COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

On the setting up of the CADDIA computerized telecommunications systems and the implementation of the long-term development programme

1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The CADDIA* programme and activities derive from Council Decision 85/214/EEC of 26 March 1985 concerning the coordination of the activities of the Member States and the Commission relating 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.

2. The long-term CADDIA development programme has been prepared, updated and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee, formed under the Council Decision referred to above.

3. This report, which is expressly provided for in Article 4 of said decision, describes the various activities and operational applications either under development or planned up to 1993 and covers the period (1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990) of the work of the Committee which met for the first time in October 1985.

4. The initial period of validity laid down in Article 5 of decision 85/214/EEC and Article 6 of decision 86/23/EEC has been extended by five years by Council Decision 87/288/EEC of 1 June 1987.

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*Cooperation in the Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/exports and Agriculture.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CADDIA PROGRAMME

For the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990

SUMMARY

The CADDIA programme concerns the co-ordination of the activities of theMember States and the Commission for the implementation of a long-termprogramme on the use of computerized telecommunications in Communityinformation systems on imports and exports, on the management and financialcontrol of agricultural market organizations and the collection anddissemination of statistical data on Community trade.

The CADDIA programme was set up by the Council Decision of 26 March 1985 foran initial period of two years.

The decision provided for the creation of a Steering Committee made up ofrepresentatives of the Member States and the Commission officialsresponsible for the sectors concerned. The Committee is chaired by theCommission and is responsible for drawing up and, where appropriate,updating the CADDIA development programme and for ensuring that work iscarried out in accordance with the established programme.

At the end of the initial two-year period, the Council decided to extend theCADDIA programme for a further five years.

This fifth annual report covers the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990,during which the CADDIA Steering Committee met twice in October 1989 and May1990.

The Steering Committee was kept regularly informed of the status of thesectoral and joint work scheduled in the work programme and approved thecontinuation of this work.

In the customs sector, the work set out in the CD project was continued.
The main activities consisted in the specification and development of anoperational real-time system for the management of tariff quotas withelectronic information transfer, the specification, development andimplementation of a TARIC Interface electronic system, the development and implementation of an operational SCENT system, setting up an inspection andplanning team within the CD project, participation in the development ofEDIFACT messages, particularly those in the customs field, the analysis ofcoded customs information used in the Community, cooperation with EFTAcountries on subjects of mutual interest and involvement in reexamination ofrequirements for the completion of the Internal Market.

In the agricultural sector, the AMIS system is mainly used by thedepartments responsible for the daily management of market organization.
With the extension of the IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) application,the number of telexes transmitted by Member States was reduced and theduplication of data in the Commission was eliminated.
The FIS (Fast Information System) project is operational and also offers an"electronic journal" for the consultation of agricultural data.
In the EAGGF, the FBF (Feoga Budget Forecasting) application has beenoperational since November 1989. The AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee FundExpenditures) project is fully operational.
The annexes relating to agricultural legislation (APACO project) are now transmitted through the data transmission networks. The SHIFT (System forAnimal Health Inspection at Frontier Posts) project should be operational(initial phase) by the end of 1990. Several

projects which mainly concern the exchange of data were started such as SICAMOR-ED to facilitate theexchange of data relating to the management of Structural Funds between the Commission and Member States, AIN-ED for State Aid and CACTI for joint agricultural and customs transmission between the Commission and MemberStates.

In the statistical sector, work continued on the development of all theprojects in the general fields of infrastructure, agricultural and externaltrade statistics. The infrastructure projects concern the electronic transmission of data, which is starting to be used by a number ofstatistical services, the introduction of standards in statisticalapplications, the standardization of statistical reports and the setting upof a system for the collection of statistical data.
As regards external trade statistics, the emphasis was placed on the improvement of world trade data, the creation of a data base on GSP imports and on the improvement of access to tariff data bases.
In the field of agricultural statistics, the main emphasis is on the EUROFARM project (data base on agricultural structures).
The pilot trials in the fields of teletransmission were extended in the three sectors.

Work on message definition in accordance with the UN/EDIFACT) electronic data interchange standards made progress primarily in the customs sector (cf. CUSDEC and CUSRES messages) and the statistical sector by setting up the WE/EB-MD6 Statistics group which is studying the statistical aspects of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI): definition of standardized statistical messages, statistical aspects of code lists, integration of requirements for the collection of statistical information in UN/EDIFACT messages.

At the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting on 4 May 1988, the Commission suggested the launching of a strategic study to set out and adapt the aims and activities of the CADDIA programme in preparation for the completion of the Internal Market by the end of 1990.
The aim of this study is to review the objectives of the programme and to determine the strategy and priority activities, taking into account not only the achievements and experience obtained, but also the new factors which have emerged since the beginning of the CADDIA programme.
The study was started in November 1988 and the first phase was completed on 2 June 1989. The consultant's proposals were discussed with the Member States at the CADDIA Steering Committee Meeting in October 1989.

The second phase started in January 1990. At the CADDIA Steering Committee Meeting held in May 1990, the Co-ordination/Infrastructure option was discussed. The remainder of this study will set out the CADDIA work programme for the next five years. Its conclusion will be discussed in the presence of Member States at the beginning of 1991.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982 (OJ L 247/25, 23.8.82) provided for Member States to co-ordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view to analyzing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted ten-year programme for the use of computerized telecommunication systems in the areas covered by CADDIA.

1.2 A report and proposals were presented to the Council and to the European Parliament by a Preliminary Task Force (PTF) composed of representatives of the Member States and the Commission.

1.3 The conclusions and recommendations of the PTF, drawn up late in 1983, served as a basis for the preparation of the Communication from the Commission to the Council of 13 March 1984 (COM 84/119 final) and the proposal for a Council Decision (same document).

1.4 The CADDIA (*) programme and its activities arise out of the Council Decision of 26 March 1985.
This Decision requires the Commission to report to Parliament and to the Council once a year on the setting-up of the CADDIA computerized telecommunication systems and on the implementation of the long-term development programme. That is the purpose of this fifth report which covers the fifth year of the CADDIA Steering Committee's work.
The previous annual reports sent to the Parliament are as follows:

COM(87)42 for the period 85/86
COM(88)242 for the period 86/87
COM(88)801 for the period 87/88
SEC(90)79 for the period 88/89

1.5 The CADDIA long-term development programme was drafted and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee set up by the above mentioned Council Decision.

1.6 On 1 June 1987, the Council (OJ L 145/86, 5 June 1987) took the decision to extend the initial period for five years.

(*) Coopération dans l'Automatisation des Données et de la Documentation dans les Importations/Exportations et l'Agriculture

2. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CADDIA PROGRAMME

2.1. Customs sector

During the past year, work on the CD project was continued in accordance with the objectives set out in the previous CADDIA report. The principal activities carried out between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 1990 were as follows :

- specification and development of an operational on-line system for the management of tariff quotas ;
- specification, development and implementation of an electronic TARIC Interface system ;
- development and implementation of an operational SCENT system ;
- establishment of an integrated CD project control office ;
- participation in the development of EDIFACT messages, especially those for customs purposes ;
- analysis of customs coded information used within the Community ;
- co-operation with EFTA on subjects of mutual interest ;
- participation in reviews of the requirements for completion of the Internal Market.

In 1990/91, the workplan for the CD project includes the continuation and finalisation, as appropriate, of activities currently in hand and the initiation of work in the following fields :

- specification and development of an operational system to manage Binding Tariff Information ;
- specification and development of a pilot project to assist with the control of Community Transit movements;
- specification of a computer system to assist with the management of valuation information ;
- functional specification of the TARIC 2 project.

2.2 Agricultural sector

The flow of benefits resulting from earlier infrastructure projects, increased use of communications applications and new developments has, as foreseen in the previous CADDIA report, continued and accelerated.

The application AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System) continues to provide an integrated data management system handling the extensive range of information needed for the day-to-day management of the CAP. Extensions in the use of IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) have led to further reductions in the need to recapture data at Brussels together with an increase in the efficiency

with which information is made available to users. Links between AMIS on the one hand and APACO/ANA (Actes périodiques agricoles et comités de gestion/Agricultural numerical annexes) and FIS (Fast Information System) on the other hand are now bearing fruit permitting rapid and reliable information flows. A new project, PAP (Prices of Agricultural Products) has been launched to establish a link between AMIS (which stores the data) and FIS (for dissemination).

Development work on the FBF (FEOGA budget forecasting) application has been completed and the system has been operational since November 1989. The utility of this application was demonstrated in a marked fashion on the occasion of the realignment of the Italian Lire in January 1990.

The AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee Fund Expenditures) application is now fully operational. Development of an interface with FIS for the dissemination of budgetary information is in hand; a first stage, the loading of the budgetary nomenclature into FIS has been successfully implemented.

The CADDIA financed phase of FAUDIT (FEOGA auditing system) has been completed. The project continues and will use information available from AGREX and AMIS together with data from other sources to carry out cross checks and validations on the monthly and annual public storage cost statements received from Member States.

The project SHIFT (System for animal health inspection at frontier posts) has a major role to play in supporting the harmonised veterinary procedures envisaged in the context of the completion of the Internal Market. The start up of the first phase, which will make information available for consultation by the veterinarian services in Member States, has been delayed but is now envisaged for the end of 1990.

