one or more companies into one existing entity.

The directors of the merging companies shall draw up the draft terms of the merger; the layout of assets and liabilities of those specific companies; a report explaining the draft terms of merger, and the setting out of legal and economic grounds for them, in particular the exchange ratio of shares and quotas. An appraisal of a public accountant is also required.

The company being acquired or the acquiring company shall uphold the rights and assume the obligations of the companies absorbed.

Division

The division of a company shall be carried out by:

- transfer of all its assets and liabilities to several companies;
- transfer of part of its assets and liabilities to one or more companies, whether already existing or newly incorporated, and by allocation of their shares or quotas to the members of the former.

3 - FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

30. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

In recent years foreign exchange legislation concerning foreign exchange (latest decree of 27th april 1990) came into effect, enabling non residents to invest in Italy without limitation.

Transfer of funds or bearer bonds by non residents for an amount exceeding Euro 10,000 (It. Lira 20 million) is permitted provided the transfer is declared to Customs and recorded in a certificate issued by Customs upon import to Italy or made through an authorised bank.

Non residents are free to hold transferable accounts and deposits in foreign currencies and Italian lira.

31. INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

310. Financial and tax incentives

In an effort to encourage the flow of investment, Italian legislation has introduced a number of different incentives, that are mainly related to:

- depressed areas
- small businesses
- new investments (small and medium-size companies, increased production levels, increased territorial investments)
- employment incentives and new economic activities

- newly listed companies on the Italian Stock Exchange or on another Italian regulated exchange.

It is important to note that special laws, periodically provide finance and other incentives to particular economic sectors.

311. Company incentives

There are development plans with incentives for buying fixed assets, for researches and developments, for market expansion, for formation costs, etc.

The incentives can be:

- ⇒ contribution without reimbursement;
- ⇒ contribution with reimbursement to be rendered with low interest;
- ⇒ tax contribution calculated on the basis of investments or on the basis of cost incurred.

To obtain the contribution it is necessary to address yourself to specialised office. Inpact Italy has a privileged link with an experienced office.

32. BANKING SYSTEM

320. Central Bank

The Bank of Italy (Banca d'Italia) is both a Central Bank, with supervisory powers over credit distribution and control, and the currency issuing bank.

Banks are subject to control by the Bank of Italy, through the inspection and verification of the financial statements and the issue of circulars fixing limits (minimum reserves, capital requirements) or submitting particular transactions for authorisation (i.e., issue of debenture loans, capital transactions, investments exceeding 15% of a company share capital, etc.).

321. Commercial banks

The country's commercial bank category now includes a wide range of institutions that, for historic reasons, operate with different legal constitutions, like saving banks (Casse di Risparmio), public banks (Istituti di Credito e diritto pubblico), private banks (società per azioni) rural banks (Casse rurali), Cooperative banks (Banche di credito cooperativo) and banks with a large number of individual shareholders including their employees (Banche popolari).

In addition there are special credit institutions (Istituti di credito speciale) that grant medium and long-term loans. The two main institutions are Istituto Mobiliare Italiano and Mediocredito.

322. Other financial institutions

A number of financial institutions offer a wide variety of financing services. These include leasing companies and venture capital firms. Financing activities are restricted to banks and financial institutions.

33. ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

330. Legislative background

The principal laws governing accounting and reporting practices in Italy are the following:

- the Italian Commercial Code
- the Law 127 of 21st April 1991 in compliance with the Fourth E.E.C. Directive
- the general Tax code, V.A.T. code,
- other legislation for specific sectors.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations and rules are issued jointly by the two national accountancy professional bodies (C.N.D.C. - C.N.R.).

331. Accounting requirements

Books and records

All businesses must keep precise and up-to-date accounting records as well as a number of statutory books for both civil code and tax purposes.

The main accounting books are the general ledger, the inventory book, the V.A.T. books, the payroll ledger and for corporations and limited liability companies, the following are other records required to be kept:

- minutes of stockholders'/quota holders' meetings
- shareholders'/quota holders' register
- minutes of directors' meetings
- minutes of Board of Statutory Auditors' meetings
- minutes of executive committees' meetings
- minutes of bondholders' meetings
- bond register.

All accounting and legal books must be prenumbered and authenticated by public authority before use. They also must be kept for 10 years from the date of the last entry.

Accounting principles

Generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Italian accounting professional committee are in compliance with international standards issued by I.A.S.C.

The following basic accounting principles have been confirmed by civil code in 1992:

- going concern and accrual principle;
- prudence principle for valuation;
- consistency of the valuation methods to compare results of one year to another;
- uniformity in measurement;

- cost accounting method (with some exceptions).

The financial statements should give a true and fair view of the company's financial position, of current and not current assets and liabilities as well as business performance.

Financial statements are used to determine income taxes and represent the basis for income tax returns. Consequently, the preparation of these statements is influenced by tax law.

The effect of tax deviation from accounting principles must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Statements

At the end of each accounting period the limited companies must prepare financial statements consisting of a balance sheet (stato patrimoniale), profit and loss account (conto economico) and supplementary notes (nota integrativa). Financial Statements are issued together with the Directors' Report.

The financial year of a company is normally twelve months.

The closing data is determined by the Articles of Association .

Standard format of financial statements is obligatory for all enterprises with the exception of financial and credit institutions, insurance and Companies in the public sector, which must use other formats established by different law.

Small companies based on certain parameters, as established by civil code, may draw up abridged balance sheet and supplementary notes.

Furthermore, joint-stock companies and parent companies must publish consolidated financial statements if they control one or more enterprises, with exemption under the following circumstances:

- if the combined assets Euro 9,812 million (19 billion It. Lira), revenue Euro 19,625 million (38 billion It. Lira) and average number of employees (250) do not exceed the limits established by civil code for two consecutive accounting periods;
- if they are not publicly quoted and are, in turn, controlled by another company that prepares consolidated financial statements.

Audit requirements

All corporations (s.p.a.) and partnerships limited by shares (s.a.p.a.) must have a Board of Statutory Auditors (Collegio Sindacale).

Limited liability companies (s.r.l.) only need to have a Board of Statutory Auditors if the quota capital exceeds Euro 100,000 (It. Lira 200,000,000) or if for two accounting periods the limits laid down to qualify for abridged financial statements have been exceeded.

In addition, the law requires companies listed on the Stock Exchange (Borsa Valori) and other companies explicitly identified by appropriate laws to have an audit of their financial statements performed by a firm listed on

a special register kept by CONSOB (Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa), namely the Italian Security Exchange Commission. The Board of Statutory Auditors comprises three or five members. Two substitute members must also be nominated.

The members are independent auditors listed in a public Register; they are appointed at the general meeting of shareholders'/quota holders' for a three year period and can be reappointed without limitation.

In each company the board of statutory auditors is responsible for controlling the financial statements and ensuring that the law and Articles of Association are observed, that the accounting books are maintained properly and for reviewing the administration of the Company.

The Board of Statutory Auditors issues annual formal reports in which their opinion is expressed that the company transactions are correctly recorded, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, current and not current items and the performance of the company conforms to the legal requirements and the accounting principles.

Reporting, disclosure and filing requirements

Corporations (s.p.a.) and limited liability companies (s.r.l.) are normally required to prepare financial statements, by the directors, within three months from the end of the accounting period. The financial statements are then submitted to the statutory auditors for approval together with the annual management report.

