COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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C A D D I A

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

concerning plans and proposals for the use of telematic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

concerning the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission related to the implementation of a long-term programma for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations

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(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

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SUMMARY

1. This communication proposes the adoption of a Community-wide long-term development programme for the use of telematic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations.

2. The programme is expected to take between seven and ten years to complete.

3. The detailed activities and work plans to be implemented are derived from the results of the preparatory activities carried out by the Commission in coordination with the Member States (The CADDIA Preliminary Task Force) in accordance with the Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982.

4. The funds voted for CADDIA in the 1984 budget (line 7711 "Inter-Institutional Information Systems") should enable the work scheduled for that period to be carried out. The Council and the European Parliament will be asked to note that the Commission intends, subject to normal budgetary procedures, that financial provision for CADDIA for 1985 should be maintained at approximately the same level, in real terms, as that provided for CADDIA in 1984 and that it intends to make proposals for posts with which to staff the CADDIA project as it evolves.

5. The budgetary requirements for the period after 1985 will be assessed and appropriate proposals will be made in the light of the immediate activities and the results of the long-term developments carried out in the time leading up to that period. The financial sheet accompanying these documents indicates the estimated bounderies within which these future budgetary proposals are forecasted to fall.

CADDIA

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

concerning plans and proposals for the use of telematic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations

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Co-operation in Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports-exports and Agriculture

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Report to the Council and the European Parliament pursuant to Decision 82/607/EEC

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In its Decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982, published in the Official Journal No L 247.25 of 23 August 1982, the Council decided that Member States should coordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view to analysing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted 10-year development programme for the use of telematics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations. Further, the Council required the Commission, in the light of the results of the preparatory activities, to present a report to the Council and the European Parliament and, as appropriate, to submit proposals for the adoption of a long-term development programme to be implemented in concert with the parties concerned.

1.2 A Preliminary Task Force (PTF), consisting of representatives of the Member States and of the Commission Services, was set up to undertake the preparatory activities. The work turned out to be more complex and demanding than originally envisaged and, as a consequence, the approval of the final report of the PTF and the preparation of the Commission's report have been delayed beyond their original target dates.

1.3 A copy of Part 1 of the PTF report, including Findings, Recommendations and Outline Development Programme, is appended. The Commission welcomes the findings and recommendations of the PTF and supports its conclusions. It wishes to take this opportunity of commending all the Members of the PTF for the enthusiasm and expertise with which they carried out their work.

1.4 The CADDIA project is aimed at satisfying the Community's information needs in the area of agriculture, customs and trade statistics. The long-term objectives of CADDIA can be expressed quite simply as :

- the provision of the necessary organisational infrastructure and data processing facilities to enable the Commission and Member States to obtain access to and process, expeditiously and efficiently, the information needed for the operation of the Customs Union and of the Community's commercial policies and the management and financial control of agricultural markets.

1.5. In meeting the long-term objectives, it will be necessary to take account of the following factors identified by the PTF :

- the inter-relationship between certain agricultural, customs and statistical requirements and the need for the development of common systems to meet them;

- the need for agricultural, customs and statistical sectoral systems to meet requirements not covered by the common systems;

- that the use by the Commission and the Member States of the same data, message and telematics standards is the key to the development of the systems to meet the long-term objectives;

- the need to build upon the systems already developed in the Member States, particularly in the Customs field, taking into account the significant differences which exist in the degree of development and orientation of these systems; and

- that the major problems to be faced in meeting the Community needs are more organisational, administrative and budgetary than technological.

1.6. In order to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives it will be necessary for certain agreed facilities to be provided in Member State and Commission computer systems, and for systems to be compatible to the extent that they are required to intercommunicate. This will require close co-operation, joint planning and the agreement to use common standards. An additional benefit of this co-operation will be the possibility of using the new systems to facilitate intra-community trade.

1.7. The Commission's plans and proposals for meeting the long-term objectives in co-operation with the Member States are set out in the following sections of this Communication. They constitute a realistic strategy and timetable for the immediate, medium and long-term development of CADDIA systems. Before dealing with the proposed CADDIA strategy, it is important to define the organisational and data-processing environment within which the CADDIA systems have to be developed.

2. CADDIA ENVIRONMENT

The purpose of the section is to outline the organisational and data processing environment in which the current agricultural, customs and statistical services operate; and to relate this to the new information technologies which will provide a technical infrastructure required to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives.

2.1. Agriculture

2.1.1. The Directorate General for Agriculture (DG VI) received in 1982 60,000 telexes from over 100 correspondents and sent out 130,000 telexes to more than 60 destinations. These telexes concern notably agricultural prices, levies and MCAs, Commission regulations, FEOGA data and veterinary information. The telex facility is well proven and widely available but relatively expensive. It requires much manual intervention for data capture and is based on an older technology with its limited character set, no error checking, etc,. At present there are few agreed standards between the Commission services and Member States about the use of common nomenclatures and message formats for agricultural purposes.

2.1.2. The internal structure within each Member State which supplies or receives this information is very complex and varies from one Member State to another. In addition, a further complication lies in the fact that many of the suppliers of data are non-governmental bodies. It must be recognised that it is not possible to avoid these organisational complexities. Hence the rationalisation of data management in the agricultural sector will be an extremely difficult task.

2.1.3. DG VI also exchanges data with the Customs Union and is a big consumer and supplier of statistical information from and to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC).

2.1.4. Unlike Customs and Statistics, the agricultural sector does not have a single specialised committee which can deal with horizontal problems relating to data communication. However, the trade mechanisms committee and the various agricultural management committees can cover this need.

2.2. Customs

2.2.1. Customs procedures for dealing with imports and exports involve the recording, analysis and exploitation of large quantities of data. These operations lend themselves naturally to electronic data processing and a number of Member State Customs services have already developed and introduced advanced computer processing systems covering a high proportion of import and export traffic. Others have introduced more limited systems but are planning to develop them further. It follows that CADDIA already has a substantial base in the customs field in the Member States upon which to build. Whilst it is true that the majority of Member States do not yet have the computer facilities necessary to meet fully the long-term CADDIA objectives, it is clear that all Member States are already moving in this direction.

2.2.2. So far, within the customs sector of CADDIA, priority has been given to the provision of facilities to speed up the exchange of urgent data between the Member States and the Commission. At the Internal Market Council on 25 November 1983, Ministers agreed on the need for the co-ordinated development of computerised administrative procedures with a view to facilitating intra-Community trade. Such developments clearly fall within the ambit of CADDIA and the customs sector plans must now take account of this Council decision.

2.2.3. An important event in the customs field will be the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), which is currently scheduled to come into force on 1.1.87. The Community's new integrated tariff/statistical instrument (TARIC II) will be based upon the HS. Furthermore, the Council of 25 November 1983 also agreed on a maximum list of data which could be required by the Member States in intra-Community trade. The introduction of the HS and the decision on the maximum list imply a substantial rewriting by the Commission and the Member States of computer programs related to the operation and management of customs tariffs and trade statistics.

2.2.4. The Commission's Customs Union Service is a substantial user of the telex services - 7,000 telexes received and 30,000 despatched in 1982 - and is already using computers to process certain of the data provided by the Member States. Significant improvements in efficiency could, therefore, be achieved by the use of modern telematic facilities.

2.2.5. The Customs have the advantage of long established machinery for technical and administrative co-operation and co-ordination between the Commission and the Member States, including regular meetings at Director General level. It follows that the necessary organisational infrastructure for the development of customs sectoral CADDIA systems already exists in a tried and tested form.

2.3. Statistics

2.3.1. A complex system of multipurpose statistics has been built up by the SOEC and the national statistical offices over the past 25 years. Statistics of external trade and agricultural production and prices form a significant part of this system. Given the large volume of data (3 million records per month for external trade alone) computerised treatment of this information has, of necessity, long been practised. It can be said that the working methods and administrative structures which apply to both external trade and agricultural statistics in the Member States and the SOEC are but a part of those covering the whole field of statistics.

2.3.2. For external trade statistics this involves :

a) a legal base at the Community and national level;
b) standards covering definitions, nomenclatures, methods syntax, codes, tape descriptions etc;
c) an organisation for the participation of Member States in regulating the collection, checking, preparation and transmission of the data and the maintenance, control and development of the system;
d) a well-developed programme for the preparation and dissemination of results by SOEC;

The opportunities offered by new technology are changing working methods. These changes will affect also the collection methods of external trade statistics for which the customs declarations provide the raw material. The CADDIA developments have to take account of these factors and of the total national and international statistical systems both in their present forms and as they are developing.

2.3.3. As for Customs, there is long established machinery for technical and administrative co-operation and co-ordination between the Commission and the Member States including, at the EC level, regular meetings with Directors-General of National Statistical offices. In addition SOEC participates in numerous bodies under the United Nations Organisation. Thus the necessary organisational structure for the development of the new systems exists also for statistics.

2.4. Technical Infrastructure

2.4.1. Information Technology (IT)

Automation of data handling and of the preparation, transmission and processing of documents implies the systematic use of computers and data communications to replace manual operations. The convergence of electronic data processing and telecommunications technology, known as telematic systems technology, has led to a dramatic development in the provision of high performance, low cost data processing systems, as well as to the rapid introduction by the telecommunications administrations of efficient data transmission and switching services.

2.4.2. IT Standards

In order to take advantage of these new facilities for the management and control of imports/exports and agricultural markets, the use of telematic systems by the CADDIA community must be carried out in the framework provided by international standards for the communication and processing of digital data.

The rapid progress that is taking place in the development of international standards will, when these standards have been agreed and proven, enable equipment made by different manufacturers to communicate with each other. This will provide the CADDIA community with a wide choice of suppliers when installing the facilities needed to meet the Community requirements. The Commission will, therefore, when introducing CADDIA systems, pursue the common use of international IT standards or, in their absence, the use of intercept specifications leading to the later use of agreed international standards. In particular, the design and implementation of systems that will be provided by the Commission for its own use, will be carried out under the supervision of the Commission Directorate IX E Informatics, so as to fulfil their mandate from the CDIC (Commission Steering Committee for Data Processing) to ensure a coherent Commission informatics and standardisation policy.

3. CADDIA STRATEGY

3.1. The PTF has confirmed the need for the Commission and the Member States to implement a long-term programme for the co-ordinated use of telematics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and in the management and financial control of the implementation of the common agricultural policy.

3.2. In order to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives it will be necessary to develop a substantial telematics infrastructure within the Community, as well as to agree and implement common standards, including TARIC II and complementary agricultural nomenclatures.

3.3. When the PTF was set up, it was hoped that its work would enable the Commission to prepare an overall 10-year development plan, including individual development plans for each of the Member States. The PTF's subsequent studies proved this objective to be unrealistic. Nevertheless, the work which it was able to complete in the short time allotted to it was extremely useful. In particular, it identified a considerable number of activities and projects which can be put in hand in the short term and which will contribute towards the development of systems to meet the long-term objectives. Furthermore, the PTF emphasised the urgency and the importance of rationalising data requirements and of developing the necessary data element and message standards. The PTF also stressed the importance of the Commission assuming direct responsibility for the management of CADDIA development, as well as the need for adequate budgetary and staff resources and effective co-ordination between the Commission and the Member States.

3.4. In the light of the PTF findings and recommendations, the Commission proposes to give priority to the adoption of the necessary standards for CADDIA and to a certain number of projects which should be put in hand as immediate activities. It also proposes, in parallel with these activities, to begin work with the Member States on the preparation of the specifications of the functions of the systems and facilities required to meet the long-term objectives. The development of these systems will be planned in the light of the experience gained in the initial projects and of the individual development plans of the Member States.

3.5. In the past few years the Commission's agricultural, customs and statistical departments have developed a number of computer systems which fall within the CADDIA ambit. A brief description of the systems which have already been developed is given in Annex B 1-3 in order to set the scene for further CADDIA development.

3.6. In the following sections the Commission sets out its plans and proposals for the development of the CADDIA systems in the shorter and longer term.

4. OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVITIES

The Commission has in hand or proposes shortly to put in hand a number of projects designed to contribute towards the achievement of the CADDIA long-term objectives. Certain of the projects are concerned with the development of systems and the provision of facilities; others are development studies designed to specify needs; others are concerned with rationalisation and the development of standards. Certain of the projects are "common" in that they are designed to meet agricultural, customs and statistical needs; others are sectoral projects. These are summarized in the workplan and timetable at Annex A and are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

4.1 Common Projects

4.1.1. Standardisation of Data and Messages

4.1.1.1. The use by the Commission and the Member States of the same data and message standards is the key to the development of systems to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives. It is essential, therefore, to give priority to the adoption and implementation of agreed data and message standards to meet CADDIA requirements. In order to facilitate the international exchange of data, the Commission considers, as a matter of policy, that recommended international standards, particularly those of the International Standards Organisation (ISO), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), should be used by the Community provided that they satisfy Community requirements. In this context, it should be noted that ISO recommended standards exist for certain data elements. Also, a number of comprehensive trade data interchange standards are under discussion in the ECE and ISO but no single trade data interchange standard has yet been recommended. It is, therefore, important for the Community to choose, with the minimum of delay, the most suitable of the standards currently recognised at the international level, and to promote its acceptance and use by other major trading powers. It is, however, recognised that the diversity of sources of agricultural information, particularly non-governmental ones, will make it necessary to continue to use non-standard codes and messages in some cases. Given the high degree of existing and ongoing standardisation in the area of trade statistics in the Community, the adoption of suitable International Standards will require careful evaluation and planning.

4.1.1.2. This work requires close co-ordination within the Commission services and close co-operation between the Commission and the Member States. In order to meet these requirements, the Commission proposes to assign responsibility for the standardisation of common data elements and codes and of common message formats (principally the message "envelopes") to the CADDIA Central Team. As the starting point for its work, the Team will take over the computer files of data elements and messages and the documentation prepared by the PTF with the objective of developing this into a library of agreed CADDIA data standards.

4.1.1.3. The Commission also proposes that one of the first activities of the CADDIA Steering Committee (see para 8.4.) should be to set up a message standards working group to review requirements for CADDIA data standards and to assist the Commission to prepare proposals for meeting them.

4.1.2. Review of Regulations and Procedures relating to Import/Export Data Flows

The main problems concerning regulations and procedures affecting CADDIA were identified in the report of the international consortium which led to the setting-up of the PTF. Although there is a very precise specification for the routine statistical flows in appropriate EEC Regulations, the lack of uniformity in the requirement for other import/export information was highlighted, in particular, as well as the lack of clarity in specification of information requirements. The Commission has, therefore, invited external consultants to make recommendations to rationalise the content and presentation of regulations of relevance to CADDIA, particularly those requiring import/export data flows between the Member States and the Commission. It is anticipated that the Review will also stress the importance of giving Customs administrations sufficient time to implement regulations concerning tariff matters in an orderly manner and make recommendations for resolving this problem where possible. The results of this review will also be relevant to the work on CADDIA data and message standards. The review started in the middle of 1983 and the findings and recommendations are expected late in 1984. The Commission welcomes the support given by the PTF to this project.

4.1.3. Community Data Exchange Project for Agriculture and Customs

4.1.3.1. The PTF concentrated considerable attention on the financial and other benefits to be gained by the Commission and the Member States from the use of digital data transmission techniques instead of telex, wherever possible. Data transmission tests were undertaken which demonstrated not only the technical feasibility of using such techniques but also the potential savings in operational costs.

4.1.3.2. The Commission fully supports the PTF's conclusions on the desirability of moving over to digital data transmission. This cannot be done abruptly, nor, given the multitude and diversity of information sources in the agricultural area, can such systems be expected to replace telex completely for some time to come.

4.1.3.3. In the light of these factors, the Commission proposes to launch a data exchange project designed to permit the change-over from conventional low speed telex to the use of modern high speed data transmission networks whilst continuing to support the former.

4.1.3.4. The project will involve the standardisation of data elements, codes and messages, and the development of data communications facilities. The use of the resulting system will reduce the manual intervention required for telex handling, the time-lag between receiving and processing the incoming data and telecommunications costs. In addition, it will reduce transmission and data preparation errors. It will also be a major step towards a long-term objective of on-line access to data. The use of uniform message formats should simplify the task of data suppliers in the Member States and also facilitate the development of related computer programs.