Several new projects, concentrating on exchanges of data, have been started during the period covered by this report. SICAMOR-ED (Système d'information et coordination des actions en faveur du monde rural - Exchange of Data) is planned to facilitate exchange of data relating to management of the Structural Funds between Member States and the Commission. TREE-ED will facilitate the batch transmission of results from the annual forestry damage survey. AIN-ED (Aides nationales - Echange de données) has been launched in order to facilitate data exchange with Member States concerning state aids. This application will interface with an existing application AIN (Management of State Aids) to improve the speed of data exchanges.

The new project CACTI (Common agriculture - customs transmission of information) has been launched to tighten the liaison between DG VI and DG XXI concerning the data exchange with Member States. With this project, a unique form of communication between the Commission and the MS's will be established for the data concerning both agriculture and customs. An example of such data is reference prices of agricultural products applicable in external trade, which are managed by DG VI and used by the customs authorities of Member States.

For the future, the CADDIA work plan of the agricultural sector will continue to emphasise the development of communication projects which make full use of modern network technology and standards building on the established applications which provide the fundamental IT support to the management of the Common Agricultural Policy.

2.3 Statistical sector

In the statistical sector, EUROSTAT has continued the development of general infrastructure systems and projects concerning external trade and agricultural statistics relevant to the CADDIA programme.

The general systems cover the following fields:

- Electronic transmission of statistical data (STATEL project);

- Analysis and introduction of standards and standardizing processes in exchanges between statistical applications (STANORM project);

- Standardization of the production and distribution of statistical reports (STRING project);

- The setting-up of a collection centre for statistical data using the UN/EDIFACT standard (STADIUM project).

These projects constitute an integrated whole intended to cover infrastructure requirements for the reciprocal exchange of statistical information between EUROSTAT, the European Institutions, the Member States and other participating bodies.

For external trade statistics, EUROSTAT has continued its development activities which have made possible concrete achievements in the following fields:

- Compensation for missing data in world trade matrices by a combination of forecasting methods and artificial intelligence techniques
- Creation of an imports data base on the lines of generalized preferences;
- Adaptation of data bases following the introduction of new nomenclatures;
- Improvement of the access to trade and tariff data bases;
- The integration of different data bases.

For agricultural statistics, the development activities have been concentrated mainly on the following:

- The establishment of a system to support the sectoral production and income model for Community agriculture (SPEL project);

- The establishment of an agriculture data base (EUROFARM project).

2.4 Joint projects

DG XIII/D/5 is responsible for the co-ordination of the CADDIA programme.

This involves mainly:

- Budget management, i.e. the allocation and control of resources granted to sectoral projects;

- The administration of experts' contracts

- The supervision of sectoral projects.

The co-ordination of CADDIA is also aimed at developing the technological options necessary for the harmonized implementation of electronic data interchange.

The following activities have been undertaken in this context:

- Use of the Eurokom service for electronic document transfer

A preliminary analysis was carried out in 1989 to determine the possibilities of establishing an environment for the electronic transfer of documents between the Commission and the Member States.
This analysis recommended the use of an information system which includes, for each activities sector, the references of all the documents transmitted as part of working meetings.
In order to meet the requirements and wishes of participants in Member States, DG XIII proposed temporary use of the Eurokom service which is managed by University College Dublin.
The Eurokom service is an electronic mail system, i.e. a set of mailboxes where users can leave or pick up messages. Other facilities such as conferencing are also available. A conference is a mailbox which is shared by a user group (conference participants) through which several users can exchange information. This information is accessible to the entire group.
Enrolment forms were sent to officials in the Commission sectors as well as to all official representatives of each sector in the Member States.
Training sessions were organized for Commission departments and were offered to representatives of the Member States.
In practice, each CADDIA sector in the Commission set up its own conferences. These contain the following information.

DG XIII

CADDIA Public Information: references to official CADDIA documents.

CADDIA General Information: list of official representatives, announcements of meetings and agendas.

CADDIA Common Projects: news relating to joint projects.

DG VI

CADDIA Agriculture

DG XXI

CADDIA Customs

Eurostat

CADDIA Statistics

These last three conferences contain information on sector working groups aswell as news relating to projects.

- Study work to set up national servers

For the exchange of structured data between the Commission and Member States, DG XIII suggested that Member States set up national servers.
A national server is defined as a data switching system for the exchange of structured information between the Commission and the national administrations involved in the CADDIA programme.
Five countries asked to be involved in defining and setting up such a 2system at a national level.
Study work was initiated by DG XIII. The situation is as follows:

United Kingdom

A preliminary analysis was carried out by a British consultant.
The final report was accepted by the Commission.
DG XIII suggested draft terms of reference for the feasibility study to sectors in the Commission and the British administration.
A call for tenders for the feasibility study will be published shortly.
The feasibility study should start in January 1991 in principle.

Denmark

The Danish preliminary analysis started in May 1990. It is intended to widen the scope of analysis of the requirements of users and to highlight the national infrastructure as well as the possibilities for co- ordinating and managing such a national system.

Greece

The Greek Ministry of Agriculture and the Statistics Office officially requested the Commission to start a preliminary analysis.
Representatives of the three Greek sectors were invited to attend an information meeting in Brussels with sectors in the Commission.
It was agreed to begin preliminary analysis in the immediate future.

Luxembourg

A meeting took place in Luxembourg at the State Information Centre (CIE) between Luxembourg representatives and CADDIA and INSIS representatives from the Commission. DG XIII will shortly announce a call for tenders for a feasibility study.

France

DG XIII will shortly announce a call for tenders to carry out a feasibility study concerning the setting up of one or more servers for the French administrations.

The setting up of such systems is perfectly in line with the Commission's computerization policy. In the medium term, the Commission has decided to set up telecommunication centres which will represent input and output gateways for all data exchanged between the departments of the Commission and the outside world.

In this context, close collaboration with the INSIS programme will be carried out.

- Strategic study

With the review of the CADDIA work programme in mind, which was to be carried out by the CADDIA Steering Committee in 1989, the Commission decided to carry out a strategic study to define and adapt the objectives and activities of the CADDIA programme in preparation for the completion of the Internal Market for 1993.

The aim of the strategic analysis is to review to objectives of the CADDIA programme, the strategy and the activities, taking into account the achievements and experience obtained, and also the new factors which have emerged since the beginning of the CADDIA programme.

The principle tasks were set out on two levels, as follows:

1) To take note of and examine the aims of the different sectors and past, current and proposed activities.

   To analyze these activities and objectives as a function of:

   - The interaction of the various sectors;
   - The setting up of the Single Market for January 1993;
   - Recent technological progress in computerized telecommunications and data processing;
   - Developments in the standardization of electronic data interchange (EDI)

2) To draft recommendations of:

   - The aims and priorities of the CADDIA programme;
   - The strategy to adopt in order to achieve the objectives, including the optimum structure for management and control;
   - Current activities under the CADDIA programme and the need for new activities;
   - The resources necessary for these objectives to be achieved (procedures within the Commission, total appropriations, implications in the Member States, activities in the fields of public awareness, publicity, information and training.

These tasks will be carried out in close collaboration with the Commission departments involved and the administrations of the Member States.

Provision was made for this study to take place in two separate contractual stages in accordance with the breakdown of tasks defined above.

The first stage of the study started in November 1988. The consultant had meetings with the Commission departments and the national administrations of the twelve Member States in January and February 1989. A report was sent to the official delegates of the Member States in July 1989.

A meeting of the CADDIA Steering Committee took place in October 1989 in order to discuss the consultant's recommendations and to set out guidelines for the second stage of the study.

The second stage of the strategic study started in January 1990.

The consultant initially proposed setting out the objectives and strategy to be adopted. Sectoral meetings involving officials from Commission departments and national representatives of the sectors involved were held in February 1990.

A report was sent to the official delegates of the Member States in April 1990. In his report, the consultant defined three strategic options for the new work programme.

- Application option;
- Infrastructure option;
- Co-ordination option.

The consultant presented these options to the Member States during a meeting of the CADDIA Steering Committee which took place on 21 May 1990. An option referred to as "Coordination/Infrastructure" which combines elements from the various options proposed by the consultant was also presented by the Commission departments.
This option was defined by all the Commission CADDIA sectors (DG XXI, DG VI and Eurostat), DG XIII and DG IX Informatics.
This option includes the infrastructure projects and the co-ordination activities of the programme. The special feature of this option is the fact that the activities relating to the establishment of an infrastructure for the exchange of data between the Commission and the Member States are split into two parts: Study/analysis on the one hand and development/installation on the other hand.
Study and analysis work will be handled by the CADDIA programme whereas INSIS and STAR will be responsible for development and the installation of the infrastructure.
In addition, given the fact that the concept of the European neural network will be based on projects which are in progress in CADDIA among others, it is important for this programme to define its requirements in terms of infrastructure.
Taking care of operational systems will come under other Commission budgets and, to a certain extent, budgets of Member States.

Eleven delegations approved the option proposed by the Commission departments.

The final phase of the strategic study started in June 1990. The aim of this phase is to set out, for the next five years, and on the basis of the strategic option adopted, a concrete work programme involving the Commission departments as well as the administrations of Member States.

- Other co-ordination activities include close cooperation with the TEDIS programme on the standardization of messages and, more particularly, private and public sector co-operation in this field.

2.4.1 Sectoral pilot trials

- The CADDIA sectors continued their pilot trials in the period 1989- 1990. These have been extended to other applications or have undergone certain improvements. These are, in particular:

  - SCENT (System Customs Enforcement Network) (customs sector): Exchange of urgent messages concerning fraudulent evasion of customs and agricultural regulations.