The financial statements, annual management report and the report of the Board of Statutory Auditors must be made available to the share-

holders/quota holders at the company's registered office at least 15 days before the ordinary shareholders/quota holders meeting called to approve the financial statements.

Within 30 days of approval, the financial statements, together with the management report and the statutory auditor's general report must be deposited at the Register of Companies.

This must be notified in the official Bulletin of s.p.a. and s.r.l. companies (BUSARL).

4 - TAXATION

40. TAX SYSTEM

400. Principal taxes

The Italian tax system is mainly codified in the General Tax Code (Testo Unico delle Imposte Dirette) which is updated each year by the annual Finance Act (Legge Finanziaria).

The principal taxes (at December 31, 2000) are the following:

Direct taxes

- IRPEF (Imposta sul Reddito delle Persone Fisiche) - income tax on individuals;
- IRPEG (Imposte sul Reddito delle Persone Giuridiche) - corporation income tax;
- IRAP (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive) - regional tax on "net outcome value" (or "value added") payable by all business entities liable to V.A.T. tax.

Indirect taxes

- Value added tax (V.A.T.);
- Registration tax;
- Inheritance and gift tax;
- Tax on appreciation of real estate - I.N.V.I.M. - (Imposta sull'Incremento del Valore degli Immobili);
- Stamp duty;

- Municipal tax on buildings - I.C.I. - (Imposta Comunale sugli Immobili).

Duties (tasse)

- Duties on government, regional and municipal concessions;
- Scholastic duties;
- Judicial duties;
- Duties for the collection of refuse;
- Other minor duties.

In addition there are a number of other minor taxes of low value and limited effect which have been excluded in view of their limited significance.

41. TAXES ON BUSINESS

410. Corporate tax

All income earned in Italy is subject to:

- IRPEG (Corporate Income Tax): 36% (year 2001) and 35% (2002).

This rate can be reduced at 19% applying Dual Income Tax (D.I.T.)

- IRAP (Regional Tax on "Net Outcome Value"): 4.25%.
(Different rates are provided for particular sectors: agriculture, insurance, banking, etc.)

In general, “Net Outcome Value” refers to the difference between “outcome value” and “costs related to outcome” excluding “staff costs” and all the financial and extraordinary items.

410.1 IRPEG

Taxable entities

The entities liable to corporate tax are:

- resident companies (s.p.a., s.r.l., s.a.p.a., cooperatives and insurance companies);
- resident private and public entities whose main object is the carrying out of commercial activities;
- non-resident companies and entities of any kind with or without legal status (including therefore, partnerships) limited to income generated in Italy through permanent establishment.

Taxable income

As a general principle, all costs and expenses relating to business activities are fiscally deductible, with some exceptions. The most significant exceptions are:

Fringe benefits

Certain fringe benefits granted to directors and employees are deductible to the extent to which they are a taxable income for the employee.

Non capitalized repair and maintenance expenses

The expenses are deductible in the year incurred, to a maximum of 5% of the total fixed assets existing at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus purchases minus disposals during the year but taking into consideration the period in which purchased or disposed assets were held. The excess will be deductible in equal amounts during the subsequent five fiscal periods.

General provision for bad debts

The maximum annual provision deductible is 0,50% of trade debtors at the end of each year and up to 5% as a reserve for doubtful accounts.

The trade debtors in bankruptcy are totally deductible when their insolvency is declared or when particular events occur, such as litigation.

Depreciation

Depreciation rates are fixed by a Tax Ministry Decree. In the first year, in which the asset comes into use, the rate is reduced by half.

Assets costing less than it. lira 1 million may be written off in full in the period of acquisition.

Anticipated depreciation

It is possible only for fiscal purposes to increase the depreciation charge to double the normal rates, in each of the first three years of the life of an asset.

Income

The following incomes are always considered to be generated in Italy and therefore taxable:

- royalties received from resident subjects for the use of copyrights, know-how, etc.;
- income received by foreign entities for services of an artistic or professional nature performed in Italy;
- capital gains arising on the transfer or sale of investments from companies resident in Italy;
- income from participants in limited liability companies and resident partnerships.

Carryover of losses

Losses may be offset against corporate income and carried forward for a period of **five** years. In case of newly established enterprise, losses from the first three years can be carried forward without any limit of time. There are regulations against tax avoidance excluding, with refer to specific conditions, the benefit of carrying forward previous losses.

Dividends

Dividends paid by a resident joint-stock company to another resident company are taxable in the fiscal year in which they are received (cash principle) for IRPEG purposes only.

For dividends received by a resident company from another resident company, a tax credit system, equal to 37/63 (58,73%) of total dividends received, is applied.

Fee to Directors

Fees given to the Directors of the company are deductible in the period they are paid.

410.2 IRAP

Taxable entities on mainly: all business liable to V.A.T.: namely

- resident companies (s.p.a., s.r.l., s.a.p.a., co-operatives and insurance companies)
- all resident private public entities
- non-resident companies and entities of any kind with or without legal status (including therefore partnerships) limited to the "net outcome value" generated in Italy through permanent establishment, fixed base of business or office
- partnerships, one man business and professionals and agriculture producers.

Taxable value

IRAP is calculated on “net outcome value” (also called “added value”) deriving from the carrying out of commercial activity in each Italian region (hence, excluding the “added value” produced abroad).

The taxable value depends on the kind of entities to be taxed and on their accounting system.

- For companies and partnerships with an ordinary accounting system the “net outcome value” is determined, referring to the balance sheet, as follows.

Difference between: A) outcome value

B) cost related to the outcome, except for

9) staff costs

10, c) other fixed assets depreciation

10, d) value adjustment related to current debtors

12) risk appropriation

13) other change appropriation

411. TAXATION OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

Branches of foreign companies

Branches of foreign companies are subject to corporate tax, as a resident company.

They must comply with the various accounting obligations, the preparation of statutory financial statements, the filing of tax returns, including withholding tax returns and related payments.

After payment of income taxes in Italy, the remaining profits may be freely transferred to the parent.

Dividends from non-resident companies

If a resident company owns more than 20% of the capital of a foreign company, only 40% of the dividends received from that company are subject to corporate income tax (IRPEG). At certain conditions, shareholdings in EU resident companies are free of income tax for 95% of the value.

42. TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS

420. Income tax (IRPEF)

General

IRPEF is a general progressive income tax on individuals. All resident and non-resident individuals are subject to this tax, unless otherwise prescribed by a double taxation agreement provided for by the relevant double tax treaty.

Taxable income

Taxable income is calculated on aggregate income, which for residents also includes:

- Italian bank deposit interest
- profit from an investment trust
- all income received and for non-residents income that is produced within the territory of the State.

The main categories of taxable income are the following:

- income from real estate
- income from capital
- income from self-employment
- business income
- income from employment
- miscellaneous income.

Certain types of income are excluded from total income and need not be declared in the tax return. The principal ones are:

- interest on Italian Treasury Bonds
- war pensions.

Taxation of non-resident

Non-residents are taxable in Italy on the income deriving from:

- real estate located in Italy
- interest received from residents
- revenue from employment carried out in Italy
- revenue from professional work performed in Italy

- revenue from licences, trade-marks, know-how and similar rights received from residents
- fees received from residents for services rendered in Italy
- revenue from business carried on through permanent establishment in Italy.