4.1.3.5. The standardisation of data elements, codes and message formats is essential for the development of communications systems to meet the long-term objectives, as indicated in para 4.1.1. It is, however, unrealistic to expect long-term standards to be available quickly given the difficulties inherent in their adoption. Furthermore, the key standard in the long-term systems - TARIC II - will not be implemented until 1.1.87 at the earliest. The Commission proposes, therefore, that the new data exchange systems should, initially, use existing data standards. New message formats will, however, be required and some short-term rationalization of data standards may be possible. The Commission believes that the advantages to be gained from the use of telematics in the short-term are sufficient to justify this approach.

4.1.3.6. The telematics infrastructure resulting from this project will be the kernel of future CADDIA application systems in the agricultural and customs sectors. It will provide the Commission's agricultural and customs services with computer interfaces which support X.25 PSDN standards and the use of telex, teletex, etc., in order to allow data suppliers in the Member States to choose the facility which best suits their needs. It will provide a smooth transition over a period of time from the older technology of telex to modern data transmission technologies. It will also provide the interface between Member States' systems and certain of the agricultural and customs systems referred to at para 4.2.

4.1.3.7. The project development will be undertaken in collaboration with the Commission's Informatics Directorate to ensure that it is in harmony with the Commission's overall plans and standards for telecommunications and informatics.

4.1.4. Irregularities Information System

4.1.4.1. The Commission has started a project to create a computer data base containing information on irregularities in agricultural market and customs operations. The system will facilitate the detection of irregularities by improving the quality of information and enabling better co-ordination between Commission services.

4.1.4.2. Initially the system will be accessible only to the relevant Commission services. The possibility of providing for selected access by Member States is being studied.

4.1.4.3. The pre-analysis has been completed and the feasibility study has commenced. Implementation is planned for 1985.

4.2. Sectoral Projects

4.2.1. Agricultural development projects and studies

Agricultural market intelligence system (AMIS)

4.2.1.1. Agricultural market intelligence system (AMIS)

In the framework of the management of the CAP, DG VI is building a horizontal integrated market intelligence system. In the long-term, by extracting data from various files, aggregated reports will be produced by the user to aid market analysis and market management decision making. The project should also establish a data dictionary common to the whole of DG VI, thus allowing an integrated approach to the access of the various agricultural market intelligence subsystems.

4.2.1.2. Agricultural licences management system

A study will start in the near future on a computerised agricultural licence management system which should enable information on quantities, validity periods, issued/realised quantities, with/without prefixations, to be processed and stored for all market sectors.

4.2.1.3. Agricultural intervention stocks management system

It is proposed to implement a common computer-based system containing data on intake/withdrawals/closing stocks. This system will provide periodical balance sheets for six market organisations and will be related to the licence management system.

4.2.1.4. Agricultural production quotas management system

Production quotas exist for sugar and are monitored by the Commission. The Commission has proposed to the Council a quota system for milk. A computerised system will enable an efficient management of quotas based on production statistics and forecasting.

4.2.1.5. Agricultural production/consumption monthly balance system

All market divisions produce monthly balance sheets on production and consumption. Data are used from various sources amongst them the Statistical Office of the European Communities. These data need time-consuming reprocessing which is at the moment undertaken manually. A computer system will reduce the workload and provide a tool for short-term forecasting.

4.2.1.6. 1188 Data Exchange (MICA)

As a first phase, DG VI has set up a system, in co-operation with the SOEC, for collecting monthly import/export data on agriculture and providing the agricultural market organization divisions with relevant quantitative information. The system, which processes data required by Regulation 3601/82 (formerly Reg. 1188/77), has been operational since April 1983.
In a second phase, a fact-finding study has been undertaken to identify further information needs of the agricultural market divisions.

4.2.1.7. Special Nomenclatures for Agriculture

In the context of the introduction of the Harmonised System, nomenclatures are being developed to meet the special needs of agriculture. The work is being carried out in conjunction with the TARIC II project and is aimed at meeting those agricultural needs which cannot be met by TARIC II.

4.2.1.8. Agricultural Data Entry System (ADMS)

Market prices (internal and external) are collected and monitored on a daily or weekly basis. The information is used in the market divisions and subsequently in Management Committees, or is directly processed for an automated calculation of certain levies. DG VI has launched a project to re-design the whole data capture and handling system to be able to accept and handle messages in machine-readable format. The system will also modernise the dissemination of agricultural information. Provision will be made to communicate the official rates through an automated procedure directly to the Member States' administrations and to the TARIC II database.

4.2.1.9. Automatic processing of periodical acts (APACO)

DG VI produces daily many legal acts for the Official Journal of the European Communities. These acts concern the day to day management of the Common Agricultural Policy (publication of rates, levies, refunds, monetary compensatory amounts, representative agricultural rates). DG VI has put in hand a project aimed at automating, by the use of word processors, the current manual handling of periodical acts, and their introduction into the public telex network. In addition this project will also automate the work of the joint secretariat of the agricultural management committees. In the longer-term this should lead to faster communication of the rates information to the Member States.

4.2.1.10. Interface with Publication Office

Agricultural regulations have a legal value from the moment of their publication in the Official Journal in all Community languages. An automatic link between the DG VI informatics equipment and the Publications Office photocomposition equipment would speed up the publication of legal acts. Moreover the definition of an interface would enable voluminous publications to be covered as well as new urgent acts. The applications envisaged to profit from the definition of such an interface would be :

- annual agricultural report;
- common catalogues;
- price proposals to Council (part III, regulations);
- new urgent legal acts.

Agricultural early warning systems

4.2.1.11. Animal diseases notification system

DG VI propose to develop a notification system on animal diseases that will be based on automated handling of formatted telexes sent by Member States and will automatically produce reports on the Community's animal disease status for rapid transmission to the Member States. The programming of this system should start at the beginning of 1984.

4.2.2. Customs development projects and studies

4.2.2.1. Community Transit

The writing-off of Community Transit (CT) documents requires some 30 million documents per year to be sorted, matched, compared and filed by the Member States, Austria and Switzerland. The present manual procedures are unable to cope effectively with this work and a Pilot Projects Group (PPG) was established in the CUS to develop plans for a computerized system. Following discussions with the Member States, the PPG has prepared detailed proposals for a Phase I system under which arrival data will be captured by the Member State of arrival and transferred to the Member State of departure to enable the transaction to be written off by computer. The PPG's proposals envisage that the implementation of the Phase I system will commence in mid-1985 and that all Member States will be phased into the system by the end of 1986. In implementing the system, full account will be taken of the implementation of the Single Administrative Document.
The PPG has also outlined a real time Phase II system under which departure data can be accessed by the office of arrival when the goods are declared. This system will require a comprehensive data communications facility and will, therefore, be included in the longer-term development plans.

4.2.2.2. Intra-Community trade

Recent studies undertaken on behalf of the Commission have highlighted the problems of delays to road transport at intra-Community borders, and the substantial costs to the economy of the Community resulting from such delays. These problems must be solved if the Community's objectives of reinforcing the Internal Market are to be realised. The Commission has been very concerned to find solutions to these problems and a Directive 83/643/EEC was adopted by the Council on 1 December 1983 (O.J. L 359 of 22nd December 1983) covering the first steps to be taken in order to reduce the delays. These delays have also been a focus of attention in the European Parliament.

The problem of delays to commercial traffic at intra-Community borders has to be dealt with as part of the overall problem of accelerating the customs clearance of intra-Community trade. The use of customs data bases and the new telematics technologies appear to offer the prospect of facilitating intra-Community trade. CUS, therefore, plans to put in hand, early in 1984, a feasibility study of the facilitation of intra-Community trade through the use of the new information technologies. In undertaking this study, account will need to be taken of the Council Decision of 25 November 1983 on the need for the co-ordinated development of computerised administrative procedures, of the Commission's proposals to introduce a Single Administrative Document and of the proposals for Phase II of the Community Transit system.

4.2.2.3. Trader Interface

Much of the data which is provided to customs is currently held in the computer systems of importers, exporters and forwarding agents. In the long run, traders will hold virtually all such data on magnetic media. It will, therefore, be necessary to find ways of interfacing these commercial systems with customs systems. It is recognised, however, that some Member States have worked together with commercial interests to develop jointly managed and funded dedicated systems which do not require such interfaces. Given this situation, the CUS proposes to carry out a feasibility study of the technical, organisational and other problems associated with the development of interfaces with traders systems.
This study has logical links with the intra-Community trade study and should, therefore, be closely co-ordinated with that study.

4.2.2.4. List of Customs Offices

The CUS produces a twice-yearly list of nearly 3,000 customs offices in the Community authorised to handle Community Transit operations. The list includes information such as opening hours and type of traffic accepted. The list is subject to significant amendment at each publication and the CUS is, therefore, developing a computer system to facilitate and speed up the publication of this list. Automation will also enable important management information, such as the compatibility of opening hours and type of authorized traffic on through routes, to be readily prepared. It is also envisaged that on-line interrogation facilities will be provided. Programming started in August 1983 and the system is expected to be operational in the spring of 1984. In the longer term it should be possible to enable transport operators to have direct access to this data to facilitate their route planning as proposed by the European Parliament.

4.2.2.5. Customs Information System (Phase I)

Under the inward processing regime, goods may be imported duty free for processing provided that, inter alia, the goods are intended for export and their importation does not conflict with essential interests of Community producers. The efficient management of these procedures requires historic information on the treatment of requests for inward processing facilities in each Member State to be generally available in a readily accessible form. The CUS is, therefore, planning to develop a computer system to meet this management need. The system will also cover similar requirements for the management of outward processing requests. The project is planned to start in December 1983 and implementation is envisaged towards the end of 1984.

4.2.2.6. Customs Information System (Phase II)

In classifying goods in the Common Customs Tariff, information is frequently required on previous classification decisions within the Community, as well as those made by the Customs Co-operation Council.

As Phase II of the Customs Information System, CUS is planning to develop a computer system for tariff classification to meet these needs. Initially, the system will be developed to meet internal CUS requirements, but direct access facilities for the Member States are envisaged. Links with TARIC II will be provided. This work will be started in 1984.

4.2.2.7. TARIC Management System

The Customs Union Service (CUS) is developing a system for managing the integrated tariff/statistical instrument (TARIC II), which will be based upon the Harmonized System and which, on current plans, will be implemented on 1.1.87. The system will hold TARIC II and associated data on magnetic media and will allow the timely updating and dissemination of the information. Programming started in November 1982 and the system is expected to be available at the beginning of 1984. The use of advanced data base management techniques will enable any subsequently agreed changes in the format of TARIC II to be easily incorporated.

4.2.2.8. TARIC Interface

CUS will shortly commence a study into the feasibility of directly interfacing the Commission's TARIC II system with Member States' tariff systems. The object of this study will be to explore ways of making the Commission's TARIC II files available to the Member States in a form which is readily usable by them for the creation and subsequent updating of national tariff files.

4.2.2.9. Chemical Repertoire

In order to increase still further its usefulness, CUS plans to introduce a Greek version of the chemical repertoire. It is also planned to integrate the repertoire into the Customs Information System and to link it with TARIC II. Direct access for the Member States will be provided as soon as possible. The work will start in 1984.

4.2.3. Statistical development projects and studies

4.2.3.1. External trade statistics input data base ("base de prétraitement")

SOEC's general program for the handling of external trade statistics consists of an extensive suite of batch programs applied in sequence to magnetic tape/disc files. A major renewal is under way. In this, incoming data will be stored in an input data base geared mainly towards reception, validation, correction and updating. The input data base will then feed the many separate systems which use external trade data - surveillance systems, on-line data bases and many statistical systems in specific subject areas. It will allow the easy incorporation of revisions to statistics (these are becoming increasingly common) and will facilitate later data delivery over networks.

4.2.3.2. External trade statistics output data bases

Within the framework of SOEC's data base developments, on-line dissemination of external trade statistics is being substantially developed. COMEXT-EUROSTAT provides data to the general public via certain commercial organisations with which the Commission has signed agreements. The SIENA data base will provide similar facilities to the Commission's own services and to "privileged users" in Member States (e.g. national statistical offices). The CRONOS in-house time series data base provides on-line access to external trade data in a subject matter context.

4.2.3.3. Data base for GATT negotiations

The GATT negotiations currently relating to the introduction of the Harmonised System and community enlargement require rapid availability of trade data in a form tailored to negotiators' needs. A feasibility study for an overall system using data base technology is under way. This will take account of the informatics facilities offered by the GATT secretariat in Geneva and of the Commission's own computer centre in Luxembourg in order to provide on-line access to relevant data for negotiators in Brussels and in Geneva.

4.2.3.4. International trade statistics data bases

Systems are being developed to facilitate access by the Commission's services to the external trade statistics of international organisations (OECD, UNO, GATT, UNCTAD, FAO, etc.). The data will be included, either in in-house computer systems, or direct links will be made to remote data bases e.g. to the UN COMTRADE data base at the International Computer Centre in Geneva.

4.2.3.5. Transmission of statistics over networks

Following completion of two preliminary exploratory studies which examined the problems and possibilities of data transmission for statistics generally, a follow-up study is under way. This will include proposals for a standard statistical data transfer format, and examine the specific problems of external trade statistics. To gain practical experience, small pilot projects are being defined; initially one with ISTAT Rome covering rapid monthly agricultural trade statistics required under Regulation 3601/82, a second one is for meteorological data used in crop forecasting.

4.2.3.6. User friendly access to on-line data bases

A first step has been made by making the vast store of external trade data available on-line. Much still needs doing to improve the ease with which this data can be consulted. In conformity with general SOEC policy, but giving some priority to the important area of external trade data, projects are being developed which will increase the accessibility and usefulness of this data. They cover a succinct on-line dialogue for defining batch mode tabulations, user experience studies, a keyword retrieval system with a suitable dictionary/catalogue, linking to text processors for better reports, and use of graphics.

4.2.3.7. Standardisation of trade statistics

As provided for by EEC regulations 1736/75, 1445/72 and 3065/75, harmonisation and standardisation in the two fields of external trade statistics of the Community and of trade between the Member States, will be continued in the committee for external trade statistics, the competent body for these activities (in the future this will concern the adaptation of methods, definitions, nomenclatures, etc. that will be needed following the introduction of HS, TARIC, implementation of SAD, means of transmission, etc.).

5. TELEMATICS FACILITIES REQUIRED TO MEET CADDIA LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. As previously indicated, the work carried out by the PTF demonstrated that it is unrealistic at this stage to attempt to lay down a detailed, concerted 10-year development programme for the Commission and Member States. The main reason for this is the diversity in the degree of development and orientation of the computer systems used in the Member States for agricultural, customs and statistics purposes. Furthermore, CADDIA requirements form only a part of the computer requirements of the agricultural, customs and statistical departments of the Member States.

5.1.2. The speed with which CADDIA requirements can be met and the cost of meeting them will depend very largely on the pace and direction of the systems which the Member States administrations develop for their own purposes. Whilst the Commission will have an important role to play in the development and implementation of CADDIA data and message standards, it will not be necessary or appropriate for the Commission to try to plan the development of CADDIA systems, as such, in the Member States. What is required is that the Commission and the Member States should establish joint planning procedures by which to agree on the facilities which need to be incorporated in their systems in order to meet Community needs. The Commission should then provide the co-ordination and technical support necessary to ensure that these facilities are incorporated as and when these systems are developed. The Commission will need to use its influence and resources to stimulate and facilitate such development.

5.1.3. With this in view, the Commission has prepared a preliminary outline of the facilities which, in its opinion, need to be progressively developed in order to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives. Certain of the facilities are common ones which will require coordinated joint action between the agricultural, customs and statistical departments of the Commission and the Member States; others are matters which will require sectoral action; others will be primarily a matter for action by the Commission. This outline is intended to provide the basis for further discussion with the Member States with a view to reaching an agreement on those facilities which need to be developed and on who should accept responsibility for their development.

5.1.4. The Council Decision of 28th of July 1982 envisaged the setting-up of a Advisory Committee to assist the Commission, in particular, with the preparation of a co-ordinated ten-year development programme for the use of telematics in the CADDIA field, including detailed programmes for each Member State. Since the approach now adopted by the Commission and agreed by the PTF does not include detailed national development programmes, the Commission decided that it was not necessary to request the assistance of the Advisory Committee during the preparation of the PTF report.

5.1.5. The preliminary outline of facilities to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives is contained in paras 5.2. and 5.3.

5.2. Common Facilities

5.2.1. Internal communications systems within the Commission for the automatic receipt, transmission and processing of data.

5.2.2. Communications systems for the transmission of urgent and regular CADDIA data between the central/regional points of collection in the Member States and the Commission, and between Member States.