  - TARIC (TARif Intégré Communautaire) (customs sector): Transmission of tariff data in several Community languages.

  - IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) (agricultural sector): Notification of animal diseases and communication of market prices for pigmeat, cowmeat and sheepmeat and monthly reporting of EAGGF expenditures in the guarantee section.

  - FIS (Fast Information Systems) and MCM (Montants Compensatoires Monétaires) (agricultural sector): consultation of agricultural information.

  - STATEL (STAtistiques TELétransmission) (statistical sector): Information on pilot trials with the Member States on the exchange of industrial economic data.

  - STADIUM (STAtistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor) (statistical sector): central body for the correction of statistical data from the Member States for distribution to EUROSTAT applications.

  - STRINGS (STatistical Report Integrated Generation Service) (statistical sector): final choices in terms of hardware, software and standardization infrastructure (Cf. SGML) allowing the production and dissemination (in electronic form) of statistical reports including text, tables and graphics.

  Equipment for the trials was loaned to the partner bodies in each sector in the Member States. The Commission selected hardware and software by the Commission's data-processing policy. National packet-switching networks were chosen to transmit the information. The solutions adopted by the sectors at present are provisional and do not conflict with the eventual electronics infrastructure. The aim of the Commission's policy and the CADDIA programme co-ordination policy is to achieve the widest possible adoption of standards in force in the field of telecommunications.

With regard to the transfer of data between computer systems, the aim is to use products based on the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model and, more particularly, products conforming to the FTAM standard or CCITT X.400 Recommendations.

2.4.2 Standardization of data interchange

Major CADDIA activities are underway in this field:

In the customs sector:

- Continuation of work on optional data elements and codes for the SAD (Single Administrative Document) with a view to harmonization and rationalization;

- The CUSDEC and CUSRES (response message) messages were submitted to United Nations rapporteurs for their technical approval and were submitted to the MD3 group of the EDIFACT Board. Having achieved international trial status (STATUS 1), these two messages will be presented to working group No. 4 of the Economic Commission for Europe at the United Nations in September 1990 for confirmation of their status.

  The MD3 group of the EDIFACT Board for Western Europe is responsible for the development of customs messages and other official messages. Standard messages created by the working group for customs messages (SMWG) are presented to MD3 to check conformity.

At the initiative of EUROSTAT, the statistical sector is actively participating in the creation of the WE/EB-MD6 statistical group of the EDIFACT Board for Western Europe.

The work of the WE/EB/MD6 group relates to :

- Taking into account the needs of statisticians (private and public sectors) in the drawing up of standardized messages for statistical information collection or dissemination purposes: EDI) and statistics;

- Definition of statistical messages for the interchange of approved statistical data: EDI for statistics.

Under the chairmanship of EUROSTAT and the vice-chairmanship of SWISSPRO, the WE/EB-MD6 group is starting its work with satisfactory involvement of national statistics institutes, international organizations which are active in statistics and trade facilitation organizations.

The international organizations (UN/ECE, UN/SO, OECD, IMF, PM, EFTA etc.) support the activities of the WE/EB-MD6 group to facilitate the collection, transmission, processing and re-use of statistical information. Contacts have already been made to set up equivalent groups in other regional structures of the UN/EDIFACT Board.

3. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

3.1 Internal organization

3.1.1 Internal co-ordination

The CADDIA programme is implemented in the Commission by four services:

- DG XXI : Directorate for External Tariff Questions for the CD Project;
- DG VI : Directorate for General Matters for the Agricultural Projects;
- EUROSTAT : Directorate for Dissemination and Computerized Statistics;
- DG XIII : Directorate for Telecommunications for Joint Projects and Technical Co-ordination and Administration of Projects.

The CPIG (CADDIA Policy Interservice Group), consisting of the Director for Telecommunications of DG XIII who is chairman, the Director for External Tariff Questions of DG XXI, the Director for Informatics of DG IX, the Director for General Matters of DG VI and the Director for Dissemination and Computer Processing of statistics of the SOEC, supervises the co-ordination for the various Commission departments involved in CADDIA. The work is done by a team consisting, at the present time, of the head of the CADDIA sector and one permanent member of staff. In addition, there are two experts working with the central team, particularly in the field of the technical supervision of the projects and studies and for the definition and setting up of national servers.

The CADDIA co-ordination team is also responsible for keeping administrative files on the external contractors recruited for the various sectoral projects.

Apart from administrative and budget management, the CADDIA sector is responsible for liaison between and co-ordination of sectoral projects, the implementation of joint projects and any technical assistance that may be necessary under these projects.

3.1.2 Human resources

The present dearth of posts for officials at the Commission has obliged it to turn to private-sector contractors to be able to cope with all the CADDIA work. The breakdown of resources was approximately as follows in 1989/1990:

	Customs	Agriculture	Statistics	Central Team
Officials	6	10	5,5	2
External staff	19	20	17	2

Most of the external staff is required only during the development of specific applications. However, provision must be made for some posts for officials to maintain and manage the systems set up under the CADDIAproject.

3.2 Expenditure

3.2.1 The expenditure committed during 1989 and planned for 1990 is set out in the table below. It is financed from budget item B 7704.

Sectors	1990(plan) '000 écus	%	1989 '000 écus	%	1st half of 1990 (engaged) '000 écus
Customs	1.727	30	1.384	28	816
Agriculture	1.510	26	1.126	23	1.362
Statistics	1.420	25	1.459	29	1.164
Joint projects	772	13	565	11	208
Management expenses	320	6	464	9	325
TOTAL	5.750	100	4.998	100	3.875
BUDGET ALLOCATED	5.500		5.000		

This expenditure can be broken down into the following basic items for 1989:

Remuneration of experts	83 %
Joint projects - Studies	5 %
Administrative backup for experts	4 %
Management expenditure (cost of meetings and contract administration)	5 %
Purchase/leasing of computer equipment	2 %
Cost of using data transmission networks	1 %

4. CONCLUSION

CADDIA activities have therefore continued in accordance with the objectives set out in the previous report

The main factors during the period under review are as follows:

- Continuation of the study on the strategic guidelines of the CADDIA programme, i.e. setting out the objectives and priority activities which must be undertaken in the run up to the large Internal Market in 1992.

- The launching of studies (preliminary analysis and feasibility studies) for several Member States with a view to defining and setting up computerized systems at a national level for the interchange of data between the Commission and the Member States.

ANNEX 1

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE CUSTOMS SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The development of computer systems to meet customs and fiscal requirements is a crucial part of the Single Market implementation programme. Many of the computer requirements are common to both sectors. They include communications networks to enable files of data and messages to be exchanged electronically between the Commission and Member States, and between Member States themselves, trader interfaces to enable data to be exchanged between national administrations and traders, and central databases to provide customs and fiscal information for both administrations and traders.

1.2. DG XXI already has electronic data interchange systems in operation with all Member States for TARIC updates and with some Member States for other applications. These are relatively simple terminal to terminal systems which must be replaced by more comprehensive and efficient facilities. This will require the establishment of communications centres in the Commission and Member States. A pilot project involving Denmark and the U.K. is already being designed within the CADDIA framework and it is felt that a Community-wide system, based on this pilot project, could be implemented rapidly.

1.3. TARIC, as a Community instrument, has an important role to play, and it has a significant place in the history of database systems development within the Commission for the following reasons:

- On 1.1.1988 it was the first database to be fully operational in all nine Community languages;

- On 1.9.1989 it was the first database to allow electronic data transmissions in all nine Community languages.

1.4. Member States are at various stages of customs systems development and this is a factor which makes it difficult to ensure the uniformity of treatment necessary for the achievement of the Single Market. In the past, some Member States have raised the question of Community funds being used to assist their customs computer development. Hitherto, the Commission response to such suggestions has always been negative. However, this idea needs to be re-examined within the concept of the European Nervous System.

1.5. Hitherto, very little attention has been paid to the development of fiscal computer systems. Now that the need for greater integration in the fiscal field has been identified in the context of the Single Market, more effort will be required in this area. A decision to include indirect taxes in CADDIA has not yet been taken. However, the subject is presently being examined within the CADDIA Strategic Study.

1.6. A shortage of technically qualified personnel with relevant customs experience continues to represent the major constraint on systems development. The situation is exacerbated as several experienced staff have left and others must shortly leave the project to comply with the three year rule. Replacement staff will need to be suitably trained before becoming fully productive.

2. CD COORDINATION

2.1. A project control office has been established in DG XXI-01. This team is making use of project managementsoftware tools such as EXCELERATOR and PMW to control the various systems under development within the CD Project.

3. INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE SUB-SYSTEM

3.1. The schemes for controlling transit movements, as outlined in last years report, have now progressed to pilot project status and are described in section 5.

4. IMPORT & EXPORT SUB-SYSTEMS

4.1. The pilot projects described in the previous CADDIA report have now become operational systems. As stated in that report resources are being concentrated on operational systems which support improved management of customs activities within the Community.

4.2. SCENT

4.2.1. Work Progress

On May this year installation of the system was completed in Spain. Thus all Member States are now operational and SCENT will become dependent upon an operational budget.

Training was given to the Spanish users in basic usage of the system and additional training in the more advanced facilities is planned. The latter is also scheduled for Portugal and Italy.