Deductions from taxable income

Provided they are properly documented, declared in the tax returns and not deductible from specific categories of income, the tax payer may deduct certain items from taxable income. These include donations for the benefit of religious institutions with a limit of Euro 1,032 (2 million of It. Lira) per year and other minor charges.

On the same conditions 19% of the following expenses are deductible from the amount due as individual income tax:

- interest paid to resident in the E.U. for real debenture signed for the purchase of the main house;
- donations in cash for the benefit of legally recognised institutions pursuing scientific, artistic and similar aims.

5 - LABOUR LAW AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

50. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

The law sets out certain basic rules and regulations which govern the hiring, performance and dismissal of employees.

Collective labour agreements are periodically established between national trade unions and employers' associations.

51. WORKING CONDITIONS

Laws provide for obligatory hiring of certain categories of workers, such as disabled and invalid, based on percentages of the total number of a firm's employees.

The employment contract is normally for an unlimited period.

To encourage employment of young people searching for their first job, a form of contract ("contratto di formazione") has been introduced. The advantages are reduced rates of social contributions for the first or the second year of employment.

Most employees are required to work 40 hours a week, sub-divided into 8 hours a day.

The holiday entitlement is usually equivalent to one month per year, which is usually taken in the month of August.

52. STAFF LEAVING INDEMNITY

Under local labour regulations, all employees whose service is terminated for any reason or who retire, are entitled to severance payments determined by their status and length of service. Provision for staff severance payments is accrued over the period of employment, based on compensation current at each year end, and is not funded.

53. SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Employers and employees in Italy must contribute to the social security system which covers:

- sickness allowance
- compensation for work-related accidents or illness
- disability and death benefits
- maternity leave
- retirement benefits.

54. EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS

Foreign workers are entitled to the same protection under the law as Italian citizens, provided they reside in Italy. Otherwise their rights are restricted unless there is a treaty between Italy and their country of origin.

In the case of a foreign worker arriving from an EU country, a work permit must be requested within three days of arriving in Italy and is unrestricted.

If a worker comes from a non EU country then the work permit must be obtained before entering Italy.

6 - THE ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION IN ITALY

The accountancy activity, within the ambit of the most famous private professions, is carried out by two professional bodies:

- dottori commercialisti
- ragionieri e periti commerciali.

To become “dottore commercialista” the requirements are a high school diploma and a University degree in Economic & Commerce, three years as a trainee accountant and a final State qualifying examination. To become “ragioniere” the requirements are a high school diploma in accountancy, a shorter University degree, three years as a trainee accountant and a final qualifying examination.

The general outlines and spheres of operation of the practitioners of the two mentioned bodies do not differ and are both defined by two Presidential Decrees of 1953 as follows:

- administration and liquidation of businesses, estates and individual assets;
- technical expert assessments and consulting;
- administrative inspections and audits;
- verification and enquiries regarding the credibility of balance sheet, accounts, book entries and any other accounting documents used by an enterprise;
- settlement and payment of damages;
- function as members of boards of auditors and as auditors in commercial companies, provided that their names are included in a

Roll kept since 1994 by the Ministry of Justice (called Registro dei Revisori contabili).

However, the functions of the Italian certified accountants are not limited to those described in the 1953 Decrees and have become more and more complex and various. Dottori commercialisti and Ragionieri are able to rely on a wide range of professional capacities: especially as far as their private and corporate clients are concerned, the services they are required to render call for an increasing specialization - above all - in finance and control, in administration and accounting, in auditing and in tax- and company legislation consulting. As regards the public interest, on the other hand, the Italian certified accountants are required to commit themselves increasingly to control activities in support of Public Bodies, and also to work as bankruptcy receivers, judicial commissioners and liquidators as well as counsel for the defence at fiscal tax Courts in the first and second level of jurisdiction.

It should be stressed that, while in several countries many assignments are committed by private and corporate clients as well as public authorities to the legal profession, in Italy they are committed by the same entities to the accountancy profession.

Clients have the right to expect complete discretion in connection with everything the Dottore commercialista or the Ragioniere knows about them and their business. Their fees are fixed by Law and vary according to the value, complexity and result of the assignment; fees can also be established by prior mutual agreement on a per hour-basis or otherwise, provided that they are not less than the minimum fees as legally prescribed.

APPENDIX

There cannot be any economic and trading development without true and correct financial reporting. Therefore one of the basic instruments for doing business in Italy as in other countries is to understand the financial statements of enterprises and to have the capability of making a decision based on their results.

With this aim we present the format of the balance sheet (financial position) and profit and loss account (performance) as contained in the civil code and the accounting standards, followed by the same formats translated into English, French and German. The format applies to all limited companies in Italy; banks, financial institutions and similar enterprises apply a different format, which are included after the first one in English translation only.

Appendix 1: Balance Sheet in Italian

BILANCIO D'ESERCIZIO AL

STATO PATRIMONIALE

	ultimo esercizio	esercizio precedente
<u>ATTIVITA'</u>		
A) <u>CAPITALE SOTTOSCRITTO NON VERSATO</u>		
B) <u>IMMOBILIZZAZIONI</u>		
I. IMMOBILIZZAZIONI IMMATERIALI		
1 costi d'impianto e di ampliamento		
2 costi ricerca sviluppo e pubblicità		
3 brevetti e diritti util. opere ingegno		
4 concessioni, licenze, marchi e simili		
5 avviamento		
6 immobilizz. immater. in corso ed acconti		
7 altre immobilizzazioni immateriali		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
II. IMMOBILIZZAZIONI MATERIALI		
1 terreni e fabbricati		
2 impianti e macchinario		

3 attrezzature industriali e commerciali		
4 altre immobilizz. materiali		
5 immobilizzaz. materiali in corso ed acconti		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III. IMMOBILIZZAZ.FINANZIARIE		
1 partecipazioni		
a) in società controllate		
b) in società collegate		
c) in società contrallanti		
d) in altre società		
2 crediti		
a) verso impr. controllate		
b) verso impr. collegate		
c) verso controllanti		
d) verso altri		
3 titoli di credito		
4 azioni proprie (valore nominale)		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
totale immobilizzazioni (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C) <u>ATTIVO CIRCOLANTE</u>		
I. RIMANENZE		
1 materie prime, sussidiarie e di consumo		
2 prodotti in corso lavorazione e semilavorati		
3 lavori in corso su ordinazione		
4 prodotti finiti e merci		
5 acconti a fornitori		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