5.2.3. Internal communications systems in Member States for transmitting urgent data from the sources of the data to central/regional points of collection and for the dissemination of data received from the Commission.

5.2.4. Examples of such facilities are :

- links between word processor networks, the in-house data processing facilities and other communications systems;

- user-friendly interactive data-entry and consultation programs on in-house facilities and on-line file transfer to Member States;

- multi-purpose workstations which allow text processing, data communication, access to all the Commission computers, external data bases and Videotex consultation.

5.3. Sectoral facilities

5.3.1. Agriculture

5.3.1.1. Management of the Common Agricultural Policy

To enable more rapid response by DG VI services to the increasing demands being made for more effective control and management of the various market sectors, distributed systems should be introduced to enable the relevant DG VI services to improve data collection, to obtain better control over their data, and the use of integrated data base techniques, real-time processing, data-dictionaries and the standardisation of common functions to facilitate maintenance.

5.3.1.2. Specific FEOGA Management

The further development of financial control and management systems for agricultural funds (guarantee and guidance), including the introduction of on-line data capture facilities in Member States and the full automation of existing procedures.

5.3.1.3. Information publishing and dissemination aspects

The rational use of telematics to improve the process of publication and dissemination of DG VI legal acts, monthly information concerning prices, levies, green rates, forecasts and the various general reports on European agriculture.

5.3.2. Customs

5.3.2.1. Import/export data capture systems

Real time systems which will enable import and export data, including Community Transit data, to be captured and processed by Member States at the time of customs clearance and stored in data bases.

5.3.2.2. Import/Export data base systems

Data base systems for import and export data which will service the following specific systems.

(a) Urgent data

A system to enable urgent data, eg. quota and surveillance data, to be extracted from the import/export data base and to be transmitted to the Commission as required. (An alternative quota control system under which a central quota data base is held by the Commission and directly accessed by the Member States and updated as quota shares are used, should also be examined.)

(b) Trade statistics

A system enabling trade statistics data to be extracted in each Member State from the import/export data base and transferred, without further manual operations, to the national trade statistics processing systems.

(c) Community Transit

A system enabling Community Transit data in the import/export data base of the Member State of departure to be accessed from the office of arrival when the goods are presented for clearance (CT project Phase II) to enable the CT transaction to be written-off.

(d) Intra-Community trade

A system enabling intra-Community trade data in the import/export data base of the Member State of departure to be accessed from or transmitted to the Member State of arrival in order to facilitate customs clearance.

5.3.2.3. Urgent Community data handling

Systems in the Member States for receiving, processing and redistributing urgent messages (e.g. agricultural rates and tariff quota data) received direct from the Commission centre.

5.3.2.4. Community reference systems

A centralized system in each Member State for handling TARIC II data and interfacing with the national version of the Community tariff/statistical nomenclature, for handling mutual assistance data and for handling reference data such as Community Regulations and Customs Information System data.

5.3.2.5. Audit trails and packages

Agreed audit trails to enable the accuracy and efficiency of programs accounting for "own resources" to be checked. Audit program packages to facilitate on-the-spot checking of accounts involving "own resources".

5.3.2.6. Urgent import/export data processing in the Commission

A system in the Commission for receiving and processing urgent data (e.g. GSP, Surveillance, Quota) and producing results for transmission to/access from Member States' computers.

5.3.2.7. Tariff amendment system

A system for producing TARIC II amendment data for transmission direct to Member States' national Tariff systems.

5.3.2.8. Information systems

Systems for processing mutual assistance data and storing reference data such as Community regulations, inward/outward processing applications, tariff classification decisions, etc. for transmission to/access from Member States computer networks.

5.3.3. Statistics

5.3.3.1. Bulk data transfer

A system enabling Member States' statistical offices to transfer large volumes of statistics (including foreign trade and agricultural data) from national statistics processing systems direct to the Commission's computer centre.

5.3.3.2. Statistical processing

Systems to improve the processing of trade statistics within the Member States to enable such statistics to be supplied to the Commission within four weeks of the end of the report period. (Initially, attention should be concentrated on improvements to enable the current 6 week requirement to be met consistently.)

5.3.3.3. Further improvements to processing facilities in the Commission

Systems for dissemination of statistics, including trade and agricultural statistics, to Member States and the general public. (System development might involve consideration of the roles of international, national and even regional statistical offices).

6. ACTIONS REQUIRED TO MEET CADDIA LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

6.1. Certain of the facilities outlined in section 5 are already available or can be provided relatively quickly. Others will require the development of an advanced telematics infrastructure as well as comprehensive data processing facilities in the Member States. Some Member States have already developed extensive data processing facilities, particularly in the customs field, and are planning to develop them still further. The facilities required to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives are likely, therefore, to be available in these Member States in advance of others. In preparing plans to implement facilities to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives, both the existing systems of the Member States and their respective development plans will have to be taken fully into account. Furthermore, Commission's systems will have to be designed so as to continue to interface with the Member States' existing systems using differing technologies, at least in the medium term.

6.2. Given the situation outlined above, the Commission and the Member States will need to collaborate very closely in preparing their development plans in order to ensure the co-ordinated development of computerized administrative procedures, to ensure compatibility in those areas where interconnection is necessary, and to ensure that the facilities needed to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives are implemented as soon as possible and in the most efficient manner.

6.3. The first step in the process will be for the Commission and the Member States to analyse the user and technical requirements and then reach agreement on outline specifications of the facilities required to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives and on who should be responsible for providing them. The Commission, therefore, proposes that it should start this work together with the Member States early in 1984, taking the facilities listed in section 5 as the starting point for this work. Given the advanced state of development of customs systems in certain Member States and the consequent need to specify the CADDIA facilities as quickly as possible, it is proposed to start the work in the customs field.

6.4. Once agreement is reached on the specifications, the Commission will examine with each Member State how the implementation of such facilities fits in with the Member States' own computer development plans, and the related costs and benefits of meeting the CADDIA requirements.

6.5. This work will be undertaken in parallel with the immediate activities outlined in section 4, and the results of these activities will be taken into account as they become available.

7. COMPLEMENTARY CADDIA RELATED ACTIVITIES

7.1. Common activities

A number of activities that are not included in the specific framework of the CADDIA programme are nevertheless closely related to CADDIA objectives. Brief descriptions of some such current activities are given below.

7.1.1. INSIS (Inter-Institutional Integrated Services Information System)

INSIS is a programme of activities in the Member States and Community Institutions coordinated by Council Decision 82/869.

Its specific objectives are:

(a) to enhance the operating efficiency of the Community by providing improved communication systems within the Institutions through the development of comprehensive information systems using modern telematic services, providing communications between and within the Community Institutions and Member States executive and legislative bodies.

(b) to promote the establishment and the use of internationally agreed standards in the application of integrated information systems, thereby strengthening the European Informatics Industry by opening up a European-wide common market based on common standards.

CADDIA is a major application of INSIS principles and is being developed in the common framework of technology and standards that is the basis of all INSIS activities.

7.1.2. Harmonized System

7.1.2.1. The PTF report drew attention to the concerns of the Member States about the problems of implementing the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (H.S.). As indicated at para 2.2.3., the implementation of the H.S., currently envisaged for 1.1.87, substantially affects the development of CADDIA systems, not least because TARIC II depends upon the implementation of the H.S.

7.1.2.2. The implementation of the H.S. is a project of great complexity. Member States as well as the Commission will require a considerable amount of time to adapt legal and other instruments and to modify their computer systems.

7.1.2.3. The PTF requested an urgent review of all the problems associated with the implementation of the H.S. The Commission has this in hand and will organize a review meeting with the Member States as soon as possible.

7.2. Agricultural Activities

7.2.1. Portuguese agricultural market information system (SIMA)

In the framework of pre-adhesion negotiations with Portugal, DG VI is co-operating in a system for improving the data collection, handling and transmission system in agriculture.

7.2.2. European agricultural accounting information network (RICA)

This system provides DG VI with data from 35.000 farms in the Community and allows it to follow the farmers' income evolution. The data are collected by national organisations and sent by tape to the Commission. A modernization action has been launched using Commission internal resources.

7.3. Customs Activities

7.3.1. Single Administrative Document (SAD)

The Commission proposal for a Single Administrative Document is currently under discussion within the Council. Implementation of the SAD project will have a considerable and positive impact on customs entry and statistical processing systems as well as on commercial systems in Member States, in that it will require a standardisation of data elements, codes and customs entry formats. The Council has already settled the maximum list of data elements to be included in the Document and its format and codes are now being examined.
The SAD project must therefore be taken into account when plans for systems to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives are prepared.

7.3.2. FRANCE/UK Data Exchange Tests

The French and UK customs administrations are in the final stage of preparing limited data communications trials between Calais and Dover and between the Paris and London airports.
The results of these trials will be reviewed by the French and U.K. administrations, together with the Commission, and conclusions relevant to the development of CADDIA long term systems will be examined with all Member States.

7.4. Other Activities

7.4.1. MERCATOR

This is a collaborative project involving customs, airlines, importers, forwarding agents, exporters and banks in Belgium, UK and Germany, which is designed to test the feasibility of data exchange between a variety of the parties involved in international trade using the Trade Data Interchange Standard (TDI) registered with the United Nations Economic Council for Europe (ECE) and the ISO. The project started in February 1983 and will end by December 1984. The results and the need for further action will then be evaluated.

(3)

7.4.2. MPD-EUROPE

The Multilingual Product Description and Coding project will lay the foundations for the creation of a European classification of products and services based on the Harmonised System (HS), for the purposes of import/export.

The development is being carried out by the Chambers of Commerce and by the External Trade Departments under the supervision of the Commission. The project will cover, during its first phase, eight European languages and about 15,000 descriptions; experts from the Customs Cooperation Council and from standardisation bodies are participating in the exercise.

7.4.3. European Ports Data Processing Association

The Association formed in 1979 by some major European ports under the auspices of the Commission now comprises all major, some medium and some small ports.

The objective of the Association is to develop a common transnational computer network linking all participating ports for the purpose of exchanging ships arrivals and departure information as well as information on dangerous cargo. The computer system could be linked to all port services (agents, customs, stevedores, etc.) thus facilitating the loading and unloading of goods and increasing the port efficiency and safety.

7.4.4. CACTUS

This study is being carried out by representatives from Chambers of Commerce and External Trade Departments.

The major objective is to establish the feasibility of building a database(s) containing information about import/export regulations and requirements in order to facilitate the task of Community exporters.

8. ORGANISATION

8.1. Introduction

An effective management organisation, as well as appropriate co-ordination arrangements are essential to the success of the CADDIA project. It is also essential that staff of the right calibre and experience are available to work on the project. In the light of these considerations, the Commission plans for the organisation of the project are as follows.

8.2. CADDIA Central Team - Management

8.2.1. The Commission proposes to maintain a CADDIA Central Team in order to provide its own services and those of the Member States with technical and logistic support and to undertake necessary co-ordination activities. The team will consist of the Head of the Central Team with 4 supporting staff to carry out administrative, operational and secretarial tasks.

8.2.2. It will be of the utmost importance to the success of the CADDIA programme that the management needs are met by the employment of a stable permanent staff that can build up background knowledge and experience by their continuing involvement in the evolution of the project and establish long-term effective working relationships with the personnel in the national services that are concerned.

8.2.3. In addition to the permanent staff, specialist staff will be brought into the Central Team for work where specialist expertise is required.

8.3. Internal co-ordination

8.3.1. In order to ensure effective co-ordination between the various Commission services involved in CADDIA, the Commmission will retain the CADDIA Internal Steering Group (ISG) which has been responsible for internal co-ordination since the beginning of the project.

8.3.2. The Member States will also have to set up arrangements for effective co-ordination and co-operation between their main administrations involved in CADDIA. This was done successfully during the life of the PTF and that experience should provide a sound foundation for the longer term collaboration required to ensure the success of CADDIA.

8.4. CADDIA Steering Committee

8.4.1. The Commission proposes to establish a CADDIA Steering Committee, chaired by the Commission, to advise on major issues of policy, planning and steering arising from the development of CADDIA Systems. The Steering Committee will be composed of members of the Commission Internal Steering Group and of representatives of the Member States. It is suggested that the members of this committee should be senior officials and that each Member State should have up to three representatives.

The CADDIA Steering Committee will convene such working groups as may be necessary to deal with specific questions of common concern. The Commission considers that these arrangements will enable CADDIA systems development to be properly co-ordinated and will ensure that due weight is given in the future to CADDIA requirements. Until such time as the Steering Committee is formally instituted, the Commission intends, with the agreement of the Member States' administrations concerned, to continue to convene as necessary the "extended planning group" created by the PTF.

8.4.2. Questions of a purely sectoral nature will continue to be discussed in the appropriate existing agriculture, customs and statistics committees or working groups, but the CADDIA Central Team will be expected to ensure that any matters of common interest which emerge in sectoral discussions are properly co-ordinated.

8.5. Staffing

8.5.1. The Commission's current resources are not sufficient to ensure the effective completion of all the work to be carried out under the CADDIA project. There is, in particular, a shortage of Commission staff with the combination of computer and sectoral experience necessary for the work of systems analysis and development required to implement the proposals in Sections 4 and 5.

At the present time these needs are being partially met on an "ad hoc" basis by the use of staff working in the Commission under the "national experts" regime, by the employment of staff from Member State administrations under special contracts, and through the use of contractors from the private sector. Whilst the use of private sector contractors can meet some of the technical needs, experience has shown that their staff often lack the relevant expertise and their cost is well in excess of normal Commission staff costs.

What is required for the completion of certain of the sectoral activities specified in the CADDIA workplan is a limited number of specialist staff with considerable experience of systems analysis in national administrations concerned with CADDIA activities. In order to ensure continuity, these staff are needed for periods of 3 to 5 years. The practical way of meeting these requirements in conformity with normal staffing arrangements is for the Commission to be provided with temporary posts which can be used to recruit systems analysts with the necessary experience and expertise from Member State administrations (for periods not exceeding 5 years). In addition to temporary staff, the Commission will need further permanent posts, in due course, to manage the operational systems. The grading of such temporary and permanent posts, will, of course, depend upon the degree of complexity of the tasks and the responsibilities involved. The Commission will make proposals for such posts in the appropriate context.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. It will be clear from this report that the development of telematics systems to meet the long-term CADDIA objectives is an operation of great complexity and magnitude requiring close co-operation between the Commission and interested departments in the Member States. Some of the long-term requirements can be met relatively quickly; others will require the development and implementation of large scale communications and data processing infrastructures. Furthermore, it must be recognised that considerable computer development work has already been undertaken in the Member States and the Commission. As a consequence, rather than start from scratch it will be necessary to build upon what has already been achieved.

9.2. Given this situation, the Commission has proposed an ambitious but realistic programme of work. This comprises immediate projects in the fields of data exchange and the standardisation of data and messages, together with work on the detailed specifications of the functions of the facilities required to meet the long-term CADDIA objectives. In this way, the results of the immediate activities and the Member States' own development plans can be taken fully into account in preparing plans for meeting progressively the long-term requirements.

9.3. The Commission welcomes the interest and financial support given by the Council and the European Parliament in the earlier phases of the CADDIA project. The funds already voted for CADDIA and INSIS for 1984 should enable the work scheduled for that period to be carried out. The work scheduled for 1985 will require the commitment of funds at approximately the same level. The Commission will review the budgetary requirements for the period after 1985 in the light of the results of the immediate activities and long-term development studies and make appropriate proposals.

9.4. The Commission seeks the general support of the Council and the European Parliament for its proposed CADDIA strategy and invites comment and discussion on the details of its proposals. In addition, the Council is requested to agree :

9.4.1. to the policy proposed by the Commission for the adoption and implementation of standards to meet CADDIA requirements as set out in sections 2.4.2.(IT Standards) and 4.1.1.(Standardisation of Data and Messages);

9.4.2. that the Member States should co-operate with the Commission in the implementation of those projects specified in section 4 in which both parties are involved;

9.4.3. that the Member States should co-operate with the Commission in defining the facilities which will be needed to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives as described in sections 5 and 6;

9.5. Finally, in order to ensure necessary certainty and continuity, the Council and the European Parliament are asked to note that the Commission intends, subject to normal budgetary procedures, that the financial provision for CADDIA for 1985 should be maintained at approximately the same level in real terms as that provided for CADDIA in 1984 within the CADDIA/INSIS budget and that it intends to make proposals for permanent posts - 1 A, 1 B, 2 C - for the CADDIA Central Team, in addition to the temporary posts that will be required for sectoral projects.