The latest version of the system, 1.5, is in the process of installation in all Member States. Only PT, IT and DE have not yet received this upgrade.

In addition to the original twelve Olivetti machines issued to MS's for Scent, systems are now installed on other PC's : NL - 4 (IBM PS/2, Tulip SX, Tulip PC, Tandon) IE - 2 (IBM, Olivetti M290) and tests have been carried out on a Toshiba laptop (DK), a Siemens SX (EC) and a Hewlett-Packard Vectra (BE).

Only one of these tests has proved troublesome. The screen of the HP Vectra reacts quite differently to the usual CGA/EGA format and considerable software changes would be required to produce an operational system.

4.2.2. Medium Term Prospects

Requests for additional installations are anticipated from FR (Direction Nationale de Recherche et Enquêtes Douanières in Paris), EL (Investigation Divisions in Piraeus and Thessalonika) and BE (Regional Investigation Divisions in Brugge and Antwerp).

Fourteen users in Member States, who liaise with DG VI, are also scheduled for connection to the network.

Other potential installations are currently under discussion
MAG 92 - the proposal is to test the Scent interface for acceptance as the information carrier for their future needs.
DG XXI (C) - agreement has been reached that VAT investigators should have the same facilities already available to customs and agriculture investigators.
A seminar is planned for September this year where current and potential Scent users will be invited to discuss actual and future requirements and priorities and timescales will be established.

4.3 TARIFF QUOTAS

4.3.1 Work progress

The Court of Justice gave a ruling at the end of September 1988 (*) fixing the allocation of quotas, to the extent that this allocation is not justified by constraining circumstances of an administrative, technical or economical nature blocking the Community management of the quota. 1989 was a transitional year: roughly 100 GSP and 14 mediterranean quotas were controlled using the "strict control" procedure which had previously been applied to a very limited number of projects.

Early in 1990 all the quotas controlled by DG XXI were entered in the system and are controlled using the strict control procedure.

With a view to reducing the successive keyboarding of data both at Commission and at national administration level, a pilot trial for the electronic transfer of drawing requests and their responses was proposed to Member States.

The Irish customs administration volunteered for this pilot electronic data interchange (EDI) trial. After a period of development and testing, the electronic transfer of drawing requests and their responses has been in operational use since 01.01.90.

The Danish customs administration has also developed an interface which is currently undergoing testing and should be operational by 01.07.90.

Several other Member States are currently developing a similar system. The management of ceilings and projects subject to surveillance was also included in the system. Electronic transmission of data from Member States to the Commission will also be possible.

4.3.2 Medium-term prospects

Most of the data should be transferred electronically by early 1991. Most of the Member States plan to use a PC but Spain, Germany and Portugal requested direct connection to the Commission's system from their host computer and this is in line with the Commission's computerization policy.

(*) Judgement of 27.09.1988, case 51/87, recueil 1988 pag. 5459

4.4 BINDING TARIFF INFORMATION

4.4.1 Work Progress

A draft Regulation which is being discussed in the Council relating to binding tariff information (BTI) makes provision for all tariff information provided by a customs authority of a member state to be binding, i.e. it will be possible for other Member States to consult it on request. At a later stage it will be binding for all Member States.

In order to allow effective implementation of this regulation, the Commission decided to set up, in DG XXI, a computerized system with the job of collecting binding tariff information originating from Member States, the Customs Nomenclature Commission or the Court of Justice in a data base which can be accessed by the various parties involved.

The system will consist of a data base built up in the Commission and fed with binding tariff decisions taken in the Commission and in Member States. These decisions will be sent on a Community form or by electronic data interchange.

Users (Member States or the Commission) will be able to interrogate the data base via the nomenclature (Harmonized System, TARIC) or by means of key words to find decisions relating to a merchandise description. It will be possible to enter these key words in the various national languages even if the text of the decisions has not been translated.

4.4.2 Medium-term prospects

A feasibility study is underway and will end with the production of a prototype.

Development will start in September 1990 but the implementation of this system may be delayed by lack of available credits.

5. PILOT PROJECTS

5.1. Transit

5.1.1. Work progress

Following on from the proposal for a pilot project to control transit movements between non-authorised traders a working group has now been established consisting of representatives from France, Germany, Spain, Norway and Switzerland. This group will be responsible for the development of the pilot project and will report to the Movement of Goods Committee and the EEC/EFTA Working Party - Common Transit.

The proposal for control procedures for movements of goods between authorised traders operating approved computer systems, which also covers imports, exports, customs warehousing, IPR, etc., has been discussed in the Movement of Goods Committee and is being distributed to representatives of the Customs Questions Committee, Deputies, Computer Working Party.

5.1.2. Medium Term Prospects

It is anticipated that the pilot project for transit movements between non-authorised traders will be in operation within 12 months. If evaluation of the pilot project is favourable then agreement will be sought to implement the system throughout the Community and EFTA countries on 1st January 1993.

Concerning the proposal on authorised traders, volunteers from both the Community and EFTA will be invited to provide representatives to a second working group to examine the proposal in detail and hopefully agree upon harmonised systems for use throughout Europe.

6. TRADER INTERFACES

6.1. Work progress

Following informal discussions with some Member States and trade bodies it is considered premature to proceed with the introduction of "SMART" cards.

6.2. Medium Term Prospects

As indicated in last years report, developments in the areas of standards and message development have overtaken this work. These activities are reported upon in section 8.

7. COMMISSION SYSTEMS

7.1. TARIC INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. The successful implementation on 1.9.89 of the TARIC interface system was the result of much hard work by personnel of DG XXI and in the Member State administrations. Thanks must also go to the staff of DG IX and DG XIII for their technical assistance, and supply of hardware and software, through the development stages of this project. It demonstrates that with sound cooperation, organisation and planning between the Member States and the Commission, joint projects have a good chance of succeeding.

By the end of 1989, most Member States were benefitting from having TARIC information in an electronic format suitable for computerised processing. Currently all member states are linked to the TARIC Interface system, except Luxembourg who use a copy of the Belgian tariff information.

7.1.2. TARIC development continues to be heavily dependent on Member State experts and external contract analyst/programmers, despite the arrival of a few permanent officials.

7.1.3. A new project, TARIC 2, has been launched to provide improved functionality and extended data requirements to a wider user community. In addition it will address and resolve certain problems inherent in the existing TARIC system. The first part of the new project will cover the Pre-analysis, Feasibility Study and Functional Specification phases, which is expected to be completed no later than July 1991. The work has been sub-contracted, but will be supervised closely by DG XXI.

7.2. TARIC DATABASE

7.2.1. Work Progress

1. The conversion of the database to the enhanced format required for implementation of the TARIC Interface system was successfully carried out in July 1989, in accordance with project timescales.

2. Enhancements to the Database System continue to be made to provide Member States and other users of the TARIC database with increasingly detailed and historically accurate information including:

   - improved extraction programs for the TARIC publication (in March 1990); and

   - a facility to maintain historic records of :

   - footnotes for Nomenclature and measures ; and

   - additional codes.

3. A pilot project to extract updates to the Combined Nomenclature from the TARIC database is in progress with the Office of Publications. The output file will be in a new internationally recognised standard format, SGML, which will ensure compatibility with the printer's processes thus reducing the quantity of data and the complexity of the processing required to produce the Combined Nomenclature publication.

7.2.2. Medium Term Prospects

- to concentrate on Phase 1 of the TARIC 2 project, with current and future enhancements being incorporated into the user requirements. The implication for the existing TARIC Database system is that only the minimum number of changes, those deemed essential by the TARIC Project Management Board, will be introduced;

- to migrate to a new environment on the Siemens machine, in order to benefit from the latest releases of Adabas/Natural software. This will involve another phase of system testing but should lead to improvements in performance and security for users of the TARIC database.

7.3. TARIC INTERFACE

7.3.1. Work Progress

1. The TARIC Interface System was implemented successfully on 1.9.89 following:

   - the development during 1988/1989 of the necessary programs, and their interaction with software packages provided by DG IX (Transix (MFTS), Kermit, IBG);

   - the installation of an Olivetti PC M240 in the Customs administration of each Member State; and

   - the testing of the full system linking up the Siemens computer in Luxembourg with the Unix system in Brussels and the Olivetti PC M240s in the Member States.

   Once per week the Interface system is used to transmit, electronically to each Member State, the updates to the TARIC database.

   Two types of output files are available in each Member State, one being a Print File for those Member States not yet using automated update procedures and one being a file for computer use by Member States who maintain their national tariff database on a computer.

2. After nine months of operation, there are very few problems outstanding and the system is providing significant benefits to Member States. In the first place the information is in computer readable format, no longer have to data capture TARIC information as was the case in the previous paper based system. Additionally, the risk of data capture errors leading to incompatibility of goods descriptions or of duty rates being applied in different Member States is much less than before. Finally the delivery of the information is much faster than previously and the information, with very rare exceptions, is available in advance of its date of application.

3. The TARIC Interface Working Group, which consists of representatives of all Member States and the Commission, has continued to meet to consider and resolve various problems which have occurred.