II. CREDITI			
1	verso clienti		
2	verso impr. controllate		
3	verso impr. collegate		
4	verso controllanti		
5	verso altri		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III. ATTIVITA' FINANZIARIE NON COSTITUENTI IMMOBILIZZAZ.			
1	partecipazioni in imprese controllate		
2	partecipazioni in imprese collegate		
3	partecipazioni in imprese controllanti		
4	altre partecipazioni		
5	azioni proprie (valore nominale)		
7	altri titoli		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IV. DISPONIBILITA' LIQUIDE			
1	depositi bancari e postali		
2	assegni		
3	danaro e valori in cassa		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	tot. attivo circolante (C)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D) RATEI E RISCONTI			
a)	ratei e risconti attivi		
b)	risc. p/imposte anticipate		
c)	disaggi su prestiti		
	totale ratei e risconti (D)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	totale attività	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	ultimo esercizio	esercizio precedente
<u>PASSIVITA'</u>		
A) <u>PATRIMONIO NETTO</u>		
I. CAPITALE SOCIALE		
II. RISERVA DA SOVRAPPREZZO AZIONI		
III. RISERVE DI RIVALUTAZIONE		
IV. RISERVA LEGALE		
V. RISERVA PER AZIONI PROPRIE IN PORTAFOGLIO		
VI. RISERVE STATUTARIE		
VII. ALTRE RISERVE		
VIII. UTILI (PERDITE) RIPORTATI A NUOVO		
IX. UTILE (PERDITA) DELL'ESERCIZIO		
totale patrimonio netto	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B) <u>FONDI PER RISCHI ED ONERI</u>		
1 per trattamento quiescenza e simili		
2 per imposte		
3 per imposte differite		
4 altri		
totale fondi per rischi e oneri	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C) <u>TRATTAMENTO FINE RAPPORTO LAVORO SUBORDINATO</u>		
D) <u>DEBITI PAGABILI A MEDIO-LUNGA SCADENZA</u>		
1 obbligazioni		
2 obbligazioni convertibili		
3 verso banche		
4 verso altri finanziatori		
5 acconti ricevuti		
6 verso fornitori		

7 rappresentati da titoli di credito		
8 verso controllate		
9 verso collegate		
10 verso controllanti		
11 debiti tributari		
12 verso ist. previd. e assistenz.		
13 verso altri		
totale (D')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>DEBITI PAGABILI A BREVE SCAD.</u>		
1 obbligazioni		
2 obbligazioni convertibili		
3 verso banche		
4 verso altri finanziatori		
5 acconti ricevuti		
6 verso fornitori		
7 rappresentati da titoli di credito		
8 verso controllate		
9 verso collegate		
10 verso controllanti		
11 debiti tributari		
12 verso ist. previd. e assistenz.		
13 verso altri		
totale (D'')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
totale debiti	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E) <u>RATEI E RISCONTI</u>		
a) ratei e risconti passivi		
b) aggi su prestiti		
totale ratei e risconti (E)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
totale passività	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	ultimo esercizio	esercizio precedente
CONTI D'ORDINE		
- garanzie person. per imprese controllate e collegate		
- garanzie person. per imprese controllanti e consorelle		
- garanzie personali verso altri		
- garanzie reali per imprese controllate e collegate		
- garanzie reali per impr. controllanti e consorelle		
- garanzie reali verso altri		
- crediti ceduti pro-solvendo		
- beni in leasing		
- impegni per contratti a termine in valuta		
- altri conti d'ordine		
totale conti d'ordine		
CONTO ECONOMICO		
	ultimo esercizio	esercizio precedente
A) <u>VALORE DELLA PRODUZIONE</u>		
1 vendite e prestazioni		
2 variaz. rimanenze prodotti in corso di lavoraz., semilavorati e finiti		
3 variazioni lavori in corso su ordinazione		
4 incrementi immobilizzazioni per lavori interni		
5a contributi in c/esercizio		
5b altri ricavi e proventi		

totale (A)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B) <u>COSTI DELLA PRODUZIONE</u>		
6 per materie prime, sussidiarie, di consumo e merci		
7 per prestazioni di servizi		
8 per godimento beni di terzi		
9 per il personale		
a) salari e stipendi		
b) oneri sociali		
c) trattam. fine rapporto		
d) trattamento di quiescenza e simili		
e) altri costi		
10 ammortamento e svalutazioni		
a) ammortamento delle immobilizzazioni immateriali		
b) ammortamento delle immobilizzazioni materiali		
c) altre svalutazioni delle immobilizzazioni		
d) svalutaz. crediti compresi nell'attivo circolante		
11 variazioni rimanenze materie prime, sussidiarie, di consumo e merci		
12 accantonamenti per rischi		
13 altri accantonamenti		
14 oneri diversi di gestione		
totale (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>DIFFERENZA FRA VALORE E COSTI DI PRODUZIONE (A - B)</u>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C) <u>PROVENTI E ONERI FINANZIARI</u>		
indicando separatamente quelli relativi ad imprese controllate		

e collegate, e controllanti

15 proventi da partecipazioni

16 altri proventi finanziari

a) da crediti iscritti

nelle immobilizzazioni

b) da titoli iscritti nelle immobilizzaz.

non costituenti partecipazioni

c) da titoli iscritti nel capitale circol.

non costituenti partecipazioni

d) proventi finanziari diversi

17 interessi passivi e altri

oneri finanziari

totale (15+16-17)

D) RETTIFICHE DI VALORE DI ATTIVITA' FINANZIARIE

18 rivalutazioni

a) di partecipazioni

b) di immobilizzazioni finanziarie

non costituenti partecipaz.

c) di titoli iscritti all'attivo circol.

non costituenti partecipaz.

19 svalutazioni

a) di partecipazioni

b) di immobilizz. finanziarie

non costituenti partecipaz

c) di titoli iscritti all'attivo circol.

non costituenti partecipaz.

totale rettifiche (18 - 19)

E) PROVENTI E ONERI STRAORD.

20a plusvalenze per realizzi

patrimoniali

20b altri proventi straordinari

totale proventi straordinari

21a minusvalenze per realizzi patrimoniali		
21b imposte di eserc. precedenti		
21c altri oneri straordinari		
totale oneri straordinari	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
totale partite straordinarie		
(20 - 21)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>RISULTATO DELLA GESTIONE PRIMA</u>		
<u>DELLE IMPOSTE (A-B+C+D+E)</u>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22 imposte sul reddito esercizio		
23 <u>UTILE (PERDITA) D'ESERCIZIO</u>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

.....

Appendix 2: Balance Sheet in English

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT

latest fin. year

previous fin. year

ASSETS**A) SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID****B) FIXED ASSETS****I. FIXED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

- 1 formation expenses
- 2 research, development
& advertising costs
- 3 patents & know-hows
- 4 concessions, licences,
tr. marks & sim. rights
- 5 goodwill
- 6 intangibles in course
& payments on account
- 7 other intangibles

total**II. FIXED TANGIBLE ASSETS**

- 1 land and buildings
- 2 plant and machinery
- 3 other fixtures & fittings
tools & equipment
- 4 other tangible assets

5	tangibles in course & payments on account		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III.	FIXED FINANCIAL ASSETS		
1	shares in:		
	a) subsidiaries		
	b) associates		
	c) parents		
	d) other undertakings		
2	loans to:		
	a) subsidiaries		
	b) associates		
	c) parents		
	d) others		
3	fixed loan certificates		
4	own shares (nominal value)		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	total fixed assets (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C)	CURRENT ASSETS		
I.	STOCKS		
1	raw materials, supplies and consumables		
2	work in progress		
3	under contracts		
4	finished goods & goods for resale		
5	payments on account		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
II.	CURRENT DEBTORS		
1	trade debtors		
2	amounts owned by		

affiliates		
3 --- by subsidiaries		
4 --- by parents		
5 other current debtors		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
1 shares in subsidiaries		
2 --- in associates		
3 --- in parents		
4 --- in other undertakings.		
5 own shares (nominal value)		
6 curr. loan certificates		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IV. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
1 cash at bank & post		
2 cheques		
3 cash in hand		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
total current assets (C)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D) ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAYMENTS		
a) accrued inc. & prepayms.		
b) for prepaid tax		
c) charges on loans		
total (D)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
total assets	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

latest fin. year

previous fin. year

LIABILITIES**A) CAPITAL AND RESERVES**

- I. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
- II. SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT
- III. REVALUATION RESERVE
- IV. LEGAL RESERVE
- V. RESERVE FOR OWN SHARES
- VI. RESERVES PROVIDED FOR BY
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
- VII. OTHER RESERVES
- VIII. PROFIT/LOSS BROUGHT FORWARD
- IX. PROFIT/LOSS FOR FINANCIAL
YEAR

total capital and reserves**B) PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES
AND CHARGES**