ANNEX A

THE CADDIA WORKPLAN

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WORK PLAN LEVEL 1

GENERAL

	AIM	COMMENTS
1. IMMEDIATE	To put in hand a number of projects and feasibility studies which can be commenced either immediately or in the very near future. These projects/studies involve : - standardisation/rationalisation activities; - the improvement of existing systems by the introduction of advanced technology and the examination of areas where short-term needs and benefits can be identified (e.g. the replacement of telex by digital data-transmission facilities); - the identification and specification of functions of facilities to meet long-term objectives.	Systems which can be developed in the immediate term will be those that can be implemented in advance of the completion of rationalisation/ standardisation activities. Wherever practicable, priority will be given to projects/studies where greatest short-term needs or greatest short-term benefits can be identified "Best-available" standards will be used until International/Community standards not yet available have been established.
2. FUTURE PROJECTS 2.1 MEDIUM-TERM	To develop systems which can exploit the benefits of completed rationalisation/standardisation activities and take advantage of the data-handling and communications facilities developed in the immediate term. These systems will include : - the expansion of projects which have been restricted by lack of standards; - enhancement of Commission and Member State data handling and communications facilities	Although medium-term activities will be able to benefit from completed rationalisation/standard-isation activities and the facilities implemented in the immediate term, they will still be limited by the extent to which the telematics infra-structure has developed throughout the Community. In the medium term, the telematics infrastructure will be in course of development and more advanced in some Member States than in others. The need to continue with selective and progressive implementation of systems in different time scales in different Member States has to be accepted.
2.2 LONGER TERM	The progressive implementation of facilities by which all CADDIA participants can access and process, expeditiously and efficiently, the information needed for the management of the Customs Union, the Community's commercial policies and the management and financial control of agricultural markets.	Longer term projects will be able to take full advantage of completed rationalisation/standard-isation activities and the telematics infra-structure developed in the medium term. They will consist of the progressive implementa-tion of advanced "on-line" and "real-time" applications, and lead to the eventual achievement of the long-term CADDIA objectives.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
COMMON PROJECTS

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. STANDARDISATION OF DATA AND MESSAGES	4.1.1	Start to take over the computer files of data elements and messages prepared by the PTF. Specify requirements of CADDIA data and message standards. Commence work on standardisation of common data elements and codes and of common message formats.	Continue with standardisation activities in the light of the results of the review of regulations & procedures. Commence developing a computerised library of agreed CADDIA data and messages standards.	Develop structured messages and coding systems including the messages "envelopes". Carry out implementation of data and messages standards. Continue with development of the computerized CADDIA data and messages standards library.
2. REVIEW OF REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES	4.1.2	Complete the study on the review. Findings and recommendations expected late in 1984.	Finalise recommendations to rationalise the content and presentation of regulations of relevance to CADDIA and, in particular, the time requirements. Discuss consequent activity proposals with regard to correlated actions on standardisation of data and messages. Coordinate planning activities leading to the implementation of the review of regulations and procedures.	Continue with implementation of revised regulations and procedures. Include regulations and agreed procedures in the computerised CADDIA standards library.
3. COMMUNITY DATA EXCHANGE PROJECT (Common modules)	4.1.3	Start working on a telematics infrastructure providing Commissions' services with computer interfaces to support X.25 PSDN standards and the concurrent use of telex, teletex, etc. Coordinate activity to ensure harmony within Commission and Member States overall plans and standards for telematics.	Continue with evolution of the telematics infrastructure with extension to Member States, when practicable. Initiate use of direct data entry systems using existing data standards. Incorporating the results of the standardisation of data and messages, when available.	Carry out progressive implementation of the telematics infrastructure in the Commission and in the Member States. Plan development of systems to meet the long-term objectives of real-time interactive access to data using standard structured messages and coding systems with related computer programs.
4. IRREGULARITIES INFORMATION SYSTEM	4.1.4	Complete the feasibility study. Carry out initial work to create a computer data base on irregularities & frauds.	Implementation of a system for the detection of irregularities improving information and coordination activities	Continue with further development of the system. Subsequently maintain and update.
5. SYSTEMS PLANNING - LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES (Coordination and joint planning with Member States' administrations will be ensured by the Central Team through the CADDIA Steering Committee and its Working Committee.)	5 - 6	Commence Commission and Member States joint planning activities to identify and specify telematic facilities to meet long-term objectives.	Extend joint planning activities to include the use of message and coding standards.	In consultation with Member States - Evaluate progress for CADDIA developments to date. - Plan further actions to be developed for progressive implementation of CADDIA systems. - coordinate plan for implementation of standards.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	REPORT Ref.no.	1984	1985	1986/90
1. AGRICULTURAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM				
1.1. AGRICULTURAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM	4.2.1.1.	Implementing a data dictionary. Linking-up and monitoring the sub-systems. Liaison with Member States projects.	Definition and follow-up of user needs Extension to FEOGA budget forecasting.	Building-up local decision aids and analysis tools for higher CAP management, using the integrated agricultural databases.
1.2. AGRICULTURAL LICENCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.2.	Design and implementation of the basic software, in DG VI. Convergence of the administrative rules in the market division. Set up agreed standard, structured messages.	Study direct links with Member States' systems. Start-up of the DG VI internal system. Study links with the MICA system and the SOEC external trade data bases.	Implement a standard licence regulation for all market divisions. Implement computer-to-computer links with Member States.
1.3. AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTION STOCKS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.3.	Design and implementation in the market divisions in DG VI. Set up agreed standard, structured messages. Study links with the licence management system.	Start-up of the DG VI internal system. Study direct links with the intervention agencies.	Implement direct links with the intervention agencies, if feasible.
1.4. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION QUOTAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.4.	Design and implementation in the sugar division, and, if needed, in the milk division in DG VI. Set up agreed, standard, data exchange messages with the Member States.	System operational in DG VI. First trials with the Member States' administrations.	
1.5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ CONSUMPTION MONTHLY BALANCE SYSTEM	4.2.1.5.	Design and implementation in the market divisions in DG VI.	Start-up of the system.	
1.6. 1188 DATA EXCHANGE (AGRICULTURAL TRADE DATA)	4.2.1.6. 4.2.3.5.	Direct datalink with Member States for file transfer to SOEC, (see statistical sector). Study file transfer from SOEC to DG VI for spreadsheet calculcations.		
1.7. SPECIAL NOMENCLATURES FOR AGRICULTURE	4.2.1.7.	Completion of HS transposition work for agricultural specialized nomenclatures in conjunction with the TARIC II team.		HS operational in 1987.
1.8. AGRICULTURAL DATA ENTRY SYSTEM	4.2.1.8.	Building-up message-handling system allowing an automated processing for agricultural messages (CIF prices, internal market prices, tenders). Defining structured messages with the Member States. Start-up with certain correspondents.	Extension of the system to other fields (licences, intervention stocks, production quotas). Involve new correspondents. Data input for TARIC II database.	Study and implement direct on-line input from the correspondents through public data networks, if agreed standards exist for handling terminal maps in a heterogenous environment.
1.9. AUTOMATIC PROCESSING OF PERIODICAL ACTS (APACO)	4.2.1.9.	Design and implementation to be achieved.		
1.10.PUBLICATION OFFICE INTERFACE	4.2.1.10.	Start-up of the system. Studying the feasability of communication interface between DG VI word processors and the Office of Publications' electronic typsesetting system.	Implementation of the Publication Office interface.	
2. AGRICULTURAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				
2.1. ANIMAL DISEASES NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	4.2.1.11.	Design and implementation in the veterinary division.	System operational	

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
CUSTOMS SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. COMMUNITY TRANSIT (Phase I)	4.2.2.1	Discuss proposals with Member States CT and computer specialists Coordinate pre-implementation planning in Member States. Specify requirements for Common Program Package and Commence Development.	Continue with co-ordination of pre-implementation planning. Complete development of Common Program Package. System operational in some Member States in mid-1985.	Continue with phased implementation in all Member States plus Austria and Switzerland.
2. INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE STUDY	4.2.2.2	Carry out a feasability study of the facilitation of intra-Community trade through the use of the new information technologies.	System development will depend on the results of the study.	
3. TRADER INTERFACE STUDY	4.2.2.3	Carry out feasability study into the technical, organisational and other problems associated with the development of interfaces between Customs and traders' systems, and produce report.	System development will depend on the results of the study.	
4. LIST OF CUSTOMS OFFICES	4.2.2.4	Complete programming. Project operational from April.	Provide access to database to Member States administrations and commercial sectors.	
5. CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM (Phase I)	4.2.2.5	Complete development of inward/outward Processing system.	Provide on-line access from Member States.	
6. CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM (Phase II)	4.2.2.6	Commence development of the Phase II system concerning tariff classification.	Complete programming. In-house system allowing access by CUS. Provide on-line access from the MS.	
7. TARIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (incl. TARIC Interface)	4.2.2.7 4.2.2.8	Continue to program TARIC system. Commence TARIC Interface study.	Commence development of TARIC Interface system.	Finalise implementation of TARIC Interface system.
8. CHEMICAL REPERTOIRE	4.2.2.9	Commence development of a system to integrate the chemical repertoire with TARIC II and the Customs Information System.	Complete development. System operational.	
9. COMMUNITY DATA-EXCHANGE PROJECT (CUSTOMS APPLICATIONS)	4.1.3	Develop the on-line facilities for use with the GSP management system If practicable, implement the on-line facilities in certain Member States towards the end of the year.	Continue with (or commence) the implementation of on-line facilities for use with the GSP management system in certain Member States. Evaluate results and plan further Customs applications (e.g. Unit values)	Continue with the development and implementation of further Customs applications Proceed with the extension of on-line facilities to all Member States.
10. SPECIFICATION OF LONG-TERM REQUIREMENTS AND FURTHER STUDIES	sect. 5 sect. 6	In close consultation with Member States, produce detailed specifications of the facilities required to meet long-term objectives. Identify further projects which can be developed in 1985 and 1986 (i.e. prior to the introduction of TARIC II).	Continue with the detailed specification of agreed projects for commencement in 1985 and 1986 Evaluate progress of CADDIA development to date. NOTE : Implementation of the SAD and H.S./TARIC II could have a major impact on Member States' resources and thus limit the degree of new development possible in 1985/86.	In consultation with Member States - Evaluate progress of CADDIA developments to date - Identify further projects to be put in hand NOTE : Further development of CADDIA systems will be affected should the introduction of TARIC II be delayed.

Note : Coordination with Member States' Customs Services will be mainly ensured through the Customs Questions Committee (Deputies) Computer Working Party.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
STATISTICS SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS INPUT DATA BASE	4.2.3.1	Systems analysis and programming constitution of data base. Analysis of possibilities of integration with consultation data bases.	Integration with consultation data bases. Analysis of telecommunications developments.	Include telecommunications developments
2. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS OUTPUT DATA BASES	4.2.3.2	Complete user experiments in on-line consultation. Select and analyse additional user facilities.	Programming and implementation of first wave of user enhancements. Analysis of second wave.	Programming and implementation of second wave. Analysis, programming and implementation of further enhancements.
3. DATA BASE FOR GATT NEGOTIATIONS	4.2.3.3	Systems analysis of statistics and tariff data and tools available at Luxembourg and Geneva (GATT). Programming and loading.		
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DATA BASES	4.2.3.4	Organisation of improved consultation facilities. Analysis of possibilities for taking over data into in-house computer systems.	Continued consultation. Inclusion of data into in-house computer systems.	Continued consultation.
5. TRANSMISSION OF STATISTICS OVER NETWORKS	4.2.3.5	Follow-up study on general problems (cont.). Proposals for standard statistical data transfer format. Pilot projects.	Continuation of 1984's work. Introduction of operational systems in selected areas.	Implementation of networked data flows for all statistics.
6. USER FRIENDLY ACCESS TO ON-LINE DATA BANKS	4.2.3.6	Studies on integration of on-line data-bases of foreign trade into general statistical system and so prevision of generalised user facilities (key-word retrieval, word processing links, graphics, etc.). Feasibility studies and systems analysis	Further systems analysis and programming. Implementation of first facilities.	Progressive integration of new technology.
7. STANDARDISATION OF TRADE STATISTICS	4.2.3.7.	Ongoing adaptation to new developments	(introduction of HS, TARIC, implementation of SAD, means of transmission, etc.)	

1. AGRICULTURE OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS

1.1. Short Summary of Computer applications on the DG VI computer

These applications mainly concern the current agricultural market management :

1.1.1. Agri-monetary
- management of the rates used for the CAP (representative rates, central rates, weekly rates for the currencies not respecting the constraint of 2.25 %, daily and weekly conversion rates used for the world market),
- weekly calculation of monetary compensatory amounts on agricultural products, processed products,
- weekly calculation of differential amounts for oilseeds,
- simulation in case of monetary or agri-monetary re-adjustments.

1.1.2. Internal market prices
- weekly follow-up of the evolution of prices on certain representative markets of Member States for the principal market organisations.

1.1.3. External trade

(a) prices :

- cereals and rice :	- daily analysis of CIF price quotations on the world market, - daily computing of import levies, - computing of refunds on exports.
- sugar :	- daily analysis of spot prices, - daily computing of import levies,
- eggs and poultry :	- computing of sluice-gate prices for poultry.

(b) quantitative aspects :

- milk and dairy exports :	- follow-up of export licences and prefixation of refunds,
- sugar :	- follow-up of sugar import/export

1.1.4. Tenders

- cereals :	- tenders for export, - tenders for intervention.
- rice :	- tenders for export,
- milk and dairy products	- tenders in the framework of the food aid programme.

1.1.5. Supply and demand forecasting
- eggs and poultry sector.

1.1.6. Institutional prices
- all sectors : - conversion of institutional prices in national currencies,
- analysis of prices evolution.
- potatoes : - computing the amount of aids to the producers.

1.1.7. FEOGA :
- FEOGA guidance : - computing of budgetary implications of structural measures,
- FEOGA guarantees : - forecasting, management of payments and financial control.

1.2. Short Summary of Applications running on the Commission's central computers in Luxembourg

1.2.1. Certain dedicated areas of the CRONOS statistical database of SOEC (see Annex B 3, 3.2.3)
- supply and demand forecasting,
- agricultural production,
- agricultural prices and accounts,
- foreign trade and agricultural products
- regional statistics.

1.2.2. MICA system (monthly information on commodities in agriculture)
- 1188 trade statistics

1.2.3. RICA system (European agricultural accounting information network)
- following the evolution of farmers' income.

1.2.4. FEOGA :
- guidance : - follow-up of requests for grants for individual projects;
- guarantee : - management of payments and financial control.

1.2.5. Linear programming for optimizing the food composition for pigs and poultry.

1.2.6. Various models used for elaboration of the institutional price proposals.

1.2.7. Long term forecasting of production, consumption and prices of agricultural products.

1.3. Resources

The agricultural services dispose of their own computer to handle messages and process the data and can also use the large mainframe computers in the Commission's Data Processing Center in Luxembourg.

In addition to the above-mentioned telematics facilities, they also have two large word processing systems, planned to expand to encompass 60 screens on 3 processors at each site. They are keen to further increase productivity by linking the word processing machines with the rest of the data processing and message handling systems.

A specialised service is responsible for developing and managing applications programs and for managing the telex and computer systems.

2. CUSTOMS OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS

2.1. Systems

2.1.1. Unit Values

This system enables the Commission to calculate fortnightly average unit values necessary for the customs valuation of some 50 types of fruit and vegetables. Data on market prices in representative marketing centres are supplied by the Member States and the system calculates Community average unit values on a weighted basis and takes account of exchange rate fluctuations.

2.1.2. Tariff Quota Control

A comprehensive system has been developed to facilitate the management of Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and other tariff quotas and ceilings. Data received from Member States on imports under quota and requests for shares of quota reserves are input into a real time system. The system monitors over 5,000 product/country totals. Details of quota usage are automatically revised and the system signals when duty reinstatement levels are reached.

2.1.3. RAPID

This system is designed to facilitate the management of duty free arrangements for the importation of scientific equipment provided for under the UNESCO "Nairobi" Convention. It holds details of over 500 Commission Decisions on eligibility for duty free treatment and new Decisions are being added at a rate of nearly 200 per annum. The information also includes details of some 3.500 importations by Member States under the Convention as well as names and addresses of manufacturers of scientific equipment. The system enables the retrieval of historical information by type of equipment and manufacturer and thereby greatly facilitates the evaluation of new requests. The system is directly accessible by both Commission and Member States.