   The working documents, which are essential to assist Member States to develop software to process the TARIC data transmitted to their national tariff systems, continue to be maintained and are as follows:

   - File, Record, Data Item Specifications (XXI/744/89)

   - Transmission User Guide (XXI/746/89)

7.3.2. Medium Term Prospects

- to introduce fully automated procedures so that the extraction of the updates to the TARIC database on the Siemens in Luxembourg can be processed on the Unix system in Brussels prior to onward transmission to each Member State without manual intervention;

- to transfer the Interface system from the Unix (NCR) to Unix (Olivetti 3B2);

- to evaluate the feasibility of replacing transfers destined for the Olivetti PC with transfers direct from the Unix system to each Member State's national tariff system. This will take into account the availability of suitable FTAM tools for file transfer purposes as well as the availability of a National Server (currently a CADDIA pilot project);

- to assist the TARIC 2 Project Team in extending the use of the TARIC Interface to a wider user community.

8. DATA INTERCHANGE STANDARDS

8.1 CUSTOMS MESSAGES

8.1.1 Work progress

The UNSM customs declaration message "CUSDEC" and the UNSM customs response message "CUSRES" developed jointly by collaboration between the customs services of the United States and the MD3 Message Development group of the Western European EDIFACT Board achieved international trial status (STATUS 1) in working group 4 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (WP4 UN/ECE) in September 1989.

Both customs messages underwent substantial modifications to adapt them to the new segment, composite element and data element repertoires as a result of a segment alignment process and following the biennial meeting of the EDIFACT Board Rapporteurs teams which took place in Ottawa from the 23 to the 27 April 1990. These alterations were made without changing the functionality of the messages and without compromising the various customs requirements which had been expressed and are properly satisfied.

Consequently and following general agreement by the UN/ECE EDIFACT Rapporteurs at the Ottawa meeting, both messages will be submitted to Working Group No. 4 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in September 1990 for confirmation of status 1.

8.1.2 Medium-term prospects

After a trial period of 6 months and incorporating any changes which prove necessary, the two customs messages will be officially submitted in March 1991 to Working Group No. 4 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe with a view to granting them the international status of United Nations Standards (STATUS 2: UNSM).

In addition, in accordance with the priority laid down by the various parties concerned, the User's Manual or rather the APPLICATION and USE guide for the messages will have to be prepared to ensure they are applied in a uniform and harmonized manner at an international level.

Finally, once the messages are stable at the level of EDIFACT authorities, attention will have to be given to formulating a decision by the Commission to promote their adoption in the Member States.

8.2 CODES

8.2.1 Work progress

Work on codes for customs applications focused on customs messages and on the harmonization of the codes used by the twelve Member States for customs declaration purposes.

The necessary codes for applying the customs messages were identified and described in order to ensure consistent interpretation of the data used. This work was carried out in close collaboration with representatives of the Commission, Member States, EFTA countries, the USA and the Customs Cooperation Council.

In terms of efforts to achieve harmonization, documentation on the various codes used by Member States in the optional boxes of the SAD was produced and used as a basis for proposals which were made to start harmonization and rationalization work.

8.2.2 Medium-term prospects

Given the fact that harmonization of codes in use in the Community for customs data processing is becoming crucial, efforts will be directed towards continuing work in code definition with a view to harmonization and rationalization.

9. LEGAL PROBLEMS AND REQUIREMENTS

9.1 Work progress

The departments of the Commission felt that the study report submitted by the FREE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM was inadequate and unsuitable for the requirements which had been expressed. It was decided that the study would be continued by Commission personnel as a cooperative effort between the department in charge of legislation and the data processing department. In order to avoid the duplication of work completed during legal studies as part of the TEDIS project, the study will concentrate on administrative aspects and on procedures from a customs and tax viewpoint given the fact that the TEDIS project already covers the main problems but in the context of trade.

The study makes provision for two separate stages, one stage relates to the customs field and the other deals with the field of indirect taxation. Analysis of the pertinent Community legislation and analysis of the legislation of Member States will be required for each stage.

Initial analysis of Community legislation in the customs field has been completed; the associated documentation will be circulated to member states for their comments.

9.2 Medium-term prospects

- Study work will be continued in collaboration with experts from Member States.

- Legal studies carried out as part of the TEDIS programme will be monitored closely in order to exploit their possible applications in the administrative field.

10. EFTA CO-OPERATION

10.1. Work Progress

The pattern of meetings has continued with representatives of the EFTA countries and EFTA Secretariat. Advice and guidance on general policy has been given as necessary by DG I.

10.2. Medium Term Prospects

The series of meetings and other exchanges of views on computing aspects concerning cooperation and coordination in the customs field will continue.

As indicated in section 5 EFTA representatives are actively involved in the pilot projects for controlling transit movements.

2. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

2.1 AMIS

a) Purpose and description

AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System) is an integrated computer system that is operational in the Directorates responsible for the management of CMOs (Common Market Organizations). AMIS also supplies basic data on the markets to the Directorate responsible for the management of the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) for the guarantee section.

The data processed by AMIS are those required for the day-to-day management of the Common Agricultural policy (CAP). These data are as follows:

- Producer prices on the Community's internal market,
- Offer prices on the world market for imported products,
- Statistics on applications for and issue of import and export licences,
- Statistics on the system for monitoring trade flows between Spain and Portugal on the one hand and the other Member States on the other (Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM)),
- Statistics on stock levels,
- Consumption statistics,
- Production statistics,
- Statistics on agricultural expenditure under various headings (intervention buying, aids, export refunds).

AMIS also covers the management systems for tenders for export and intervention for various common market organizations as well as the management system for tenders relating to food aid programmes.

AMIS also contains institutional data fixed by the Council or the Commission:

- Institutional prices in ECU fixed by the Council and derived prices,

- Threshold prices.

AMIS data are used in the periodic acts published in the Official Journal of the European Communities and communicated to the relevant administrations in the Member States (Agriculture and Customs):

- Unit amounts of import levies and export refunds,

- Unit amounts of Community aid.

In addition there are the data required for the management of the Agrimonetary system:

- Representative exchange rates or green exchange rates,

- Exchange rates used for recording world market prices,

- Monetary compensatory amounts.

At present, all these data are stored in an internal production data base in the Agriculture Directorate-General and are not directly accessible for consultation by outsiders.
Access to a limited number of these data is possible by means of the FIS system (see FIS) which is supplied with data by AMIS.

b) Work in progress and medium-term prospects

AMIS is an operational computer tool which has become essential for the day-to-day management of the CAP, the development of which was made possible under the CADDIA programme. The AMIS management team is currently carrying out maintenance and development work in line with the development of the CAP management rules in the various agricultural sectors.

2.2 IDES (Interactive Data Entry System)

a) Purpose and description

IDES is an Interactive Data Entry System developed for the purpose of transmitting agricultural data electronically between Member States and the Directorate General for Agriculture at the Commission. It has been developed by the Data Processing Division of the Directorate General for Agriculture, DG VI/A/4 with the financial support of CADDIA.

Ten telex message types are being used successfully by most of the Member States - i.e.:

- three veterinary messages concerning:

1) animal disease outbreak notification,
2) notification/additions to be made to 1) above
3) notification when the disease has been successfully eradicated and the area in question has been cleared by the authorities

- an internal market price message for pigmeat

- an internal market price message for sheepmeat.

The veterinary messages feed the ADNS application (Animal Disease Notification System) while those concerning internal market prices feed the PMI (prix Marché Intérieur) sub application of AMIS application (Agricultural Management Information System).

A range of new messages has been implemented in the course of the period covered by the present report:

- two messages for beef (internal market price information of live cattle and of deadweight cattle);

- an internal market price message for oil seeds (with the possibilities of another message type for this market);

- a message for the fruit and vegetables market division (concerning internal market prices);

- a message type called AGREX to transmit the monthly FEOGA declarations from Member States to the Commission.

The ultimate objective of IDES is to create a message for each numerical datatype sent by the Member States to the Directorate-General of Agriculture and used as input for the DG VI informatics applications.

2.3. FIS (Fast Information System)

a) Purpose and description

FIS, the Fast Information System is an electronic journal which provides user friendly consultation of agricultural information, for both internal Commission use and restricted external use by Member States. It can be accessed via the most basic TTY terminal equipment, and has been created by the Data Processing Division of the Directorate General for Agriculture, DG VI/A/4 with the financial support of CADDIA.

FIS is fully operational and has enormous potential as a means of disseminating all kinds of agricultural information : tables, reports, agenda and minutes of management and other Committee meetings, numerical annexes of the Official Journal (e.g. MCA's; levies) etc.

The promotion of FIS by DG VI/A/4 will continue. Data which had already been identified (see above) have been included in FIS. For example:

- basic agricultural information (see, for example, AMIS)

- forestry information
- ADNS summary data
- CADDIA progress reports, agendas and references
- agri-monetary information concerning dollar exchange rates, green rates, etc.
- FEOGA nomenclature
- the agendas and schedule of the advisory committees.

Further information will be introduced progressively.

All this information is available to authorized correspondents in Member States and in the other European institutions. It is envisaged that FIS will eventually replace many telex transmissions from the Commission to Member States.

2.4 MCM

a) Purpose and description

The MCM application enables Member States to download to PC the monetary compensatory amounts and has replaced the now obsolete telex transmission of these data to Member States.

The MCM application is stabilised, and is being widely and regularly used by the Member States. Recent expansion in the number of users to 23 has confirmed its success.

As the MCM application is operating successfully at present and is being used by all Member States, there are no plans for further development in the near future.

b) Medium term prospects

The main activities envisaged are, an increase in the number of users in the member States, a reinforcement of administrative security measures and a progressive reduction in the telex transmissions which duplicate the information carried by this application.