- 1 for pensions & sim. obbligs.
- 2 for taxation
for deferred tax
- 3 other provisions

total**C) EMPLOYEES SEVERANCE INDEMNITY****D) NOT CURRENT CREDITORS**

- 1 debenture loans
- 2 convertible debenture
loans
- 3 amounts owed to banks
- 4 --- other financing institutions
- 5 payms. received on accounts
- 6 trade creditors

7	bills of exchange payable		
8	amounts owed to subsids.		
9	--- to associates		
10	--- to parents		
11	--- to taxation		
12	--- to social security		
13	other creditors		
	total (D')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	CURRENT CREDITORS		
1	debenture loans		
2	convertible debenture loans		
3	amounts owed to banks		
4	--- other financing instituts.		
5	payms. received on accounts		
6	trade creditors		
7	bills of exchange payable		
8	amounts owed to subsids.		
9	--- to associates		
10	--- to parents		
11	--- to taxation		
12	--- to social security		
13	other creditors		
	total (D'')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	total creditors	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	E) ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		
	a) accruals & deferr. income		
	b) premium on loans		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	total liabilities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

COMMITMENTS AND NOTICE ITEMS

- 1 personal security to subsidiaries & associates
- 2 --- to parents & their subsidiaries
- 3 real security to subsidiaries & associates
- 4 --- to parents & their subsidiaries
- 5 security for receivables transferred with recourse
- 6 leased assets
- 7 commitments hedging foreign currency transactions
- 8 notice items

total

--	--

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**A) OUTCOME VALUE**

- 1 revenue from sales & servs.
- 2 variation in stocks & work in progress
- 3 --- construction contracts
- 4 own work capitalized
- 5a grants related to income
- 5b other operating income

total (A)

--	--

B) COSTS RELATED TO OUTCOME

- 6 purchase of raw materials, supplies, consums. & goods
- 7 purchase of services
- 8 rent for use of property
- 9 staff costs
 - a) wages & salaries

b) social security costs		
c) employees sever. indemnity		
d) staff retirement appropriation		
e) other staff costs		
10 depreciations & value adjustment		
a) intangibles depreciation		
b) tangibles depreciation		
c) other fixed assets depreciation		
d) value adjustment related to current debtors		
11 variation in raw materials, supplies, consums. & goods		
12 risks appropriation		
13 other charges appropriation		
14 other operating charges		
total (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NET OUTCOME VALUE (A - B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C) NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS with separate indic. of those derived from subsids., associates and parents		
15 income from part. interests		
16 other financial income from		
a) not current loans		
b) not current loan certifs.		
c) current loans		
d) other investments		
17 interest payable & other financial charges		
total (15 + 16 - 17)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**D) VALUE ADJUSTMENTS OF
FINANCIAL ASSETS**

- 18 revaluation of
 a) shares
 b) other fixed fin. assets
 c) other current fin. assets
 19 value reduction of
 a) shares
 b) other fixed fin. assets
 c) other current fin. assets

total adjustments (18 - 19)

--	--

**E) EXTRAORDINARY INCOME
AND CHARGES**

- 20a realized gains from
 fixed assets
 20b other extraord. income
total extraordinary income
 21a realized losses on
 fixed assets
 21b tax on previous fin. years
 21c other extraord. charges

total extraordinary charges

--	--

total extraord. items (20-21)

--	--

PROFIT / LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

(A- B+C+D+E)

--	--

22 income tax

23 PROFIT / LOSS FOR FIN. YEAR

--	--

THE DIRECTOR

Appendix 3: Balance Sheet in French

COMPTES ANNUELS AU

dernier exercice

exercice précédent

ACTIF**A) CAPITAL SOUSCRIT NON VERSE****B) IMMOBILISATIONS****I. IMMOBILISATIONS INCORPOR.**

- 1 frais d'établissement
- 2 frais de recherche et de développement
- 3 brevets et droits d'utilis. d'oeuvres intellect.
- 4 concessions, licences, marques et similaires
- 5 fonds de commerce
- 6 immobilis. incorpor. en cours et acomptes autres immobilisations incorporelles

total**II. IMMOBILISAT. CORPORELLES**

- 1 terrains et constructions
- 2 installations techniques et machines
- 3 équipements industr. et commerciaux
- 4 autres immobil. corpor.
- 5 immobilisat. corpor.

	en cours et acomptes		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III.	IMMOBILISAT. FINANCIERES		
	1 parts dans:		
	a) sociétés contrôlées		
	b) sociétés liées		
	c) sociétés mères		
	d) autres sociétés		
	2 créances sur:		
	a) entreprises contrôlées		
	b) entreprises liées		
	c) entreprises mères		
	d) autres		
	3 titres de créance		
	4 actions propres (val.nom.)		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	total immobilisations (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C)	ACTIF CIRCULANT		
I.	STOCKS		
	1 matières premières, subsidiaries et consomm.		
	2 produits en cours de fabr.		
	3 travaux en cours sur commandes		
	4 produits finis et marchandises		
	5 acomptes aux fournisseurs		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
II.	CREANCES		
	1 sur clients		
	2 sur entrepr. contrôlés		
	3 sur entreprises liées		
	4 sur entreprises mères		
	5 sur autres		

total		
III. ACTIF FINANCIER NON IMMOBILISE		
1 parts dans entrepr. contrôlées		
2 parts dans entrepr. liées		
3 parts dans entrepr. mères		
4 parts dans autres entr.		
5 actions propres (val. nom.)		
6 autres valeurs mobilières		
total		
IV. LIQUIDITES		
1 avoirs en banques et compte de chèques postaux		
2 chèques		
3 argent et valeurs en caisse		
total		
tot. actif circulant (C)		
D) COMPTES DE REGULARISATION		
total actif		
	dernier exercice	exercice précédent

PASSIF

- A) CAPITAUX PROPRES**
I. CAPITAL SOUSCRIT
II. RESERVE PROVENANT DE

PRIMES D'EMISSION		
III. RESERVES DE REEVALUATION		
IV. RESERVE LEGALE		
V. RESERVE POUR ACTIONS PROPRES EN PORTEFEUILLE		
VI. RESERVES STATUTAIRES		
VII. AUTRES RESERVES		
VIII. BENEFICES (PERTES) REPORTES		
IX. BENEFICE (PERTE) DE L'EXERCICE		
total capitaux propres	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B) PROVISIONS POUR RISQUES ET CHARGES		
1 pour pensions et obligations similaires		
2 pour impôts		
3 autres		
total provisions pour risques et charges	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C) INDEMNITE POUR FIN DU RAPPORT DU TRAVAIL SUBORDONNE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D) DETTES A MOYEN ET LONG TERME		
1 emprunts obligataires		
2 avec garantie réelle		
3 envers établissem. de crédit		
4 autres dettes de financement		
5 acomptes reçus		
6 envers fournisseurs		
7 représentées par des effets des commerce		