2.1.4. Textile Systems (Import Surveillance and Licences)

These systems are designed to assist the Commission in the negotiation and management of bilateral textile agreements under the GATT Multifibre Agreement (MFA). One system uses trade statistics data provided to the SOEC to monitor realized imports by textile categories. It can indicate when limits are reached and specific analyses can be produced as required for negotiations. The second system consolidates data on import licences issued by Member States and enables comparisons to be made with export licences issued by the exporting countries as well as providing an indication of likely import trends.

2.1.5. Chemical repertoire

The Commission has established a repertoire of some 20.000 chemical denominations in all Community languages, except Greek, and also in Spanish. The repertoire gives the internationally recognised names of the products, together with synonyms and their classification in the CCT. It is designed to facilitate the task of importers and exporters of chemicals and of the customs staff who have to process their declaration. The repertoire is held in a computer data base as well as being published in book form. A Greek version of the repertoire will be added early in 84 and means of making the data base directly accessible in the Member States are being studied.

2.2. Resources

CUS has its own computer and also has access to the large mainframe computers in the Commission's Data Processing Centre in Luxembourg. It has a small computer unit staffed by experienced analysts and programmers and, where necessary, can call on additional support either from the Commission's central data processing services or from contract analysts or programming staff.

3. STATISTICS OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS

3.1. The General Program of External Trade Statistics Processing

The General Program of External Trade Statistics Processing produces a variety of monthly, quarterly and annual outputs. These are especially designed to serve the Commission's services concerned with developing and implementing policy over a wide range of issues. They also serve other Community institutions, official bodies in Member States and the general public. The data are collected by Member States in accordance with Community rules (Regulations 1736/75, 1445/72, 3065/75, etc). The monthly import and export figures are transmitted each month from Member States to SOEC on magnetic tape. Details are given of declaring country, partner country, statistical regime, value, net weight, supplementary units, etc. The regulations lay down standards for the goods nomenclature (NIMEXE), country nomenclature (GEONOMENCLATURE), definition of country of origin and destination, definition of value, weight, supplementary units, reporting period, establishment of collection and transmission rules, magnetic tape specification for transmission by Member States, etc. A complex suite of batch programs validates, corrects, transforms and aggregates the data and produces standard output analyses (product by country and country by product). Detailed figures are produced on microfiche for special users (agricultural and textiles products, NACE/CLIO aggregations, etc.). Other methods of dissemination are magnetic tapes, books and "on-line" consultation facilities.

3.2. On-line data bases

A main effort in the last two or three years has been to make data available on-line.

3.2.1. The COMEXT-EUROSTAT (NIMEXE) data-base

Certain commercial firms with which the Commission has entered into agreements receive from SOEC each month the consolidated trade figures on magnetic tape. These figures are put in a data base and offered on-line to members of the general public who access them over packet switched data networks. The commercial firms are responsible for the marketing of this product. They provide services additional to simple consultation e.g. calculation facilities. Some of the receipts return to the Commission in the form of royalties.

3.2.2. The SIENA (NIMEXE) data base

The SIENA data base provides in-house facilities for consulting external trade data in the NIMEXE nomenclature. Quarterly and annual data are already stored (circa 1000 megabytes of compacted data) and there are retrieval, consultation and basic manipulation facilities. A substantial programme of development is under way (see 4.2.3. and 5.3.3.) including monthly data.

3.2.3. The CRONOS data base

SOEC's time series data base CRONOS provides selected series (300,000 in external trade) for internal and external users.

3.3. Processing and Dissemination of Agricultural Statistics Data

As with external trade statistics, a whole range of data, supplied by Member States to SOEC, are collated, critically examined, aggregated to Community level and then released, at varying time intervals depending on the contents of the statistics. Dissemination is achieved by a variety of methods including microfiche, listings, publications, "on-line" consultation via EURONET.

The chief user of the data is the Commission's agricultural policy Directorate-General, but Member States themselves, other international organisations, commercial firms and research institutes frequently request the information available.

3.4. Resources

3.4.1. The central system of external trade statistics

The external trade statistics systems outlined above constitute one of the major uses of the Commission's main frame computers in the computer centre at Luxembourg. External trade statistics processing is regarded as a major horizontal project with a wide range of users spread over most services of the Commission. For this reason the responsibility for the present system and for its future developments is taken by the Commission's central analysis and programming service.

3.4.2. Telematics

The SOEC as a major user of computing has a considerable amount of decentralised hardware including three mini computers. A specialised service staffed by computer professionals is charged with management of all facets of SOEC's computing activity including CADDIA related developments in the telematics field.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE PRELIMINARY TASK FORCE

C A D D I A

Vol.	Chap.	Part
04	07	00

	No.	Title
Volume :	04	PTF Reports
Chapter :	07	Report of the Preliminary Task Force
Part :	00	Preface

Source	Planning Group
Organisation	idem
Orig. Lang.	EN
Version	04
Date	03.11.1983

P R E F A C E

The PTF has prepared its report in two parts.

The first part contains the essential information required by Management and consists of the PTF findings, recommendations and outline plan (Volume 04.07.01).

The second part provides further background information together with all of the Working Groups' reports (Volume 04.07.02).

A complete set of all documents collected or produced by the PTF is held by the CADDIA Central Team (Volumes 01 - 04).

C A D D I A

Abbreviated Title	Vol.	Chap.	Part
PTF Report	04	07	00

CONTENTS

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6 figure reference numbers in this report refer to the CADDIA PTF documentation numbering system.

C A D D I A

Vol.	Chap.	Part
04	07	01

	No.	Title
Volume :	04	PTF Reports
Chapter :	07	Report of the Preliminary Task Force
Part :	01	Management report

Source	Planning Group
Organisation	idem
Orig. Lang.	EN
Version	04
Date	03.11.1983

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. At a meeting in November 1981 it was agreed by Directors General of Agriculture, Customs and Statistics of Member States and the Commission to set up a Preliminary Task Force (PTF). Subsequently the Council decided on 28 July 1982 (82/607/EEC) that the PTF would undertake :

> "A series of preparatory activities with a view to analyzing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted 10-year development programme for the use of telematics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations."

1.2. The PTF has based its work on the results of earlier CADDIA Decisions, Resolutions and Studies (1).

1.3. The terms of reference (2) and organisation (3) agreed by Directors General were adopted by the PTF at its first meeting on 8 November 1982.

1.4. Membership of the PTF was drawn from organisations in the Member States and the Commission, concerned with Agriculture, Customs and Statistics. Many were knowledgeable in the field of information technology.

1.5. The work of the PTF was divided into major topics (3) and each topic was progressed by a Working Group drawn from the members of the PTF (4). Each group prepared a report (5). Appraisal of these reports has led to the findings and recommendations in paragraphs 2 and 3 below.

1.6. An important result of the PTF work was the finding and recognition that, for a number of practical reasons, but mainly the diversity in the degree of development and orientation of the computer systems used in the Member States for agricultural, customs and statistics purposes, the objective of preparing a concerted 10-year development programme together with an analysis of the costs and benefits, was unrealistic.

1.7. The CADDIA Community contains a great many partners, each with its own complex internal structures and different, often dispersed, offices needed to meet national and Community information requirements. These requirements are complex in themselves; and the routes, from the collector of the information to the user, are often tortuous. This demonstrates the significance and implications of CADDIA and the need for cooperation, in order that the import/export and agricultural requirements for an efficient coordinated management system may be satisfied.

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(1) 04.07.02 Annex 1
(2) 04.07.02 Annex 2
(3) 04.07.02 Annex 3
(4) 04.07.02 Annex 4
(5) 04.07.02 Annex 5-9

1.8. Customs and Statistical Services are those that are the most involved in the collection, compilation and transmission of data on realised imports and exports.

1.9. The Agricultural services are more concerned with economic and financial information which needs to be accurate and timely. It is transmitted frequently and regularly to the Commission where it must be processed rapidly to permit its interpretation for use in market management and, where necessary, its re-transmission to Member States for their immediate use.

1.10. In addition to the foregoing, Customs and Statistical services often supply the Agricultural services with data on realised imports and exports and, in the case of Customs, the interface is also as a user of the data relating to Levies, MCAs, etc. It is emphasized, however, that these three services are only three of the links in the management information chain. Many other participants that form links in the chain must also be involved in decisions and developments in order to make successful and worthwhile progress in the economic and beneficial use of information technology.

1.11. A number of PTF related activities that are currently in progress will have a positive impact upon the short and medium term contents of the CADDIA development programme.(1)

1.12. Some of these activities have been designed to demonstrate to Member States' Administrations the potential benefits of automation to be gained from the use of advanced electronic data processing transmission and switching systems.

(1) 04.07.02 - Annex 9

2. FINDINGS

This section reports the findings of the PTF Working Groups with respect to the different areas of investigation for which they were responsible.

STANDARDISATION

Codes:

2.1. In order to introduce CADDIA systems, there is an underlying requirement for the development of structured messages and coding systems to improve the promptness, quality and usability of the data and to allow its automatic reception.

2.2. The implementation of the Community Integrated Tariff (TARIC II) and the Agricultural Nomenclature is a vital factor in the development of structured messages. For this reason, outstanding problems involved in their production need to be resolved at an early stage. This will also allow Member States to proceed with their TARIC II-associated tasks.

Messages:

2.3. A partial inventory of messages and message circuits has been established. Although some deficiencies remain to be resolved, these have not detracted from the usefulness to the Preliminary Task Force of the data obtained. However, the task needs to be completed to provide a solid basis for further analysis.

2.4. Apart from a few specific examples (e.g. Regulation 1736/75 (EEC)), little or no direction has been given to the Member States concerning the form, structure or transmission media to be used for the CADDIA information supplied to the Commission. The development of CADDIA systems will require all messages and their contents to conform to agreed structures.

2.5. Examination of messages and message circuits has revealed that, over the years, requirements for CADDIA information have been decided apparently in an ad-hoc manner, with little regard to similar existing requirements. This cannot be allowed to continue once CADDIA systems have been developed.

2.6. The requirement for Member States to supply urgent statistical and customs information has evolved in an uncoordinated manner. Although there has been some rationalisation there is still a variety of urgencies and reference periods, and the rationalisation process needs to be completed to allow for the introduction of effective CADDIA systems.

Telecommunications:

2.7. The information gathered has confirmed that all Member States within a few years' time will either possess a public data transmission service or as an alternative have the possibility of connecting to Euronet. The transmission cost, access and transmission times of this public data service are extremely low as compared to the telex service which is currently extensively used for the exchange of data within the Community, and it is, therefore, envisaged that CADDIA systems will take advantage of these facilities.

Adoption of standards:

2.8. The need for a critical re-appraisal of Community Regulations and Procedures requiring information to be sent to the Commission, with the aim of making them simpler, more timely and clearly understood, has already been recognised and a study - "Review of Regulations and Procedures" relating to Import/Export Data Flows - is now in progress.

2.9. A considerable amount of work concerning codes for the representation of data, the definition of data elements and communication techniques has been completed or is in hand in such organisations as the International Standards Organisation, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Customs Co-operation Council. The Commission and Member States already play a large part in this work, and the codes and standards developed for CADDIA systems need to be developed in cooperation with these bodies.

2.10. In order to make CADDIA systems effective, agreed codes and standards of message presentation will have to be made mandatory for use in transmissions between Member States and the Commission.

IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS

2.11. Letters, telexes, computer listings and magnetic tapes are widely used as means of data transfer, but little use is made of automatic transfer facilities despite the advantages to be gained and in fact many messages output from computers are subsequently re-captured. It has also been noted that there is a number of projects in hand to introduce on-line data collection and to make further use of data-bases.

2.12. Generally, facilities do not yet exist in the Commission to allow data to be transferred directly from the communications equipment to central computers without a further data-capture process.

2.13. The validation of collected data is not at the same level in all the Member States, and even between two systems in the same Member State, this is more apparent when one of them is a real-time system and the other a batch processing system.

2.14. The automation of imports/exports and agricultural data will require adequate security procedures to be adopted and maintained.

2.15. a) Investigation has revealed that, for certain messages received by the Customs Union Service, some Member States are not able to meet current urgency requirements.

b) The legal requirement often does not reflect the real need of the user of the data. This is particularly true of messages with an urgency of less than one month. Real improvements are largely dependent on improved data-capture and improved processing in the Member States and the Commission and the introduction of a communications infrastructure for transmission purposes.

2.16. Studies have identified the existence of many data bases of interest to the CADDIA Community, concerned with
a) Community legislation and regulation
b) Import/export and Agriculture
which are currently rarely accessed by Member States' Administrations.

2.17. Responses to questionnaires have confirmed that Member States are in different stages of technical development. Their computer equipment is not homogeneous, real-time collection of data is not widespread and the use of data bases is very limited. This situation makes it imperative for implementation of the long-term CADDIA aims to be carefully phased.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

2.18. Adequate resources are needed to maintain and develop the codes and the standards required for the automation of imports/exports and agricultural data.

2.19. A need has been revealed for co-ordination of all activities concerning the automation of imports/exports and agricultural data both between Member States and the Commission and internally among the Commission services. These activities should be developed in line with agreed CADDIA concepts.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Preliminary Task Force has confirmed the need for the Commission and Member States to implement a long-term programme for the co-ordinated use of telematics systems for transmission and processing of data in imports/exports and in the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations. Recommendations concerning the implementation of this programme are contained below.

STANDARDISATION

Codes:

3.1. The work already begun on codes to represent data should be completed.

3.2. An in-depth review should be made by the Commission and Member States of the progress of the work on the "Community Integrated Tariff" (TARIC II) and the "Agricultural Nomenclature" based on the Harmonised System (HS) being developed in the Customs Co-operation Council. The review should identify outstanding problems and produce a Community-wide implementation programme which will show the tasks to be performed, the allocation of responsibilities and how the tasks are related.

Messages:

3.3. The collection of the data concerning message contents and circuits should be completed and the data transferred to a Commission computer as soon as possible. The data will constitute a library of current messages, which must be continually updated, and which will form the basis of further analyses required for other CADDIA projects.

3.4. The work already begun on the rationalisation of message contents and structure should be completed with the objective of transforming the library of current messages into a library of agreed, structured messages. Use of these messages will aid data capture, interpretation and processing.

3.5. Whenever possible, the library of agreed structured messages should be used to meet any new requirements for information.

3.6. The Commission services should undertake a systematic review of all messages relating to realised imports and exports with particular regard to the specified reference period and the frequency of subsequent transfer of data to the Commission. In this review messages should be classified by urgency. This would facilitate the long term rationalisation of reference periods.

Telecommunications:

3.7. All systems receiving or transmitting CADDIA messages from or to Member States or the Commission must be capable of using the telecommunications services provided by EURONET or the appropriate national data networks.

Adoption of standards:

3.8. The "Review of Regulations and Procedures" has been confirmed as being necessary and should be fully supported. This should improve the quality of control through simpler procedures, ensure the accurate and timely dissemination of information to Member States, and ensure that new or revised legislation in the CADDIA area conforms to the agreed standards, and that Member States are given sufficient time to implement such legislation in an orderly manner.

3.9. The CADDIA Community should adopt international standards whenever possible. Due regard must be taken of work on standards within the International Standards Organisation, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Customs Co-operation Council. The CADDIA Community should adopt as many of their recommendations as possible and, by continued participation in their work, promote new recommendations for standards which CADDIA projects show to be necessary.

3.10. The agreed codes and standards of message presentation must be mandatory for use in transmission between Member States and the Commission.

IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS

3.11. In order to take full advantage of standardized messages the Member States and the Commission should develop their systems to exploit fully the opportunities which will arise to automate their procedures, for example, the automatic reception of urgent customs data, agricultural prices and rates and the automatic updating of data bases. It will not be sufficient to merely increase the speed at which data is transmitted.

3.12. A short term feasibility study should be carried out to establish the specifications, costs and benefits of developing an interface to enable data transmitted from Member States' to be entered directly into the Commission computers for further processing.

3.13. A common package at the analysis level should be produced to harmonise routines for data validation, and error detection and error correction used by Member States for processing CADDIA data.

3.14. The level of confidentiality for all data exchanged and stored in CADDIA systems should be established during the development of each application. Security of data must be rigorously applied and maintained both by Member States and by the Commission.