2.5 FBF

a) Purpose and descriptions

The FBF Computer system (EAGGF Budget Forecasting) is designed to provide the EAGGF division responsible for budget forecasting with a number of tools to automate the manual procedures of forecasting and preparing the EAGGF budget, which accounts for approximately 60% of the Community budget. Given current budget restraints, especially the increased restraint on agricultural spending, the division needs a flexible system capable of monitoring trends in expenditure during the year and comparing them with payments actually made, forecasting budget requirements for the year ahead, providing facilities for rapid retrieval and simulation during Council negotiations and extrapolating general trends over a five-year period. By processing expenditure data from AGREX, market and trade data from AMIS and the SOEC data bases, the monetary and agrimonetary data from AMIS, the system will be capable of establishing:

- A draft two-year budget,

- A cyclical monthly revision based on the draft budget, by processing the most recent data available,

- Comparison of the model with outturn expenditure after execution of the budget,

- Simulation of the impact on expenditure of measures being negotiated in the Council,

- Extrapolation of expenditure over five years for all budget items.

This also includes adaptation in line with the Council decisions of July 1987 on the automatic dismantling on the MCMs introduced following a realignment of the EMS currencies involved in the exchange-rate mechanism.

b) Medium-term prospects

The system is operational.

2.6 AGREX (AGRicultural guarantee fund EXpenditures)

a) Purpose and description

Community expenditure under the Guarantee section of the EAGGRF amounts to approximately 60% of the Community budget. The Directorate-General is responsible for managing a computerized monthly system for recording payments made and monitoring expenditure declared by Member States for the support of agricultural markets.

In addition, since the European Council of February 1988, there has been a need for very strict monitoring of agricultural expenditure, chapter by chapter, and the setting up of an alert system should there be any deviations from the forecasts.

The system has links with the budget forecasting system (see FBF) and with the agrimonetary applications (see AMIS).

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The system is operational. In the medium term, there are plans to supply FIS with data contained in the AGREX system.

2.7 FAUDIT

a) Purpose and description

The FAUDIT project (EAGGF Auditing System) under the CADDIA programme comprises a feasibility study of the computerization of the EAGGF monthly and annual returns, including public storage and their verification and communication by the Member States to the Commission under Regulations (EEC) 1883/78 and (EEC) 3247/81.

The aim is to optimise verification by registering basic data on a computerized system for category II expenditure and the detection of any anomalies.

The system to be set up will also allow cross-referencing with the data contained in the AMIS data base, the AGREX data base and the data bases of the Statistical Office of the European Communities for external trade or production.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

Functional analysis of the system has been completed. Development of the project is currently being financed by non-CADDIA resources.

In the medium term there are plans to disseminate, by FIS, data contained in FAUDIT concerning public storage.

2.8 APACO/ANA (Actes périodiques agricoles et comités de gestion/Agricultural numerical annexes)

a) Purpose and description

The purpose of this project is to facilitate the handling of both the textual part of the regular periodical acts in the agricultural sector (various language versions, editing, systematic changes, etc.) and the numerical annexes associated with these acts. This application will have benefits within the services of the Commission as well as ensuring the regular, reliable and rapid transmission of material to the Publications Office of the European Communities for publication in the official Journal and, using the international data network, to the Member States.

b) Medium term prospects

FIS serves as the basic transmission vehicle for this application, while AMIS serves as the basic source of numerical information. It may be expected that this system will ultimately replace the existing system of telex transmission to Member States of numerical data published in the Official Journal. Trials have started and the results are very promising: the numerical annexes flow smoothly from the computer where they are generated to the telecom center after being validated and signed by the competnent services of DG VI. This system not only accelerates the procedure but it also provides an elegant way to make these data available for consultation by the agricultural correspondents in Member States.

2.9 SHIFT (System for animal health inspection at frontier posts)

a) Purpose and description

SHIFT is based upon directive (CEC) 72/462. Articles 23 and 24 give Member States the responsibility to inspect imported meat (and later meat products).

Inspection of a sample covers the following points:

- the public health certificate and conformity of the fresh meat with the stipulations on that certificate,
- the state of preservation and the presence of dirt and pathogenic agents,
- verification that slaughter has been carried out in establishments in non-member countries approved by the Commission for that purpose,
- verification of transport conditions.

This project is an important element in the harmonisation of veterinarian procedures in preparation for the Single Market of 1992.

b) Medium term prospects

The first phase of SHIFT will be implemented by making some information available for consultation by the veterinarian services in Member States (see FIS). Start up on this first phase has been delayed but it is now envisaged for the end of 1990.

In the meantime, the services of the Commission are studying the scientific methods and the administrative and legal measures which form a preliminary base for the implementation of the full SHIFT project.

2.10 SICAMOR-ED (Système d'information et coordination des actions en faveur du monde rural - Echange de données)

a) Purpose and description

Work has started in DG VI to develop a DP application for the management of the Structural Funds. The main objective in the CADDIA framework is to automate data transmissions between the Commission and Member States (e.g. applications, acknowledgements, summary information, etc.)

The DG VI unit in charge of Information Technology has already visited four Member States in the first half year of 1990 (Portugal, Italy, Greece and Netherlands) to discuss - inter alia - the feasibility of such an approach. Other Member States will be visited in Autumn 1990.

b) Medium term prospects

The intermediate conclusion is that there are no major technical obstacles but that exact administrative procedures have to be defined as a prerequisite for further IT developments.

2.11 TREE-ED

a) Purpose and description

An annual forestry damage survey is executed by Member States. The results have to be communicated to the competent services within DG VI.

A feasibility study of the technical data communication aspects has been written. Its conclusions suggest use of a file transfer protocol either by exchanging magnetic media or over the international packet switching network.

b) Medium term prospects

Much help is expected from the installation of the national servers which would facilitate this type of batch transmission between the national administration and the Commission.

2.12 PAP (Prices of Agricultural Products)

a) Purpose and description

As part of its task to manage the Common Agricultural Policy, the Agriculture Directorate-General manages a large number of prices of agricultural products.

These prices originate from various sources such as communications from Member States on Community market prices and imported product prices, information agencies in the case of spot prices and forward prices on international stock exchanges or Council decisions for institutional prices (reference prices, intervention prices, threshold prices and other prices) in accordance with the regulations for the Common Agricultural Policy.

These prices are vital information for decisions made by the Commission concerning periodic legislation (levies, aid, refunds intervention purchases) but are also used for other purposes such as market monitoring and forecasting.

A large number of these prices are available on the computers of the Agriculture Directorate-General upstream and downstream from computerized procedures which analyze them in several ways (AMIS system). Member States take note of these prices either through the Official Journal (institutional prices) or through the various publications of the Commission (annual report on agriculture, "Agricultural Markets" publication) or in the form of ad hoc written documents submitted to management Committees.

The objective is to make all agricultural prices analyzed by the Agriculture Directorate-General available to the administrations of Member States in a computerized, systematic manner so that this data can be consulted and processed in a timely fashion.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

There is currently no systematic channel for communicating the various prices to Member States and, in addition to the communication channels described under heading 1), many telephone calls or mailings to national administrations concerning agricultural prices confirm the interest which Member States have in this data.

The development of a computerized link for disseminating this data to national administrations should improve the situation greatly.

2.13 AIN - ED (National Aid - Data Interchange)

a) Purpose and description

The Agriculture Directorate-General manages a computerized system which keeps an inventory of national aid notifications. Following the resolution of the Council of 2 October 1974 to supervise the strict enforcement of the rules of the EEC treaty in terms of Member State aid (articles 92 and 93), Member States notify a comprehensive statement of

aid measures for agriculture including forecasted amounts and amounts actually spent. After updating, the system produces inventories for each Member State and each aid category which are sent to Member States for information and agreement.

The objective is to supplement the system by adding a module which allows data entry at source of standardized forms and the sending of the inventory to the various administrations by the public network, their local processing and picking up any changes in them in the system which is set up in the Commission.

There are plans to possibly install hardware in Member States in order to make local processing possible.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The forms are currently mailed to Member States. The inventories are produced by computer in list form; there is one inventory per Member State and it shows changes since 1974 for each aid category for each individual aid. The lists are mailed to Member States where, for Member States, they are computerized, retyped before being processed or, for other bodies, processed manually. The result of processing is sent back to the Commission and coded in the system by the division which is responsible for the system. The entire process results in very long lead times. As an example, the data for 1974 was not processed until 1987.

The development of a computerized link should improve the situation in the Commission and Member States considerably.

2.14 ANA (Agricultural Numerical Annexes)

a) Purpose and description

The numerical annexes are an integral part of the periodic agricultural acts which are published daily, weekly, monthly or occasionally by the Commission.

The numerical annexes represent the numeric part of the acts (determination of modification of amounts of levies, aid, refunds) which concern all the agricultural products which are dealt with by the Common Agricultural Policy.

Most of the numerical annexes are currently prepared (collection of basic information, standardization, calculation of amounts) by the computers in the Agriculture Directorate-General and, more particularly, by the AMIS system.

The annexes are circulated to the national administrations by telex as well as by the Official Journal where, however, the "numerical annexe" is a genuine annexe to the periodic act.

The aim into circulate the numerical annexes to the administrations of Member States electronically in order to create a situation where the

national administrations take note of them rapidly and can process this data in a timely manner.