8	envers entr. contrôlées		
9	envers entrepr. liées		
10	envers entrepr. mère		
11	dettes fiscales		
12	dettes au titre de la sécurité sociale		
13	envers autres		
	total (D')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	DETTES A COURT TERME		
1	emprunts obligatoires		
2	avec garantie réelle		
3	envers établissem. de crédit		
4	autres dettes de financement		
5	acomptes reçus		
6	envers fournisseurs		
7	représentées par des effets des commerce		
8	envers entr. contrôlées		
9	envers entrepr. liées		
10	envers entrepr. mère		
11	dettes fiscales		
12	dettes au titre de la sécurité sociale		
13	autres dettes		
	total (D'')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	total dettes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E)	COMPTES DE REGULARISATION		
	total passif	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	dernier exercice	exercice précédent
POSTES HORS BILAN		
- sûretés personnelles pour entr. contrôlées et liées		
- sûretés personnelles pour entr. mère et soeurs		
- autres sûretés personnelles		
- sûretés réelles pour entr. contrôlées et liées		
- sûretés réelles pour entr. mère et soeurs		
- autres sûretés réelles		
- créances cédées pro solvendo		
- biens en crédit-bail		
- engagements pour contrats à terme en devises		
- autres postes hors bilan		
total postes hors bilan	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	dernier exercice	exercice précédent
COMPTE DE PROFITS ET PERTES		
A) VALEUR D'EXPLOITATION		
1 ventes et prestations		
2 variation stock, produits en cours fabricat. et finis		
3 variat. travaux en cours sur commandes		
4 charges immobilisées		

5a	subventions d'exploitat.		
5b	autres produits d'exploit.		
	total (A)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B)	CHARGES D'EXPLOITATION		
6	pour matières premières, subsid. consomm. et march.		
7	pour prestat. de services		
8	pour utilisation de biens appartenant à tiers		
9	pour le personnel		
	a) salaires et traitem.		
	b) charges sociales		
	c) indemn. fin de rapport		
	d) charges pour pensions et obligat. similaires		
	e) autres frais		
10	amortissements et dépréciat.		
	a) amortissements des immobilis. incorporelles		
	b) amortissements des immobilis. corporelles		
	c) autres dépréciations des immobilisations		
	d) dépréciat. des créances de l'actif circulant		
11	variation stock mat. prem. subsid., consomm. et march.		
12	provisions pour risques		
13	autres provisions		
14	autres charges d'exploitat.		
	total (B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	DIFFERENCE ENTRE VALEURS ET CHARGES D'EXPLOITATION (A - B)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

C) PRODUITS ET CHARGES FINANC.

avec mention séparée de ceux
provenant d'entreprises
contrôlées, liées et mère

- 15 produits de participations
- 16 autres produits financiers
 - a) de créances immobilisées
 - b) de titres immobilisées
autres que des participations
 - c) des titres faisant partie
de l'actif circul. autres
que des participations
 - d) autres produits financ.
- 17 intérêts pass. et autres
charges financières

total (15+16-17)

**D) CORRECTIONS DE VALEUR DE
L'ACTIF FINANCIER**

- 18 réévaluations
 - a) des participations
 - b) des immobilis. financ.
autres que des partic.
 - c) des titres faisant partie
de l'actif circ. autres que
des particip.
- 19 dépréciations
 - a) des participations
 - b) des immobilis. financ.
autres que des particip.
 - c) des titres faisant partie

de l'actif circ. autres que des particip.		
total corrections (18 - 19)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E) PRODUITS ET CHARGES EXCEPT.		
20a plus-values de cession des immobilisations		
20b autres produits except.		
total produits exceptionn.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21a moins-values sur cession d'actif		
21b impôts exerc. précéd.		
21c autres charges except.		
total charges exceptionn.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
total postes exceptionn. (20 - 21)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
RESULTAT DE L'EXERCICE AVANT IMPOTS (A-B+C+D+E)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22 impôts sur résult. d'exerc.		
23 BENEFICE (PERTE) DU BILAN	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

.....

L'ORGANE DE DIRECTION

Appendix 4: Balance Sheet in German

JAHRESABSCHLUSS ZUM

letztes Geschäftsjahr

vorhergehendes Geschäftsjahr

A K T I V A**A) FORDERUNGEN GEG. GESELLSCHAFTER
AUF NOCH GESCHULDETE EINZAHL.****B) ANLAGEVERMOEGEN****I. IMMATERIELLES ANLAGEVERM.**

1. Aufwendungen für Erricht.
u. Erweiter. des Unternehm.
2. Aufwend. für Forschung,
Entwicklung und Werbung
3. Rechte aus gewerbl. Patenten
u. auf Nutzung geist. Werke
4. Konzessionen, Lizenzen,
Marken u. ähnliche Rechte
5. Geschäftswert
6. im Entstehen befindl. Anla-
gevermögen u. Anzahlungen
7. sonstiges

Gesamtbetrag**II SACHANLAGEVERMOEGEN**

1. Grundstücke u. Bauten
2. Anlagen und Maschinen
3. Betriebs u. Geschäfts-ausstattung
4. sonstige Güter
5. im Entstehen befindl. An-
lagevermö. u. Anzahlungen

Gesamtbetrag

III. FINANZANLAGEVERMOEGEN

1. Anteile an:
 - a) verbundenen Unternehmen
 - b) Unternehmen mit
Beteiligungsverhältnis
 - c) herrschenden Untern.
 - d) anderen Unternehmen
2. Forderungen gegen:
 - a) verbundenen Unternehmen
 - b) Unternehmen mit
Beteiligungsverhältnis
 - c) herrsch. Unternehmen
 - d) andere
3. sonstige Wertpapiere
4. eigene Aktien
(Gesamtnennw.)

Gesamtbetrag**Gesamtbetrag Anlageverm. (B)**

C) UMLAUFVERMOEGEN

I. VORRAETE

1. Roh- Hilfs- u. Betriebsst.
2. in Herstell. befindliche u.
halbfertige Erzeugnisse
3. in Ausföhr. befindliche
Arbeiten auf Bestellung
4. fertige Erzeugn. u. Waren
5. Anzahlungen