3.15. Member States should review their data collection and processing systems with a view to improving procedures so as to meet fully
a) the current legal timescales for the supply of CADDIA data, and
b) possibly different and more urgent future timescale requirements when identified by the relevant services.

3.16. Data bases of interest to CADDIA Users should be identified and publicised in the Member States' Administrations in order to expand the use made of these data bases.

3.17. Proposals for CADDIA activities should take into account the different levels of technical development in Member States according to the principle of non-integration.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

3.18. Several of the above recommendations imply the need for sufficient resources to maintain data on behalf of the Community. This is a task for the Commission.

3.19. The Commission should make proposals for institutional arrangements to ensure that CADDIA activities are adequately co-ordinated both between Member States and the Commission and within Commission services and developed within the CADDIA framework.

4. OUTLINE OF CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.1. The PTF has confirmed the need for the Commission and the Member States to implement a long term programme for the co-ordinated use of telematics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations. The programme is expected to be specified in detail in the Commission's Report and Proposals to the Council. This section contains a brief outline of the activities by which the long term objectives of the programme could be achieved.

4.2. The development programme necessary to achieve the long term CADDIA objectives divides into two types of activity :
- those that can be started immediately or are already in progress;
- those that are dependent on the state of standardisation and rationalisation being sufficiently advanced.

4.3. Immediate actions will be concerned with the completion of standardisation/ rationalisation activities, the introduction of pilot projects; and with other projects for which short term needs and benefits can be identified during this period.

4.4. Subsequent actions will begin to exploit the benefits of standardisation/ rationalisation and will, in the medium term, be concerned with :
- the extension of projects which were restricted by lack of standards to narrow areas of activity;
- the enhancement of Commission and Member States data handling and transmission facilities;
- projects that will meet the increasing demand for more precise and more specific data.

4.5. Actions in the longer term will be concerned with the progressive implementation of facilities by which all participants will be able to exchange high quality data within the time-scale required to meet the real needs of the Commission and Member States users of the data.

Proposal for a Council

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

concerning the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission related to the implementation of a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (2),

Whereas, with regard to the administration of the Customs Union and the common agricultural policy, it is often essential that import/export data and data on the agricultural market and its financial control are rapidly communicated and processed;

Whereas the study of informatics systems instituted by the Council in its Decision 77/619/EEC (3) produced a recommendation for the adoption of a concerted development programme for the next 10 years by the competent administrations of the Community;

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(1)

(2)

(3) O.J. N° L 255, 06.10.1977, p. 32

Whereas the preparatory activities requested by the Council in its Decision 82/607/EEC (4) requiring the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission in the preparation of a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations, have been carried out;

Whereas, in the light of the results of the preparatory activities, the Commission has submitted a report and appropriate proposals for the adoption of a long-term development programme for the specification and use of telematic facilities to be implemented in concert with the parties concerned within the framework of the CADDIA (Cooperation in Data and Documentation for Imports/Exports and Agriculture);

Whereas, since the services of the Commission and the competent national administrations will be the operators and the users of the improved information systems, it is appropriate in the interests of the proper working of the Community mechanisms to provide for the coordination of relevant actions undertaken in the Member States and the Commission;

Whereas the Treaty has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Commission's report and proposals made pursuant to Decision 82/607/EEC are hereby adopted as the basis for the long-term development programme for the specification and use of CADDIA telematic facilities to be implemented in concert with the parties concerned, in particular the proposals relating to:

- the adoption and implementation of standards to meet CADDIA requirements;
- cooperation between the Member States and the Commission in the implementation of those projects in which both parties are involved;
- cooperation between the Member States and the Commission in defining the facilities and actions which will be needed to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives;
- the CADDIA workplan;

as they are stated in the Annex to this Decision.

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(4) O.J. N° L 247, 23.08.1982, p. 25

Article 2

The Commission shall be responsible for assuring the coordination and joint planning procedures proposed for the specification and use of CADDIA telematic facilities by the Member States and the Commission. The Commission shall be assisted in this task by a Steering Committee chaired by the Commission and composed of senior officials representing the main interested government departments and Commission services.

Article 3

This Decision shall take effect from the day of its publication in the **Official Journal of the European Communities.**

Done at Brussels,

For the Council,
The President

ANNEX

CONTENTS

Section 2.4.2. COM (84)...
I T STANDARDS

In order to take advantage of these new facilities for the management and control of imports/exports and agricultural markets, the use of telematic systems by the CADDIA community must be carried out in the framework provided by international standards for the communication and processing of digital data.

The rapid progress that is taking place in the development of international standards will, when these standards have been agreed and proven, enable equipment made by different manufacturers to communicate with each other. This will provide the CADDIA community with a wide choice of suppliers when installing the facilities needed to meet the Community requirements. The Commission will, therefore, when introducing CADDIA systems, pursue the common use of international IT standards or, in their absence, the use of intercept specifications leading to the later use of agreed international standards. In particular, the design and implementation of systems that will be provided by the Commission for its own use, will be carried out under the supervision of the Commission Directorate IX E Informatics, so as to fulfil their mandate from the CDIC (Commission Steering Committee for Data Processing) to ensure a coherent Commission informatics and standardisation policy.

Section 4. COM (84)...
OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVITIES

The Commission has in hand or proposes shortly to put in hand a number of projects designed to contribute towards the achievement of the CADDIA long-term objectives. Certain of the projects are concerned with the development of systems and the provision of facilities; others are development studies designed to specify needs; others are concerned with rationalisation and the development of standards. Certain of the projects are "common" in that they are designed to meet agricultural, customs and statistical needs; others are sectoral projects. These are summarized in the workplan and timetable at Annex A and are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

4.1. Common Projects

4.1.1. Standardisation of Data and Messages

4.1.1.1. The use by the Commission and the Member States of the same data and message standards is the key to the development of systems to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives. It is essential, therefore, to give priority to the adoption and implementation of agreed data and message standards to meet CADDIA requirements. In order to facilitate the international exchange of data, the Commission considers, as a matter of policy, that recommended international standards, particularly those of the International Standards Organisation (ISO), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), should be used by the Community provided that they satisfy Community requirements. In this context, it should be noted that ISO recommended standards exist for certain data elements. Also, a number of comprehensive trade data interchange standards are under discussion in the ECE and ISO but no single trade data interchange standard has yet been recommended. It is, therefore, important for the Community to choose, with the minimum of delay, the most suitable of the standards currently recognised at the international level, and to promote its acceptance and use by other major trading powers. It is, however, recognised that the diversity of sources of agricultural information, particularly non-governmental ones, will make it necessary to continue to use non-standard codes and messages in some cases. Given the high degree of existing and ongoing standardisation in the area of trade statistics in the Community, the adoption of suitable International Standards will require careful evaluation and planning.

4.1.1.2. This work requires close co-ordination within the Commission services and close co-operation between the Commission and the Member States. In order to meet these requirements, the Commission proposes to assign responsibility for the standardisation of common data elements and codes and of common message formats (principally the message "envelopes") to the CADDIA Central Team. As the starting point for its work, the Team will take over the computer files of data elements and messages and the documentation prepared by the PTF with the objective of developing this into a library of agreed CADDIA data standards.

4.1.1.3. The Commission also proposes that one of the first activities of the CADDIA Steering Committee (see para 8.4.) should be to set up a message standards working group to review requirements for CADDIA data standards and to assist the Commission to prepare proposals for meeting them.

4.1.2. Review of Regulations and Procedures relating to Import/Export Data Flows

The main problems concerning regulations and procedures affecting CADDIA were identified in the report of the international consortium which led to the setting-up of the PTF. Although there is a very precise specification for the routine statistical flows in appropriate EEC Regulations, the lack of uniformity in the requirement for other import/export information was highlighted, in particular, as well as the lack of clarity in specification of information requirements. The Commission has, therefore, invited external consultants to make recommendations to rationalise the content and presentation of regulations of relevance to CADDIA, particularly those requiring import/export data flows between the Member States and the Commission. It is anticipated that the Review will also stress the importance of giving Customs administrations sufficient time to implement regulations concerning tariff matters in an orderly manner and make recommendations for resolving this problem where possible. The results of this review will also be relevant to the work on CADDIA data and message standards. The review started in the middle of 1983 and the findings and recommendations are expected late in 1984. The Commission welcomes the support given by the PTF to this project.

4.1.3. Community Data Exchange Project for Agriculture and Customs

4.1.3.1. The PTF concentrated considerable attention on the financial and other benefits to be gained by the Commission and the Member States from the use of digital data transmission techniques instead of telex, wherever possible. Data transmission tests were undertaken which demonstrated not only the technical feasibility of using such techniques but also the potential savings in operational costs.

4.1.3.2. The Commission fully supports the PTF's conclusions on the desirability of moving over to digital data transmission. This cannot be done abruptly, nor, given the multitude and diversity of information sources in the agricultural area, can such systems be expected to replace telex completely for some time to come.

4.1.3.3. In the light of these factors, the Commission proposes to launch a data exchange project designed to permit the change-over from conventional low speed telex to the use of modern high speed data transmission networks whilst continuing to support the former.

4.1.3.4. The project will involve the standardisation of data elements, codes and messages, and the development of data communications facilities. The use of the resulting system will reduce the manual intervention required for telex handling, the time-lag between receiving and processing the incoming data and telecommunications costs. In addition, it will reduce transmission and data preparation errors. It will also be a major step towards a long-term objective of on-line access to data. The use of uniform message formats should simplify the task of data suppliers in the Member States and also facilitate the development of related computer programs.

4.1.3.5. The standardisation of data elements, codes and message formats is essential for the development of communications systems to meet the long-term objectives, as indicated in para 4.1.1. It is, however, unrealistic to expect long-term standards to be available quickly given the difficulties inherent in their adoption. Furthermore, the key standard in the long-term systems - TARIC II - will not be implemented until 1.1.87 at the earliest. The Commission proposes, therefore, that the new data exchange systems should, initially, use existing data standards. New message formats will, however, be required and some short-term rationalization of data standards may be possible. The Commission believes that the advantages to be gained from the use of telematics in the short-term are sufficient to justify this approach.

4.1.3.6. The telematics infrastructure resulting from this project will be the kernel of future CADDIA application systems in the agricultural and customs sectors. It will provide the Commission's agricultural and customs services with computer interfaces which support X.25 PSDN standards and the use of telex, teletex, etc., in order to allow data suppliers in the Member States to choose the facility which best suits their needs. It will provide a smooth transition over a period of time from the older technology of telex to modern data transmission technologies. It will also provide the interface between Member States' systems and certain of the agricultural and customs systems referred to at para 4.2.

4.1.3.7. The project development will be undertaken in collaboration with the Commission's Informatics Directorate to ensure that it is in harmony with the Commission's overall plans and standards for telecommunications and informatics.

4.1.4. Irregularities Information System

4.1.4.1. The Commission has started a project to create a computer data base containing information on irregularities in agricultural market and customs operations. The system will facilitate the detection of irregularities by improving the quality of information and enabling better co-ordination between Commission services.

4.1.4.2. Initially the system will be accessible only to the relevant Commission services. The possibility of providing for selected access by Member States is being studied.

4.1.4.3. The pre-analysis has been completed and the feasibility study has commenced. Implementation is planned for 1985.

4.2. Sectoral Projects

4.2.1. Agricultural development projects and studies

Agricultural market intelligence system (AMIS)

4.2.1.1. Agricultural market intelligence system (AMIS)

In the framework of the management of the CAP, DG VI is building a horizontal integrated market intelligence system. In the long-term, by extracting data from various files, aggregated reports will be produced by the user to aid market analysis and market management decision making. The project should also establish a data dictionary common to the whole of DG VI, thus allowing an integrated approach to the access of the various agricultural market intelligence subsystems.

4.2.1.2. Agricultural licences management system

A study will start in the near future on a computerised agricultural licence management system which should enable information on quantities, validity periods, issued/realised quantities, with/without prefixations, to be processed and stored for all market sectors.

4.2.1.3. Agricultural intervention stocks management system

It is proposed to implement a common computer-based system containing data on intake/withdrawals/closing stocks. This system will provide periodical balance sheets for six market organisations and will be related to the licence management system.

4.2.1.4. Agricultural production quotas management system

Production quotas exist for sugar and are monitored by the Commission. The Commission has proposed to the Council a quota system for milk. A computerised system will enable an efficient management of quotas based on production statistics and forecasting.

4.2.1.5. Agricultural production/consumption monthly balance system

All market divisions produce monthly balance sheets on production and consumption. Data are used from various sources amongst them the Statistical Office of the European Communities. These data need time-consuming reprocessing which is at the moment undertaken manually. A computer system will reduce the workload and provide a tool for short-term forecasting.

4.2.1.6. 1188 Data Exchange (MICA)

As a first phase, DG VI has set up a system, in co-operation with the SOEC, for collecting monthly import/export data on agriculture and providing the agricultural market organization divisions with relevant quantitative information. The system, which processes data required by Regulation 3601/82 (formerly Reg. 1188/77), has been operational since April 1983. In a second phase, a fact-finding study has been undertaken to identify further information needs of the agricultural market divisions.

4.2.1.7. Special Nomenclatures for Agriculture

In the context of the introduction of the Harmonised System, nomenclatures are being developed to meet the special needs of agriculture. The work is being carried out in conjunction with the TARIC II project and is aimed at meeting those agricultural needs which cannot be met by TARIC II.

4.2.1.8. Agricultural Data Entry System (ADMS)

Market prices (internal and external) are collected and monitored on a daily or weekly basis. The information is used in the market divisions and subsequently in Management Committees, or is directly processed for an automated calculation of certain levies. DG VI has launched a project to re-design the whole data capture and handling system to be able to accept and handle messages in machine-readable format. The system will also modernise the dissemination of agricultural information. Provision will be made to communicate the official rates through an automated procedure directly to the Member States' administrations and to the TARIC II database.

4.2.1.9. Automatic processing of periodical acts (APACO)

DG VI produces daily many legal acts for the Official Journal of the European Communities. These acts concern the day to day management of the Common Agricultural Policy (publication of rates, levies, refunds, monetary compensatory amounts, representative agricultural rates). DG VI has put in hand a project aimed at automating, by the use of word processors, the current manual handling of periodical acts, and their introduction into the public telex network. In addition this project will also automate the work of the joint secretariat of the agricultural management committees. In the longer-term this should lead to faster communication of the rates information to the Member States.

4.2.1.10. Interface with Publication Office

Agricultural regulations have a legal value from the moment of their publication in the Official Journal in all Community languages. An automatic link between the DG VI informatics equipment and the Publications Office photocomposition equipment would speed up the publication of legal acts. Moreover the definition of an interface would enable voluminous publications to be covered as well as new urgent acts. The applications envisaged to profit from the definition of such an interface would be :

- annual agricultural report;
- common catalogues;
- price proposals to Council (part III, regulations);
- new urgent legal acts.

Agricultural early warning systems

4.2.1.11. Animal diseases notification system

DG VI propose to develop a notification system on animal diseases that will be based on automated handling of formatted telexes sent by Member States and will automatically produce reports on the Community's animal disease status for rapid transmission to the Member States. The programming of this system should start at the beginning of 1984.

4.2.2. Customs development projects and studies

4.2.2.1. Community Transit

The writing-off of Community Transit (CT) documents requires some 30 million documents per year to be sorted, matched, compared and filed by the Member States, Austria and Switzerland. The present manual procedures are unable to cope effectively with this work and a Pilot Projects Group (PPG) was established in the CUS to develop plans for a computerized system. Following discussions with the Member States, the PPG has prepared detailed proposals for a Phase I system under which arrival data will be captured by the Member State of arrival and transferred to the Member State of departure to enable the transaction to be written off by computer. The PPG's proposals envisage that the implementation of the Phase I system will commence in mid-1985 and that all Member States will be phased into the system by the end of 1986. In implementing the system, full account will be taken of the implementation of the Single Administrative Document.
The PPG has also outlined a real time Phase II system under which departure data can be accessed by the office of arrival when the goods are declared. This system will require a comprehensive data communications facility and will, therefore, be included in the longer-term development plans.

4.2.2.2. Intra-Community trade

Recent studies undertaken on behalf of the Commission have highlighted the problems of delays to road transport at intra-Community borders, and the substantial costs to the economy of the Community resulting from such delays. These problems must be solved if the Community's objectives of reinforcing the Internal Market are to be realised. The Commission has been very concerned to find solutions to these problems and a Directive 83/643/EEC was adopted by the Council on 1 December 1983 (O.J. L 359 of 22nd December 1983) covering the first steps to be taken in order to reduce the delays. These delays have also been a focus of attention in the European Parliament.