The ANA project has close links with the APACO project (agricultural periodic acts part) as well as with the AMIS system.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

After being calculated by the SIEMENS computer of DG VI, the numerical annexes are currently retyped and sent to Member States in telex form.

The development of a system for the computerized distribution of numerical annexes to the national administrations would strengthen the links between the Commission and Member States and would offer several advantages such as the speed with which reliable data could be obtained and a reduction in communication costs.

2.15 CACTI (Common Agriculture - Customs Transmission of Information)

a) Purpose and description

Several measures of the Common Agricultural Policy which are managed by the Agriculture Directorate-General in the Commission are enforced in Member States by the national customs.

These essentially involve measures concerning the arrangements for exchanges of agricultural products with third countries.

As an example, the compensatory taxes for imported fresh fruit and vegetables are laid down by the Commission, made known to the departments in charge in Member States and, subsequently, to national customs posts.

DG XXI integrates the nomenclature of these products in TARIC and, at the same time, indicates the type of measure (compensatory tax) associated with these codes. If this nomenclature changes or if the scope of the measure is widened or reduced, the administrations of customs in Member States are informed of this electronically via the TARIC interface. It would be desirable for the rates of Community duties which the national customs administrations must also enforce to be included in this system. This information is available in DG VI.
The situation is the same for other measures of the CAP.

In addition, certain measures of a more unusual nature (e.g. the reference prices for wine) are managed by DG VI and made known to national customs departments, among others, by means of the TARIC interface system of DG XXI.

The aim is to set up a communication channel between DG VI and DG XXI on the one hand and the Commission and the national departments on the other hand so that the channel can convey this data to Member States in good time.

Organizing this data, making it available in a form which can be used by both the Directorates-General, setting up computerized links with the systems which currently manage this data, and, finally, selecting the form, procedure and the most convenient computerized channel to make it available to Member States is an objective which must precede the aim mentioned above.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

There are currently no electronic links relating to this information between DG VI and DG XXI.

DG XXI - Member States situation

At present, ten Member States receive data by electronic means obtained from the TARIC data base via the DG XXI computer in Brussels via the X.25 network. The Commission has provided the customs administrations of the Member States with PCs and several TARIC interface software modules. These PCs are linked to the national X.25 network.

DG VI notifies information to the national departments partly by means of the Official Journal and partly by telexes sent to the national departments and often uses both methods.

Most TARIC information is stored in a SIEMENS computer; updates on the computer are notified to Member States via the TARIC interface.

In order to allow flexible management of certain tables (the nomenclature and the reference prices for wine, the nomenclature of compensatory amounts, the amounts of tariff quotas and ceilings), some information is stored in the computer of DG XXI. This information is currently sent to the customs administrations of Member States by fax or - if it is too bulky - by post. An electronic mail facility which will make it possible to send these documents from the computer of DG XXI to PCs installed in Member States is being studied.

The development of a computerized link between the two Directorates-General and Member States resulting in a single information channel from the Commission to the national administrations should considerably improve the distribution of this data which is shared by the agriculture and customs sectors.

3. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE STATISTICAL SECTOR

3.1 STATEL project (STAtistiques TELétransmission)

a) Purpose and description

The STATEL project is aimed at building an architecture for electronic data interchange allowing communication between applications located in Member States and EUROSTAT applications (e.g. communications between Member States, Member States from and to EUROSTAT).

The four areas of the project are:

- Data transport where various technical solutions such as network architectures, communication protocols or software are at the experimental stage (e.g. X.25 network, X.400, MFTS, FTAM, KERMIT etc.);

- Data representation and the evaluation of associated conversion software (cf. UN/EDIFACT) because of the need to standardize the statistical data to be exchanged between the partners;

- Definition of organizational and computerized procedures for the automation of interchange, modifying existing applications and ensuring that security and confidentiality requirements are taken into account;

- Definition of a computer architecture detailing the hardware and software configurations to be installed by the interchange partners and the communications systems to be used (e.g. network, protocol etc.).

The aims of the STATEL project are to increase the efficiency of data interchange between the partner organizations and EUROSTAT by:

- Reducing data transmission times;

- Automating interchange procedures,

- Avoiding the retyping of data.

Thanks to STATEL, the computerized communication prerequisites to allow interconnection of the information systems will be met.

b) Status and prospects

The STATEL project has been operational since 1988. The technical solutions used allow experimentation in real situations where files are transferred between Member States and EUROSTAT.

All the Member States will now be involved in the pilot teletransmission trials. The trials cover several statistical fields such as cyclic industrial indicators, indicators for steel and, shortly, meteorology.

The transition of solutions adopted to production and expansion in both geographical terms and in terms of other fields of statistics, is impeded by the following factors:

- Heterogeneous nature of computer architectures in Member States,

- Unavailability or inadequate capacity of (X.25) packet switching networks and international transit nodes,

- Non-automation of the sending of data in the data processing environment of Member States (cf. MS-DOS),

- Limits of communication protocols (cf. KERMIT) to authorise reliable, secure transfers.

In order to allow the extension of these techniques to other areas of statistics and to other partner bodies, STATEL project work is now concentrating on the adaptation of computerized telecommunication architectures which allow the start-up of operational production; the STATEL project is being associated with initiatives which are in progress for this purpose: the national servers projects, the project for trans-european networks between administrations or computerized telecommunication systems which are of general interest.

3.2 STANORM project (STAtistique NORMalisation)

a) Purpose and description

The STANORM project was set up because of the lack of standards for the exchange of statistical data. This is partly the result of the wide variety of areas of statistics combined with the large number of partners involved.

The STANORM project is aimed at studying, trying out, improving and promoting international standards in the context of computerized statistical applications.

The STANORM project directs its activities towards the following fields:

- Standards in heterogeneous data processing environments, for example: UN/EDIFACT standard, UNTDID standard (United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory),

- Standards specific to certain fields of application for example: SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language) standard, ODA (Office Document Architecture) standard, a standard which is currently being defined for the format of digital optical disks (e.g. DON, CD-ROM), etc.

- Close coupling between computerized statistical applications: PC-Simple project

b) Status and prospects

Project activities are organized in two ways:

- A global approach which analyzes the nature of statistical information (data, metadata), its structures (data base, tables etc.) and computer data management and storage techniques;

- A pragmatic approach aimed at studying and experimenting with the use of standards for the setting up of interfaces and interconnection between the applications of Member States and EUROSTAT relating to the collection of information and the dissemination of statistical information.

c) Global approach

The STANORM project is actively participating in action to promote, co-ordinate and experiment with international standards (e.g. UN/EDIFACT, ASN-1) within various working groups such as the Western Europe/EDIFACT Board or, more directly, by encouraging the statistical group WE/EB-MD6) which was set up within this structure.

EUROSTAT chairs the WE/EB-MD6 group and actively participates in the various working groups which have been set up within it:

WG1 Interchange of aggregated statistics: definition of standardized messages which can be used for the interchange and dissemination of prepared statistical information,

WG2 Interchange of statistical data derived from existing messages: development of statistical messages based on standardized messages defined for other purposes (e.g. statistics on international trade based on customs messages, statistics on balance of payments drawn up using financial messages, etc.),

WG3 Statistical aspect of code lists: methodology, definition, use and circulation of lists of codes or nomenclatures in the field of statistics, adaptation of UNTDID to the needs of statistics,

WG4 New techniques for collecting basic statistical information: facilitation of interchange of information between companies and administrations, from administrative information to statistical information.

The activities of the WE/EB-MD6 group are supported by the National Statistics Institutes of all the Member States (including EFTA members), Ministries, professional organizations, trade facilitation organizations and European and international standardization organizations.

Highlighting the crucial impact of EDI on the work of statisticians, the architecture of statistical systems in the run- up to the Single market in 1992 and their interconnection must be accompanied by appropriate measures to co-ordinate and promote work and to support specific actions.

In addition, the STANORM project is studying the use of standards specific to particular fields of application, for example the SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language) standard, the ODA (Office Document Architecture) standard for the interchange of statistical information for publication and dissemination purposes. The result of these studies resulted in the adoption of mark-up languages (cf. SGML) as a technique for describing information (text, tables) exchanged between publication and dissemination environments (e.g. printers, photo-typesetting machines, electronic servers etc.) as well as between application-oriented and publication environments.

Standards currently being formulated for the format of digital optical disks (e.g. DON, CD-ROM) are also being investigated given the advantages of this medium for the storage of large amounts of information on a compact and widely used medium.

d) Pragmatic approach

As well as the experimental activities already mentioned, this approach involves studying techniques for close coupling between statistical applications. A special-purpose project (PC-SIMPLE) has been devised to access EUROSTAT dissemination data bases from a personal computer connected to the computerized telecommunication network.

PC-SIMPLE is used to define, select, retrieve and structure sets of data to be retrieved from data bases.

The data bases currently involved are CRONOS) and REGIO) but the organization of PC-SIMPLE will also make it easy to add new EUROSTAT dissemination data bases such as the data base on external trade statistics (COMEXT).

The sets of data are defined and selected by means of a description which is generated for each user; this description contains metadata such as the structure of the data bases, associated literals, descriptive information.

The retrieved information is structured in the form of statistical tables prior to being transferred to a spreadsheet type program.

The format currently generated is compatible with SYMPHONY. Other formats (LOTUS, DBase, etc.) will be made available to users at a later date.