Gesamtbetrag

II. FORDERUNGEN GEGEN

1. Kunden
2. verbundene Unternehmen

3.	Unternehmen mit Beteiligungsverhältnis		
4.	herrsch. Unternehmen		
5.	andere		
	Gesamtbetrag	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
III.	FINANZVERMOEGEN DAS KEIN ANLAGEVERMOEG. DARSTELLT		
1.	Anteile an ver- bundenen Unternehmen		
2.	Anteile an Unternehmen mit Beteiligungsverhältnis		
3.	Ant. an herrsch. Untern.		
4.	andere Anteile		
5.	eigene Aktien (Gesamtnennw.)		
6.	sonstige Wertpapiere		
	Gesamtbetrag	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IV.	FLUESSIGE MITTEL		
1.	Einlagen b. Banken u. Post		
2.	Schecks		
3.	Kassenbestand		
	Gesamtbetrag	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Gesamtbetrag des Umlaufverm. (C)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D)	RECHNUNGSABGRENZUNGSPOSTEN		
a)	Rechnungsabgrenzungsp.		
b)	antizipative für vorbezahlte Steuern		
c)	Disagio auf Darlehen		
	Gesamtbetrag (D)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Gesamtbetrag der Aktivseite	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	letztes Geschäftsjahr	vorhergehendes Geschäftsjahr
P A S S I V A		
A) EIGENKAPITAL		
I.	GESELLSCHAFTSKAPITAL	
II.	RUECKLAGE AUS DEM AUFPREIS AUF AKTIEN	
III.	AUFWERTUNGSRUECKLAGEN	
IV.	GESETZLICHE RUECKLAGE	
V.	RUECKL. FUER EIGENE AKTIEN IM VERMOEGENSBESTAND	
VI.	SATZUNGSMÄSSIGE RUECKLAGE	
VII.	ANDERE RUECKLAGEN	
VIII.	VORGETRAG. GEWINNE/VERLUSTE	
IX.	GEWINN/VERLUST DES GESCHÄFTSJAHRES	
	Gesamtbetrag Eigenkapital (A)	
B) RUECKSTELL. FUER RISIKEN U. LASTEN		
1.	für Ruhegeldzahlungen u. ähnliche Verbindlichkeiten	
2.	für Steuern für aufgeschobene Steuern	
3.	sonstige	
	Gesamtbetrag Rückstell. (B)	
C) ABFERTIGUNGEN FUER ARBEITNEHMER		
D) VERBINDLICHKEITEN MITTEL-LANGFRISTIG ZAHLBAR		
1.	Schuldverschreibungen	
2.	Wandelschuldverschreib.	
3.	gegenüber Banken	
4.	gegenüber anderen	

Kreditgebern		
5. Anzahlungen		
6. gegenüber Lieferanten		
7. aus Schuldsscheinen		
8. gegenüber verbund. Untern.		
9. gegenüber Unternehmen mit Beteiligungsverhältnis		
10. geg. herrschende Personen		
11. aus Abgaben		
12. in Rahmen der sozialen Sicherheit		
13. sonstige Verbindlichkeiten		
Gesamtbetrag (D')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
VERBINDLICHKEITEN		
KURZFRISTIG ZAHLBAR		
1. Schuldverschreibungen		
2. Wandelschuldverschreib.		
3. gegenüber Banken		
4. gegenüber and. Kreditgeb.		
5. Anzahlungen		
6. gegenüber Lieferanten		
7. aus Schuldsscheinen		
8. gegenüber verbund. Untern.		
9. gegenüber Unternehmen mit Beteiligungsverhältnis		
10. geg. herrschende Untern.		
11. aus Abgaben		
12. in Rahmen der sozialen Sicherheit		
13. sonstige Verbindlichkeiten		
Gesamtbetrag (D'')	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Gesamtbetrag Verbindlich. (D)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

E) RECHNUNGSABGRENZUNGSPOSTEN

a) Rechnungsabgrenzungsp.

b) Agio bei Darlehen

Gesamtbetrag (E)**Gesamtbetrag der Passivseite**

<p style="text-align: center;">letztes Geschäftsjahr</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">vorhergehendes Geschäftsjahr</p>
--

DURCHGANGSKONTEN

persönliche Sicherheiten

zugunsten:

- verbund. o. mit Beteiligungs-
verhältnis
- herrsch. u. schwesterl. Unt.
- Anderen dinglichen Sicherheiten

zugunsten:

- verbund. o. mit Beteiligungs-
verhältnis
- herrsch. u. schwesterl. Unt.
- Anderen

Abtretung von Forderungen

mit Gewährleistung

Sachen im Leasing

.....

sonstige Durchgangskonten**Gesamtbetrag Durchgangskonten**

GEWINN- UND VERLUSTRECHNUNG

	letztes Geschäftsjahr	vorhergehendes Geschäftsjahr
A) GESAMTLEISTUNG		
1. aus Verkäufen u. Leistungen		
2. Bestandsveränder unfertiger, halbfertiger u. fertiger Erzeugnisse		
3. Bestandsveränderungen unfertiger Leistungen		
4. im Anlagenvermögen aktivierte Eigenleistungen		
5a. Zuschüsse für den Betrieb		
5b. sonstige Erträge und Einnahmen		
Gesamtbetrag (A)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B) HERSTELLUNGSKOSTEN		
6. für Roh- Hilfs- und Be- triebsstoffe sowie Waren		
7. für Dienstleistungen		
8. für Nutzung von Gütern Dritter		
9. für das Personal		
a) Löhne und Gehälter		
b) soziale Lasten		
c) Abfertigungen		
d) Ruhegeldzahlungen u. ähnliche Zahlungen		
e) sonstige Aufwendungen		
10. Abschreib. u. Wertmind.		
a) Abschreibung des immate- riellen Anlagevermögens		

- b) Abschr. d. Sachanlageverm.
- c) sonst. Wertminderungen
des Anlagevermögens
- d) Wertminder. der im Umlauf-
vermög. enthält. Forder.
- 11. Bestandsveränderungen der
Roh- Hilfs- und Betriebs-
stoffen u. der bezog. Waren
- 12. Zuführ. zu Rückstell.für
Risiken
- 13. and. Zuführ. zu Rückstell.
- 14. sonstige betriebl. Aufwend.

Gesamtbetrag (B)

BETRIEBSERFOLG (A-B)

**C) EINKÜNFEN AUS
FINANZANLAGEN
UND FINANZIERUNGSLASTEN**

die von verbund. u. mit Betei-
ligungsverh. und von herrsch.
Unternehmen herrühren

- 15. Einkünfte aus Anteilen
- 16. sonstige Finanzeinkünfte
 - a) aus im Anlagevermögen
ausgewies. Forderungen
 - b) aus im Anlagev. ausgewies.
Wertpapieren die keine Be-
teiligungen darstellen
 - c) aus im Umlaufv. ausgewies.
Wertpap. die keine Betei-
ligungen darstellen
 - d) andere Finanzeinkünfte
- 17. Zinsen u. andere Finanzlasten

Gesamtbetrag (15+16-17)

D) WERTBERICHTIG. DES FINANZVERMOEG.

18. Aufwertungen:
- a) von Beteiligungen
 - b) des Finanzanlageverm. das nicht aus Beteilig. besteht
 - c) aus im Umlaufv. ausgewies. Wertpap. die keine Beteiligungen darstellen

19. Abwertungen:
- a) von Beteiligungen
 - b) des Finanzanlageverm. das nicht aus Beteilig. besteht
 - c) aus im Umlaufv. ausgewiesenen Wertpap. die keine Beteiligungen darstellen

Gesamtbetrag d. Berichtig.(18-19)

E) AUSSERORD. EINNAHMEN U. LASTEN

- 20a. d. Mehrwerts aus Veräusser.
20b. andere außerord. Einnahmen

Gesamt b. Ausserord. Einnahmen

- 21a. d. Minderwerts aus Veräuss.
21b. der Steuern aus vorhergehenden Geschäftsjahren
21c. andere Ausserord. Lasten

Gesamt b. Ausserordentl. Lasten

Gesamtbetrag der ausserordentlichen Posten (20-21)

ERGEBNIS VOR STEUERN

(A-B+C+D+E)

22. Steuern auf Einkommen
aus Geschäftsjahr

**23. GEWINN/VERLUST DES
GESCHAEFTS.**

DIE VERWALTER

Appendix 5: Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for banks and other financial institutions in Italian