The problem of delays to commercial traffic at intra-Community borders has to be dealt with as part of the overall problem of accelerating the customs clearance of intra-Community trade. The use of customs data bases and the new telematics technologies appear to offer the prospect of facilitating intra-Community trade. CUS, therefore, plans to put in hand, early in 1984, a feasibility study of the facilitation of intra-Community trade through the use of the new information technologies. In undertaking this study, account will need to be taken of the Council Decision of 25 November 1983 on the need for the co-ordinated development of computerised administrative procedures, of the Commission's proposals to introduce a Single Administrative Document and of the proposals for Phase II of the Community Transit system.

4.2.2.3. Trader Interface

Much of the data which is provided to customs is currently held in the computer systems of importers, exporters and forwarding agents. In the long run, traders will hold virtually all such data on magnetic media. It will, therefore, be necessary to find ways of interfacing these commercial systems with customs systems. It is recognised, however, that some Member States have worked together with commercial interests to develop jointly managed and funded dedicated systems which do not require such interfaces. Given this situation, the CUS proposes to carry out a feasibility study of the technical, organisational and other problems associated with the development of interfaces with traders systems.
This study has logical links with the intra-Community trade study and should, therefore, be closely co-ordinated with that study.

4.2.2.4. List of Customs Offices

The CUS produces a twice-yearly list of nearly 3,000 customs offices in the Community authorised to handle Community Transit operations. The list includes information such as opening hours and type of traffic accepted. The list is subject to significant amendment at each publication and the CUS is, therefore, developing a computer system to facilitate and speed up the publication of this list. Automation will also enable important management information, such as the compatibility of opening hours and type of authorized traffic on through routes, to be readily prepared. It is also envisaged that on-line interrogation facilities will be provided. Programming started in August 1983 and the system is expected to be operational in the spring of 1984. In the longer term it should be possible to enable transport operators to have direct access to this data to facilitate their route planning as proposed by the European Parliament.

4.2.2.5. Customs Information System (Phase I)

Under the inward processing regime, goods may be imported duty free for processing provided that, inter alia, the goods are intended for export and their importation does not conflict with essential interests of Community producers. The efficient management of these procedures requires historic information on the treatment of requests for inward processing facilities in each Member State to be generally available in a readily accessible form. The CUS is, therefore, planning to develop a computer system to meet this management need. The system will also cover similar requirements for the management of outward processing requests. The project is planned to start in December 1983 and implementation is envisaged towards the end of 1984.

4.2.2.6. Customs Information System (Phase II)

In classifying goods in the Common Customs Tariff, information is frequently required on previous classification decisions within the Community, as well as those made by the Customs Co-operation Council. As Phase II of the Customs Information System, CUS is planning to develop a computer system for tariff classification to meet these needs. Initially, the system will be developed to meet internal CUS requirements, but direct access facilities for the Member States are envisaged. Links with TARIC II will be provided. This work will be started in 1984.

4.2.2.7. TARIC Management System

The Customs Union Service (CUS) is developing a system for managing the integrated tariff/statistical instrument (TARIC II), which will be based upon the Harmonized System and which, on current plans, will be implemented on 1.1.87. The system will hold TARIC II and associated data on magnetic media and will allow the timely updating and dissemination of the information. Programming started in November 1982 and the system is expected to be available at the beginning of 1984. The use of advanced data base management techniques will enable any subsequently agreed changes in the format of TARIC II to be easily incorporated.

4.2.2.8. TARIC Interface

CUS will shortly commence a study into the feasibility of directly interfacing the Commission's TARIC II system with Member States' tariff systems. The object of this study will be to explore ways of making the Commission's TARIC II files available to the Member States in a form which is readily usable by them for the creation and subsequent updating of national tariff files.

4.2.2.9. Chemical Repertoire

In order to increase still further its usefulness, CUS plans to introduce a Greek version of the chemical repertoire. It is also planned to integrate the repertoire into the Customs Information System and to link it with TARIC II. Direct access for the Member States will be provided as soon as possible. The work will start in 1984.

4.2.3. Statistical development projects and studies

4.2.3.1. External trade statistics input data base ("base de prétraitement")

SOEC's general program for the handling of external trade statistics consists of an extensive suite of batch programs applied in sequence to magnetic tape/disc files. A major renewal is under way. In this, incoming data will be stored in an input data base geared mainly towards reception, validation, correction and updating.

The input data base will then feed the many separate systems which use external trade data - surveillance systems, on-line data bases and many statistical systems in specific subject areas. It will allowthe easy incorporation of revisions to statistics (these are becoming increasingly common) and will facilitate later data delivery over networks.

4.2.3.2. External trade statistics output data bases

Within the framework of SOEC's data base developments, on-line dissemination of external trade statistics is being substantially developed. COMEXT-EUROSTAT provides data to the general public via certain commercial organisations with which the Commission has signed agreements. The SIENA data base will provide similar facilities to the Commission's own services and to "privileged users" in Member States (e.g. national statistical offices). The CRONOS in-house time series data base provides on-line access to external trade data in a subject matter context.

4.2.3.3. Data base for GATT negotiations

The GATT negotiations currently relating to the introduction of the Harmonised System and community enlargement require rapid availability of trade data in a form tailored to negotiators' needs. A feasibility study for an overall system using data base technology is under way. This will take account of the informatics facilities offered by the GATT secretariat in Geneva and of the Commission's own computer centre in Luxembourg in order to provide on-line access to relevant data for negotiators in Brussels and in Geneva.

4.2.3.4. International trade statistics data bases

Systems are being developed to facilitate access by the Commission's services to the external trade statistics of international organisations (OECD, UNO, GATT, UNCTAD, FAO, etc.). The data will be included, either in in-house computer systems, or direct links will be made to remote data bases e.g. to the UN COMTRADE data base at the International Computer Centre in Geneva.

4.2.3.5. Transmission of statistics over networks

Following completion of two preliminary exploratory studies which examined the problems and possibilities of data transmission for statistics generally, a follow-up study is under way. This will include proposals for a standard statistical data transfer format, and examine the specific problems of external trade statistics. To gain practical experience, small pilot projects are being defined; initially one with ISTAT Rome covering rapid monthly agricultural trade statistics required under Regulation 3601/82, a second one is for meteorological data used in crop forecasting.

4.2.3.6. User friendly access to on-line data bases

A first step has been made by making the vast store of external trade data available on-line. Much still needs doing to improve the ease with which this data can be consulted. In conformity with general SOEC policy, but giving some priority to the important area of external trade data, projects are being developed which will increase the accessibility and usefulness of this data. They cover a succinct on-line dialogue for defining batch mode tabulations, user experience studies, a keyword retrieval system with a suitable dictionary/catalogue, linking to text processors for better reports, and use of graphics.

4.2.3.7. Standardisation of trade statistics

As provided for by EEC regulations 1736/75, 1445/72 and 3065/75, harmonisation and standardisation in the two fields of external trade statistics of the Community and of trade between the Member States, will be continued in the committee for external trade statistics, the competent body for these activities (in the future this will concern the adaptation of methods, definitions, nomenclatures, etc. that will be needed following the introduction of HS, TARIC, implementation of SAD, means of transmission, etc.).

Section 5. COM(84)...
TELEMATICS FACILITIES REQUIRED TO MEET CADDIA LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. As previously indicated, the work carried out by the PTF demonstrated that it is unrealistic at this stage to attempt to lay down a detailed, concerted 10-year development programme for the Commission and Member States. The main reason for this is the diversity in the degree of development and orientation of the computer systems used in the Member States for agricultural, customs and statistics purposes. Furthermore, CADDIA requirements form only a part of the computer requirements of the agricultural, customs and statistical departments of the Member States.

5.1.2. The speed with which CADDIA requirements can be met and the cost of meeting them will depend very largely on the pace and direction of the systems which the Member States administrations develop for their own purposes. Whilst the Commission will have an important role to play in the development and implementation of CADDIA data and message standards, it will not be necessary or appropriate for the Commission to try to plan the development of CADDIA systems, as such, in the Member States. What is required is that the Commission and the Member States should establish joint planning procedures by which to agree on the facilities which need to be incorporated in their systems in order to meet Community needs. The Commission should then provide the co-ordination and technical support necessary to ensure that these facilities are incorporated as and when these systems are developed. The Commission will need to use its influence and resources to stimulate and facilitate such development.

5.1.3. With this in view, the Commission has prepared a preliminary outline of the facilities which, in its opinion, need to be progressively developed in order to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives. Certain of the facilities are common ones which will require coordinated joint action between the agricultural, customs and statistical departments of the Commission and the Member States; others are matters which will require sectoral action; others will be primarily a matter for action by the Commission. This outline is intended to provide the basis for further discussion with the Member States with a view to reaching an agreement on those facilities which need to be developed and on who should accept responsibility for their development.

5.1.4. The Council Decision of 28th of July 1982 envisaged the setting-up of a Advisory Committee to assist the Commission, in particular, with the preparation of a co-ordinated ten-year development programme for the use of telematics in the CADDIA field, including detailed programmes for each Member State. Since the approach now adopted by the Commission and agreed by the PTF does not include detailed national development programmes, the Commission decided that it was not necessary to request the assistance of the Advisory Committee during the preparation of the PTF report.

5.1.5. The preliminary outline of facilities to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives is contained in paras 5.2. and 5.3.

5.2. Common Facilities

5.2.1. Internal communications systems within the Commission for the automatic receipt, transmission and processing of data.

5.2.2. Communications systems for the transmission of urgent and regular CADDIA data between the central/regional points of collection in the Member States and the Commission, and between Member States.

5.2.3. Internal communications systems in Member States for transmitting urgent data from the sources of the data to central/regional points of collection and for the dissemination of data received from the Commission.

5.2.4. Examples of such facilities are :

- links between word processor networks, the in-house data processing facilities and other communications systems;
- user-friendly interactive data-entry and consultation programs on in-house facilities and on-line file transfer to Member States;
- multi-purpose workstations which allow text processing, data communication, access to all the Commission computers, external data bases and Videotex consultation.

5.3. Sectoral facilities

5.3.1. Agriculture

5.3.1.1. Management of the Common Agricultural Policy

To enable more rapid response by DG VI services to the increasing demands being made for more effective control and management of the various market sectors, distributed systems should be introduced to enable the relevant DG VI services to improve data collection, to obtain better control over their data, and the use of integrated data base techniques, real-time processing, data-dictionaries and the standardisation of common functions to facilitate maintenance.

5.3.1.2. Specific FEOGA Management

The further development of financial control and management systems for agricultural funds (guarantee and guidance), including the introduction of on-line data capture facilities in Member States and the full automation of existing procedures.

5.3.1.3. Information publishing and dissemination aspects

The rational use of telematics to improve the process of publication and dissemination of DG VI legal acts, monthly information concerning prices, levies, green rates, forecasts and the various general reports on European agriculture.

5.3.2. Customs

5.3.2.1. Import/export data capture systems

Real time systems which will enable import and export data, including Community Transit data, to be captured and processed by Member States at the time of customs clearance and stored in data bases.

5.3.2.2. Import/Export data base systems

Data base systems for import and export data which will service the following specific systems.

(a) Urgent data

A system to enable urgent data, eg. quota and surveillance data, to be extracted from the import/export data base and to be transmitted to the Commission as required. (An alternative quota control system under which a central quota data base is held by the Commission and directly accessed by the Member States and updated as quota shares are used, should also be examined.)

(b) Trade statistics

A system enabling trade statistics data to be extracted in each Member State from the import/export data base and transferred, without further manual operations, to the national trade statistics processing systems.

(c) Community Transit

A system enabling Community Transit data in the import/export data base of the Member State of departure to be accessed from the office of arrival when the goods are presented for clearance (CT project Phase II) to enable the CT transaction to be written-off.

(d) Intra-Community trade

A system enabling intra-Community trade data in the import/export data base of the Member State of departure to be accessed from or transmitted to the Member State of arrival in order to facilitate customs clearance.

5.3.2.3. Urgent Community data handling

Systems in the Member States for receiving, processing and redistributing urgent messages (e.g. agricultural rates and tariff quota data) received direct from the Commission centre.

5.3.2.4. Community reference systems

A centralized system in each Member State for handling TARIC II data and interfacing with the national version of the Community tariff/statistical nomenclature, for handling mutual assistance data and for handling reference data such as Community Regulations and Customs Information System data.

5.3.2.5. Audit trails and packages

Agreed audit trails to enable the accuracy and efficiency of programs accounting for "own resources" to be checked. Audit program packages to facilitate on-the-spot checking of accounts involving "own resources".

5.3.2.6. Urgent import/export data processing in the Commission

A system in the Commission for receiving and processing urgent data (e.g. GSP, Surveillance, Quota) and producing results for transmission to/access from Member States' computers.

5.3.2.7. Tariff amendment system

A system for producing TARIC II amendment data for transmission direct to Member States' national Tariff systems.

5.3.2.8. Information systems

Systems for processing mutual assistance data and storing reference data such as Community regulations, inward/outward processing applications, tariff classification decisions, etc. for transmission to/access from Member States computer networks.

5.3.3. Statistics

5.3.3.1. Bulk data transfer

A system enabling Member States' statistical offices to transfer large volumes of statistics (including foreign trade and agricultural data) from national statistics processing systems direct to the Commission's computer centre.

5.3.3.2. Statistical processing

Systems to improve the processing of trade statistics within the Member States to enable such statistics to be supplied to the Commission within four weeks of the end of the report period. (Initially, attention should be concentrated on improvements to enable the current 6 week requirement to be met consistently.)

5.3.3.3. Further improvements to processing facilities in the Commission

Systems for dissemination of statistics, including trade and agricultural statistics, to Member States and the general public. (System development might involve consideration of the roles of international, national and even regional statistical offices).

Section 6. COM(84)...
ACTIONS REQUIRED TO MEET CADDIA LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

6.1. Certain of the facilities outlined in section 5 are already available or can be provided relatively quickly. Others will require the development of an advanced telematics infrastructure as well as comprehensive data processing facilities in the Member States. Some Member States have already developed extensive data processing facilities, particularly in the customs field, and are planning to develop them still further. The facilities required to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives are likely, therefore, to be available in these Member States in advance of others. In preparing plans to implement facilities to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives, both the existing systems of the Member States and their respective development plans will have to be taken fully into account. Furthermore, Commission's systems will have to be designed so as to continue to interface with the Member States' existing systems using differing technologies, at least in the medium term.

6.2. Given the situation outlined above, the Commission and the Member States will need to collaborate very closely in preparing their development plans in order to ensure the co-ordinated development of computerized administrative procedures, to ensure compatibility in those areas where interconnection is necessary, and to ensure that the facilities needed to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives are implemented as soon as possible and in the most efficient manner.

6.3. The first step in the process will be for the Commission and the Member States to analyse the user and technical requirements and then reach agreement on outline specifications of the facilities required to meet the CADDIA long-term objectives and on who should be responsible for providing them. The Commission, therefore, proposes that it should start this work together with the Member States early in 1984, taking the facilities listed in section 5 as the starting point for this work. Given the advanced state of development of customs systems in certain Member States and the consequent need to specify the CADDIA facilities as quickly as possible, it is proposed to start the work in the customs field.

6.4. Once agreement is reached on the specifications, the Commission will examine with each Member State how the implementation of such facilities fits in with the Member States' own computer development plans, and the related costs and benefits of meeting the CADDIA requirements.

6.5. This work will be undertaken in parallel with the immediate activities outlined in section 4, and the results of these activities will be taken into account as they become available.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WORK PLAN LEVEL 1

GENERAL

	AIM	COMMENTS
1. IMMEDIATE	To put in hand a number of projects and feasibility studies which can be commenced either immediately or in the very near future. These projects/studies involve : - standardisation/rationalisation activities; - the improvement of existing systems by the introduction of advanced technology and the examination of areas where short-term needs and benefits can be identified (e.g. the replacement of telex by digital data-transmission facilities); - the identification and specification of functions of facilities to meet long-term objectives.	Systems which can be developed in the immediate term will be those that can be implemented in advance of the completion of rationalisation/ standardisation activities. Wherever practicable, priority will be given to projects/studies where greatest short-term needs or greatest short-term benefits can be identified "Best-available" standards will be used until International/Community standards not yet available have been established.
2. FUTURE PROJECTS		
2.1 MEDIUM-TERM	To develop systems which can exploit the benefits of completed rationalisation/standardisation activities and take advantage of the data-handling and communications facilities developed in the immediate term. These systems will include : - the expansion of projects which have been restricted by lack of standards; - enhancement of Commission and Member State data handling and communications facilities	Although medium-term activities will be able to benefit from completed rationalisation/standard-isation activities and the facilities implemented in the immediate term, they will still be limited by the extent to which the telematics infra-structure has developed throughout the Community. In the medium term, the telematics infrastructure will be in course of development and more advanced in some Member States than in others. The need to continue with selective and progressive implementation of systems in different time scales in different Member States has to be accepted.
2.2 LONGER TERM	The progressive implementation of facilities by which all CADDIA participants can access and process, expeditiously and efficiently, the information needed for the management of the Customs Union, the Community's commercial policies and the management and financial control of agricultural markets.	Longer term projects will be able to take full advantage of completed rationalisation/standard-isation activities and the telematics infra-structure developed in the medium term. They will consist of the progressive implementa-tion of advanced "on-line" and "real-time" applications, and lead to the eventual achievement of the long-term CADDIA objectives.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
COMMON PROJECTS

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. STANDARDISATION OF DATA AND MESSAGES	4.1.1	Start to take over the computer files of data elements and messages prepared by the PTF. Specify requirements of CADDIA data and message standards. Commence work on standardisation of common data elements and codes and of common message formats.	Continue with standardisation activities in the light of the results of the review of regulations & procedures. Commence developing a computerised library of agreed CADDIA data and messages standards.	Develop structured messages and coding systems including the messages "envelopes". Carry out implementation of data and messages standards. Continue with development of the computerized CADDIA data and messages standards library.
2. REVIEW OF REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES	4.1.2	Complete the study on the review. Findings and recommendations expected late in 1984.	Finalise recommendations to rationalise the content and presentation of regulations of relevance to CADDIA and, in particular, the time requirements. Discuss consequent activity proposals with regard to correlated actions on standardisation of data and messages. Coordinate planning activities leading to the implementation of the review of regulations and procedures.	Continue with implementation of revised regulations and procedures. Include regulations and agreed procedures in the computerised CADDIA standards library.
3. COMMUNITY DATA EXCHANGE PROJECT (Common modules)	4.1.3	Start working on a telematics infrastructure providing Commissions' services with computer interfaces to support X.25 PSDN standards and the concurrent use of telex, teletex, etc. Coordinate activity to ensure harmony within Commission and Member States overall plans and standards for telematics.	Continue with evolution of the telematics infrastructure with extension to Member States, when practicable. Initiate use of direct data entry systems using existing data standards. Incorporating the results of the standardisation of data and messages, when available.	Carry out progressive implementation of the telematics infrastructure in the Commission and in the Member States. Plan development of systems to meet the long-term objectives of real-time interactive access to data using standard structured messages and coding systems with related computer programs.
4. IRREGULARITIES INFORMATION SYSTEM	4.1.4	Complete the feasibility study. Carry out initial work to create a computer data base on irregularities & frauds.	Implementation of a system for the detection of irregularities improving information and coordination activities	Continue with further development of the system. Subsequently maintain and update.
5. SYSTEMS PLANNING - LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES (Coordination and joint planning with Member States' administrations will be ensured by the Central Team through the CADDIA Steering Committee and its Working Committee.)	5 - 6	Commence Commission and Member States joint planning activities to identify and specify telematic facilities to meet long-term objectives.	Extend joint planning activities to include the use of message and coding standards.	In consultation with Member States - Evaluate progress for CADDIA developments to date. - Plan further actions to be developed for progressive implementation of CADDIA systems. - coordinate plan for implementation of standards.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	REPORT Ref.no.	1984	1985	1986/90
1. AGRICULTURAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM				
1.1. AGRICULTURAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM	4.2.1.1.	Implementing a data dictionary. Linking-up and monitoring the sub-systems. Liaison with Member States projects.	Definition and follow-up of user needs Extension to FEOGA budget forecasting.	Building-up local decision aids and analysis tools for higher CAP management, using the integrated agricultural databases.
1.2. AGRICULTURAL LICENCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.2.	Design and implementation of the basic software, in DG VI. Convergence of the administrative rules in the market division. Set up agreed standard, structured messages.	Study direct links with Member States' systems. Start-up of the DG VI internal system. Study links with the MICA system and the SOEC external trade data bases.	Implement a standard licence regulation for all market divisions. Implement computer-to-computer links with Member States.
1.3. AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTION STOCKS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.3.	Design and implementation in the market divisions in DG VI. Set up agreed standard, structured messages. Study links with the licence management system.	Start-up of the DG VI internal system. Study direct links with the intervention agencies.	Implement direct links with the intervention agencies, if feasible.
1.4. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION QUOTAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4.2.1.4.	Design and implementation in the sugar division, and, if needed, in the milk division in DG VI. Set up agreed, standard, data exchange messages with the Member States.	System operational in DG VI. First trials with the Member States' administrations.	
1.5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ CONSUMPTION MONTHLY BALANCE SYSTEM	4.2.1.5.	Design and implementation in the market divisions in DG VI.	Start-up of the system.	
1.6. 1188 DATA EXCHANGE (AGRICULTURAL TRADE DATA)	4.2.1.6. 4.2.3.5.	Direct datalink with Member States for file transfer to SOEC, (see statistical sector). Study file transfer from SOEC to DG VI for spreadsheet calculcations.		
1.7. SPECIAL NOMENCLATURES FOR AGRICULTURE	4.2.1.7.	Completion of HS transposition work for agricultural specialized nomenclatures in conjunction with the TARIC II team.		HS operational in 1987.
1.8. AGRICULTURAL DATA ENTRY SYSTEM	4.2.1.8.	Building-up message-handling system allowing an automated processing for agricultural messages (CIF prices, internal market prices, tenders). Defining structured messages with the Member States. Start-up with certain correspondents.	Extension of the system to other fields (licences, intervention stocks, production quotas). Involve new correspondents. Data input for TARIC II database.	Study and implement direct on-line input from the correspondents through public data networks, if agreed standards exist for handling terminal maps in a heterogenous environment.
1.9. AUTOMATIC PROCESSING OF PERIODICAL ACTS (APACO)	4.2.1.9.	Design and implementation to be achieved.		
1.10.PUBLICATION OFFICE INTERFACE	4.2.1.10.	Start-up of the system. Studying the feasability of communication interface between DG VI word processors and the Office of Publications' electronic typsesetting system.	Implementation of the Publication Office interface.	
2. AGRICULTURAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				
2.1. ANIMAL DISEASES NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	4.2.1.11.	Design and implementation in the veterinary division.	System operational	

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
CUSTOMS SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. COMMUNITY TRANSIT (Phase I)	4.2.2.1	Discuss proposals with Member States CT and computer specialists Coordinate pre-implementation planning in Member States. Specify requirements for Common Program Package and Commence Development.	Continue with co-ordination of pre-implementation planning. Complete development of Common Program Package. System operational in some Member States in mid-1985.	Continue with phased implementation in all Member States plus Austria and Switzerland.
2. INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE STUDY	4.2.2.2	Carry out a feasability study of the facilitation of intra-Community trade through the use of the new information technologies.	System development will depend on the results of the study.	
3. TRADER INTERFACE STUDY	4.2.2.3	Carry out feasability study into the technical, organisational and other problems associated with the development of interfaces between Customs and traders' systems, and produce report.	System development will depend on the results of the study.	
4. LIST OF CUSTOMS OFFICES	4.2.2.4	Complete programming. Project operational from April.	Provide access to database to Member States administrations and commercial sectors.	
5. CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM (Phase I)	4.2.2.5	Complete development of inward/outward Processing system.	Provide on-line access from Member States.	
6. CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM (Phase II)	4.2.2.6	Commence development of the Phase II system concerning tariff classification.	Complete programming. In-house system allowing access by CUS. Provide on-line access from the MS.	
7. TARIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (incl. TARIC Interface)	4.2.2.7 4.2.2.8	Continue to program TARIC system. Commence TARIC Interface study.	Commence development of TARIC Interface system.	Finalise implementation of TARIC Interface system.
8. CHEMICAL REPERTOIRE	4.2.2.9	Commence development of a system to integrate the chemical repertoire with TARIC II and the Customs Information System.	Complete development. System operational.	
9. COMMUNITY DATA-EXCHANGE PROJECT (CUSTOMS APPLICATIONS)	4.1.3	Develop the on-line facilities for use with the GSP management system If practicable, implement the on-line facilities in certain Member States towards the end of the year.	Continue with (or commence) the implementation of on-line facilities for use with the GSP management system in certain Member States. Evaluate results and plan further Customs applications (e.g. Unit values)	Continue with the development and implementation of further Customs applications Proceed with the extension of on-line facilities to all Member States.
10. SPECIFICATION OF LONG-TERM REQUIREMENTS AND FURTHER STUDIES	sect. 5 sect. 6	In close consultation with Member States, produce detailed specifications of the facilities required to meet long-term objectives. Identify further projects which can be developed in 1985 and 1986 (i.e. prior to the introduction of TARIC II).	Continue with the detailed specification of agreed projects for commencement in 1985 and 1986 Evaluate progress of CADDIA development to date. NOTE : Implementation of the SAD and H.S./TARIC II could have a major impact on Member States' resources and thus limit the degree of new development possible in 1985/86.	In consultation with Member States - Evaluate progress of CADDIA developments to date - Identify further projects to be put in hand NOTE : Further development of CADDIA systems will be affected should the introduction of TARIC II be delayed.

Note : Coordination with Member States' Customs Services will be mainly ensured through the Customs Questions Committee (Deputies) Computer Working Party.

CADDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WORKPLAN LEVEL 2
STATISTICS SECTOR

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS

ACTIVITY	Report Ref. No.	1984	1985	1986/1990
1. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS INPUT DATA BASE	4.2.3.1	Systems analysis and programming constitution of data base. Analysis of possibilities of integration with consultation data bases.	Integration with consultation data bases. Analysis of telecommunications developments.	Include telecommunications developments
2. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS OUTPUT DATA BASES	4.2.3.2	Complete user experiments in on-line consultation. Select and analyse additional user facilities.	Programming and implementation of first wave of user enhancements. Analysis of second wave.	Programming and implementation of second wave. Analysis, programming and implementation of further enhancements.
3. DATA BASE FOR GATT NEGOTIATIONS	4.2.3.3	Systems analysis of statistics and tariff data and tools available at Luxembourg and Geneva (GATT). Programming and loading.		
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DATA BASES	4.2.3.4	Organisation of improved consultation facilities. Analysis of possibilities for taking over data into in-house computer systems.	Continued consultation. Inclusion of data into in-house computer systems.	Continued consultation.
5. TRANSMISSION OF STATISTICS OVER NETWORKS	4.2.3.5	Follow-up study on general problems (cont.). Proposals for standard statistical data transfer format. Pilot projects.	Continuation of 1984's work. Introduction of operational systems in selected areas.	Implementation of networked data flows for all statistics.
6. USER FRIENDLY ACCESS TO ON-LINE DATA BASES	4.2.3.6	Studies on integration of on-line data-bases of foreign trade into general statistical system and so prevision of generalised user facilities (key-word retrieval, word processing links, graphics, etc.). Feasibility studies and systems analysis	Further systems analysis and programming. Implementation of first facilities.	Progressive integration of new technology.
7. STANDARDISATION OF TRADE STATISTICS	4.2.3.7.	Ongoing adaptation to new developments	(introduction of HS, TARIC, implementation of SAD, means of transmission, etc.)	

C A D D I A

FINANCIAL SHEET

1. RELEVANT BUDGET HEADING

Item 7711 : Inter-Institutional Information Systems

2. LEGAL BASIS

- Article 235 of the EEC Treaty;
- Council Decision 77/619/EEC of 27 September 1977 instituting a study of informatics systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations (O.J. L 255 of 6th October 1977);
- Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28th July 1982 concerning the coordination of the actions of the Member States and the Commission related to activities preparatory to a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations (O.J. L 247 of 23rd August 1982);
- Draft Council Decision (being prepared by the Commission).

3. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

Budget item 7711 is classified as non-obligatory.

4. DESCRIPTION OF AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ACTION

4.1. This communication proposes the adoption of a Community-wide long-term development programme for the use of telematic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organisations. The programme is expected to take between seven and ten years to complete.

4.2. The detailed activities and work plans to be implemented are derived from the results of the preparatory activities carried out by the Commission in coordination with the Member States (The CADDIA Preliminary Task Force) in accordance with the Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28th July 1982. The responsible Commision service is the Information Technologies Task Force.

4.3. The programme will have a significant positive impact on the effective development of a Community-wide data exchange system for use in management and financial control by the Customs Union and for the Common Agricultural Policy.

5. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

5.1. Type of expenditure

The basic components of the expenditure are estimated as follows :

- Payment of experts for analysis and programming in the Commission services (60 %);
- Travel and supervision of working groups (15 %);
- Supply of administrative and secretarial services in the CADDIA Central Team (15 %);
- Purchase and/or hiring of computer facilities for the use of software development (5 %);
- Utilisation of network time for direct data transmission (5 %).

5.2. Method of calculcation

The estimates of the appropriations necessary for financing the programme are based on the real costs of actions in train under the 1983 and 1984 CADDIA budgets. In detail, the estimates include :

- cost per man/year for experts used in analysis and programming : 66 KECU.
- cost per man/day of adhoc experts on study contracts : 200 ECU.
- weighted average travel costs for Member State experts visiting Brussels : 200 ECU.
- real costs of hiring hardware and bought-in software currently in operation within the Commission for CADDIA purposes;
- tariffs currently applicable to data transmission over national telecommunications networks;
- Inflation rates (estimated at 10 % per annum) for the years following 1983.

6. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES ON INTERVENTION CREDITS

6.1. Breakdown of Financial Provisions

6.1.1. The total expenditure is estimated at 26.8 MECU to support the programme for the period 1985-1990.

6.1.2. The financial provisions envisage disassociated credits being maintained in FY 1985 at approximately the same level in real terms as FY 1984. The budgetary requirements for the period between 1986 and 1990 will be fixed in the light of the results of immediate activities and the results of the long-term developments carried out in the time leading up to that period (see CADDIA Development Programme, Workplan level 2 at Annex A of Communication pp. 35-38).

6.1.3. Differentiated appropriations are estimated as follows :

Commitments	Payments in MECU						
in MECU	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
FY 1985 3.8	2.3	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
FY 1986 4.5	-	2.5	1.5	0.5	-	-	-
FY 1987 5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
FY 1988 5	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
FY 1989 4.5	-	-	-	-	3	1.5	-
FY 1990 4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total 26.8	2.3	3.5	5	5.5	5	3.5	2

6.2. The Commission's expenditure is to be borne entirely by the intervention appropriations of the Community budgets. The Member States' administrations will contribute, at national level, the manpower and use of other resources, software development and installation costs, for the implementation of national telematics systems required for CADDIA purposes.

6.3. The actions currently being undertaken in the CADDIA framework are being financed from the existing budget item 7711 as "actions ponctuelles".

7. PLANNED SYSTEM OF CONTROL

7.1. The CADDIA programme is controlled by the CADDIA Internal Steering Group (ISG), a sub-group of the Permanent Nucleus for Innovation.

7.2. The ISG will be assisted by a Steering Committee composed of members of the ISG and Member States' representatives (see Communication, 8.4.1.).

8. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR STAFF AND DAY-TO-DAY ADMINISTRATION

8.1. Staff requirements

8.1.1. CADDIA Central Team

During the preparatory phase, one permanent A 5/4 post has been provided for FY 1984. Implementation will require the addition, from FY 1985 onwards, of one permanent A 7/6 post, one permanent B post, and two permanent C posts (see Communication, 8.2).

8.1.2. Other Commission Services

It is forecasted that, after FY 1987, it will be necessary to make proposals for permanent staff to manage operational systems as they evolve (see Communication, 8.5). In the meantime system development will require the employment, of up to 6 temporary staff in A posts. In the longer term, this will enable some of the C staff working on telex messages for CADDIA purposes to be transferred by mutation to other posts.

8.2. The personnel, financed from title 1/A of the General Budget, will be costed as appropriate to their grade, age, and circumstances.