BILANCIO D'ESERCIZIO DEGLI ENTI FINANZIARI

	ultimo esercizio	esercizio precedente
A.1. STATO PATRIMONIALE		
<u>ATTIVO</u>		
10. Cassa e disponibilità		
20. Crediti verso enti creditizi:		
(a) a vista		
(b) altri crediti		
.....		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
30. Crediti verso enti finanziari:		
(a) a vista		
(b) altri crediti		
.....		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
40. Crediti verso clientela		
50. Obbligaz. e altri titoli a redd. fisso:		
(a) di emittenti pubblici		
(b) di enti creditizi		
(c) di enti finanziari		
di cui titoli propri		
(d) di altri emittenti		
.....		
totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

60.	Azioni, quote e altri titoli a reddito variabile		
70.	Partecipazioni		
80.	Partecipaz. in imprese del gruppo		
90.	Immobilizzazioni immateriali		
	di cui: - costi d'imp.		
	- avviamento		
		
100.	Immobilizzazioni materiali		
110.	Capitale sottoscritto non vers. di cui capitale richiamato		
120.	Azioni e quote proprie (val.nom.)		
130.	Altre attività		
140.	ratei e risconti attivi:		
	(a) ratei attivi		
	(b) risconti attivi		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>PASSIVO</u>			
10.	Debiti verso enti creditizi:		
	(a) a vista		
	(b) a termine o con preavviso		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20.	Debiti verso enti finanziari:		
	(a) a vista		
	(b) a termine o con preavviso		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

30.	Debiti verso clientela:		
	(a) a vista		
	(b) a termine o con preavviso		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
40.	Debiti rappresentati da titoli:		
	(a) obbligazioni		
	(b) altri titoli		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
50.	Altre passività		
60.	Ratei e risconti passivi:		
	(a) ratei passivi		
	(b) risconti passivi		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
70.	T.F.R. lavoro subordinato		
80.	Fondi per rischi ed oneri:		
	(a) fondi quiesc. e obblighi simili		
	(b) fondi imposte e tasse		
	(c) altri fondi		
		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
90.	Fondi rischi su crediti		
100.	Passività subordinate		
110.	Capitale		
120.	Sovraprezzi di emissione		
130.	Riserve:		
	(a) riserva legale		
	(b) res. azioni o quote proprie		
	(c) riserve statutarie		
	(d) altre riserve		

totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
140. Riserve di rivalutazione		
150. Utile (perdite) a nuovo		
160. Utile (perdita) d'esercizio		

Totale del passivo	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Garanzie ed impegni

10. Garanzie rilasciate		
20. Impegni		

totale**A.2. CONTO ECONOMICO****COSTI**

10. Interessi pass. e oneri assimilati		
20. Commissioni passive		
30. Perdite da operazioni finanz.		
40. Spese amministrative:		
(a) spese per il personale:		
- salari e stipendi		
- oneri sociali		
- trattamento fine rapporto		
- trattam. di quiesc. e simili		
- altre spese		
(b) altre spese amministrative		

totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---------------	----------------------	----------------------

50. Rettifiche di valore su immobilizz. immateriali e materiali		
60. Altri oneri di gestione		
70. Accantonam. per rischi ed oneri		
80. Accanton. a fondi rischi su crediti		
90. Rettifiche di valori su crediti e		

	accantonam. garanzie e impegni		
100.	Rettifiche di valore su imm. finanz.		
110.	Oneri straordinari		
120.	Imposte sul reddito d'esercizio		
	totale costi	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
130.	Utile d'esercizio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>RICAVI</u>			
10.	Interessi attivi e proventi assimil. di cui su titoli a reddito fisso		
20.	Dividendi e altri proventi:		
	(a) su azioni, quote e altri titoli a reddito variabile		
	(b) su partecipazioni		
	(c) su partecip. in impr. del gruppo		
	totale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
30.	Commissioni attive		
40.	Profitti da operaz. finanz.		
50.	Riprese di valore su crediti e accantonam. garanzie e impegni		
60.	Riprese valore su immobilizz. finanz.		
70.	Altri proventi di gestione		
80.	Proventi straordinari		
	totale ricavi	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
100.	Perdita d'esercizio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Appendix 6: Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for banks and other financial institutions in English

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT
(of banks and other financial entities)

	latest fin. year	previous fin. year
A.1. BALANCE SHEET		
<u>ASSETS</u>		
10. Cash & cash equivalents		
20. Receivables from banks:		
(a) sight		
(b) other receivables		
.....		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
30. Receivables from customers:		
(a) sight		
(b) other receivables		
.....		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
40. Receivables from customers		
50. Bonds and fixed-interest securities:		
(a) issued by public entities		
(b) issued by banks		
(c) issued by financial entities		
(incl. own shares		
(d) issued by other entities		
.....		
total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

60.	Trading account shares & other variable-rate securities		
70.	Equity investments		
80.	Equity investms. in Group comps.		
90.	Fixed intangible assets (incl.: formation exps. goodwill)		
100.	Fixed tangible assets		
110.	Subscribed capital unpaid (incl. unpaid cap. required)		
120.	Own shares or quotas (nom. value)		
130.	Other assets		
140.	Accrued income & prepayms.: (a) accrued income (b) prepayments		
	total assets	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
10.	Payables due to banks: (a) on demand (b) at maturity date or notice		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20.	Payables due to financial ents.: (a) on demand (b) at maturity date or notice		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

30.	Payables due to trade creditors:		
	(a) on demand		
	(b) at maturity date or notice		
		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
40.	Payables due for:		
	(a) debenture loans		
	(b) other loans		
		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
50.	Other liabilities		
60.	Accruals & deferred income:		
	(a) accrued expenses		
	(b) deferred income		
		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
70.	Employees severance indemnity		
80.	Provisions for liabilities & charges:		
	(a) for pensions & similar obbligs.		
	(b) for taxation		
	(c) other provisions		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
90.	Provisions for receivables risks		
100.	Subordinated liabilities		
110.	Share capital		
120.	Share premium account		
130.	Reserves:		
	(a) legal reserve		
	(b) res. for own shares		
	(c) res. provided for by memo- randum of association		
	(d) other reserves		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

140. Revaluation reserves
 150. Profit/loss brought forward
 160. Profit/loss for fin. year

Total liabilities

--	--

Guarantees & commitments

10. Guarantees granted
 20. Commitments

total

--	--

A.2. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**EXPENSES**

10. Interest expenses & similar items
 20. Commission expenses
 30. Losses on financial transactions
 40. Administrative expenses:
 (a) payroll expenses:
 - wages & salaries
 - social security contribs.
 - employees sever. indemnity
 - staff retirem. appropriation
 - other staff expenses
 (b) other administrative expenses

total

--	--

50. Value adjustments of fixed intang.
 & tang. assets
 60. Other operating charges
 70. Risks & charges appropriation
 80. Receivables risks appropriation
 90. Value adjustments to receivables &
 guarantees and commits. appropr.

100.	Value adjusts. to finan. fixed assets		
110.	Extraordinary charges		
120.	Income tax		
	total expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
130.	Profit for financ. year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<u>INCOME</u>		
10.	Interest income & similar item (incl. on fixed-interest securities.....)		
20.	Dividends & other income: (a) on equities, participations & other variable-rate securities (b) on equity investments (c) on equity invests. in Group companies		
	total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
30.	Commission income		
40.	Income on financial transactions		
50.	Reversals of value adjusts. to receivables & gurantees and commitments approps.		
60.	Reversals of value adjusts. to financial fixed assets		
70.	Other operating income		
80.	Extraordinary income		
	total income	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
100.	Loss for financial year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>