The user interface has been completely rewritten to make it more user-friendly (e.g. menus, interactive selection, interactive Help documentation, etc.). Reliability has been improved, particularly at the level of communication between the PC environment and the dissemination data base environment; nevertheless, the poor quality of available communication protocols remains a major handicap (e.g. file transfer, remote execution of procedures).

Until such protocols become available, the downloading of data uses non-standardized communication primitives (cf. KERMIT software) or makes use of the specific features of the EUROSTAT computer environment

(e.g. ETHERNET local network) which limits advanced uses of the PC-SIMPLE tool to in-house users.

Work will now concentrate on:

- Enhancing reliability and putting the product into production (e.g. automatic installation, configuration and documentation update procedures),

- Improving the formalization of data structures and the distribution of the PC-SIMPLE application (e.g. pre- standard tentative definition of data formats and client/server protocol).

- Expanding the product by introducing new data bases.

- Distributing the product in Member States and support for new configurations (e.g. UNIX computers).

3.3 STRINGS project (STatistical Report INtegrated Generation Service

a) Purpose and description

The STRINGS project is aimed at building an architecture for the production and dissemination of statistical information by means of statistical reports.

Statistical reports may take various forms such as regular or one- off publications, pages in electronic bulletin boards or structured downloading of information from dissemination data bases.

A statistical report may contain a structured set of text components (analysis, comment, methodological notes), tables (numerical information and associated wording), graphics and illustrations.

The STRINGS project is aimed at facilitating the integration of these various components (e.g. text, tables, graphics, illustrations) which appear in a publication by adopting and using standardized interfaces.

Publications produced under STRINGS are produced as independently as possible from the final dissemination medium (e.g. hardcopy, electronic document, pages in a data communications server, digital optical disks, etc.).

The objectives of the project aim at increasing the efficiency of production, improving quality and promoting a wide variety of dissemination media and the re-use of information.

b) Status and prospects

The activities under this project are organized in two ways:

- A global analysis of the production and dissemination of statistical reports (conceptual, technical, and organizational aspects),

- A pragmatic approach based on experimentation with the technical solutions now available on the electronic publishing market which can be used to validate the options adopted by the global approach.

The STRINGS project initially set itself the task of studying the state of the art and defining a strategic and methodological approach. This initial phase resulted in the selection of a software and hardware infrastructure which made it possible to continue the work (particularly for the integration of tabular components).

Having defined the approach and selected an infrastructure, STRINGS developed a set of tools and masks which make it possible to integrate components produced in the EUROSTAT computer environment (chiefly text and tabular components)

Pilot trials which were held highlighted the technical and organizational constraints.

The current state of the STRINGS hardware and software infrastructure makes it possible to envisage:

- Start-up of the production of publications adopting a centralized organizational scenario,

- Start-up of pilot trials for the transmission of publication in an electronic format (e.g. SGML) with specialist partners.

The technical solutions adopted by the STRINGS project (hardware, software, standards) in the field of electronic publishing can be used to study and test the preconditions for using computerized telecommunication tools to exchange statistical reports in a format which is information-rich and re-usable by the recipient in the Member States.

The availability of SGML interfaces at the output of the STRINGS infrastructure will enable the first interchanges of electronic reports to be envisaged with specialist bodies (e.g. Publications Office of the European Communities, printing firms, data-based host computers etc.) and to set up pilot trials for the dissemination of information with National Statistics Institutes in all the Member States, Ministries, professional organizations, printers and data- based host computers which receive EUROSTAT publications.

3.4 STADIUM project (STAtistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor)

a) Purpose and description

The STADIUM project is aimed at setting up a Collection Centre for statistical data which, in EUROSTAT, handles the process of receiving data regardless of the type of physical medium used (e.g. paper, diskette, electronic, magnetic tape) for all interchanges between partner organizations in the Member States and EUROSTAT.

EUROSTAT currently receives statistical data transmitted mainly on magnetic tape (approximately 10,000 tapes a year), on diskettes, on paper and by data transmission (cf. STATEL project). The volume of data received is roughly 3,000 million characters a year of which some 20 million are on paper and therefore require typing.

At present, each EUROSTAT section uses its own organizational and technical procedures for data collection. These procedures are supported by computer environments which are heterogeneous and, quite often, are placed under an operating responsibility external to EUROSTAT.

The STADIUM project handles the monitoring, management and archiving of dispatches before routeing them to the target statistical applications.

The aims of the STADIUM project are:

- To improve the effectiveness of data collection by setting up a specialized infrastructure and to rationalize and automate communications between the various computer environments (senders and receivers),

- To improve the independence between computer systems by specifying clearly defined technical and organizational interfaces,

- To contribute to the assessment of constraints and instructions regarding the confidentiality of statistical data,

- To rationalize the flow of statistical information, especially by reducing redundant flows and using multiple-routeing techniques,

- To gradually introduce new data transport techniques (e.g. data transmission, new media) without forcing any modification of statistical applications,

- To introduce standards covering the content, structure and format of data transmitted for collection (cf. UN/EDIFACT, ASN- 1).

For some of the above items, the STADIUM project will make use of the results obtained by the STATEL and STANORM projects.

b) Status and prospects

The STADIUM project has been operational since late 1989.

It will be put into production in Member States during 1990 for dispatches involving data transmission (cf. STATEL).

For dispatches received in this way, STADIUM completely automates the recording and transfer of data to the target applications.

Providing such a tool and its adoption for all dispatches which make use of data transmission is a prerequisite for the growth of electronic transfer of data (cf. EDI).

Emphasis was therefore placed on recent developments in this respect. The STADIUM dispatch envelope is written in UN/EDIFACT syntax.

The operational implementation of STADIUM as a service offered to users highlights the importance of organization compared with technology. Because of this, the STADIUM project makes it possible to carry out true-scale experiments on the technical and organizational complexity of future EDI (exchange of computerized data) projects.

Pilot trials which have been completed already make it possible to initiate efforts to make partners aware of and train them in EDI techniques (communications, protocols, standards, organizations aspects).

Extensions to the STADIUM project are planned and will relate to:

- Use of the results of the STANORM project and work carried out by the WE/EB-MD6 statistics group, particularly regarding the description of data by using standardized messages,

- Consolidating the architecture by the development of a client/server protocol between the sender and recipient environments,

- Improving the user interface for sending, follow-up of reception, error detection and error recovery tasks.

The level of service offered will depend on the progress made in the STANORM (cf. standards and tools which support them) and STATEL (cf. high-level communication protocols and telecommunication architecture) projects.

3.5 External trade statistics

Integrated data base access

a) Purpose and description

The processing and dissemination of trade and tariff statistics are organized in a number of different data bases (COMEXT, CRONOS, STARCOM) and this requires recourse to nomenclature systems which are themselves distributed in reference data bases (SABINE, TARIC).

The aim of the project is to enable users to have access to data in the most convenient way despite the multiplicity of the data bases and the complexity of data harmonization processing.

As a result of the various components being integrated, the tools developed enable the processing and administration of external trade statistics to be rationalized and facilitate the use of these data in a local computerized environment whether in the Commission or outside.

b) Status and prospects

In the period under consideration, the main thrust of the work has been on the analysis and development of peripheral systems for the inclusion of the new goods classification and to extend access capabilities to third-country data.

Statistics on trade imports and tariff data relating to roughly 20 third countries are already accessible and it will shortly be possible to relate them to Community data.

The consolidation of the tools for loading and remote downloading of data, file transfer between sites and, in particular, in the Geneva delegation for the Uruguay Round negotiations has permitted real distribution of processing to the great benefit of negotiators and, similarly, the development of communication between COMEXT and STARCOM has made it possible to satisfy requests from users both inside and outside the institutions by minimising redundancy.

c) Adaptation of data bases following the introduction of new nomenclatures

c.1) Purpose and description

The trade and tariff data bases are accessible through goods nomenclature codes or countries. The goods nomenclatures, essentially the combined nomenclature and the SITC, will in future by supplemented by the NST transport nomenclatures and the 11-digit TARIC codes.

The aims of the current projects are to facilitate access to trade statistics whatever the interrogation nomenclature and to facilitate research by making available to users tools for consultation based on the use of key words and a set of abbreviated texts which are self-explanatory and associated with the codes for the various nomenclatures.

c.2) Status and medium-term prospects

During this period the NOMACC (NOMenclature ACCess) system for storing the texts of nomenclatures in French and English was consolidated and is now integrated into the access and updating software for the SIENA, SABINE and TARIC data bases.

In terms of technical development, the system is now completed, and only maintenance needs to be planned for the next few years.

Expanding the system to include other nomenclatures and the German language has progressed well.

Publications containing the abbreviated self-explanatory texts and showing changes in nomenclatures over a period of time are being produced.

The evolving nature of the nomenclatures has been appreciated so as to allow the establishment of chronological series: a new system intended to create stable groupings has been developed and offered to users in Institutions and the weightings for NIMEXE and SH has been revised on the basis of trade exchanges recorded in 1988.

Planned developments will be aimed at consolidating these interfaces and extending them to new nomenclatures while taking into account the impact of the new INTRASTAT intra-community interchange for which a regulation is being prepared.

d) Processing and use of statistics

Two projects fall under this heading: data collection and GSP system.

d.1) Purpose and description

The system for recording and preparing external trade statistics will be substantially modified after 1992. The new arrangements adopted for INTRA-Community exchanges after 1992 are embodied in the INTRASTAT proposed regulation.

On the basis of INTRASTAT specifications and depending on the results of studies performed in Member States on the analysis of collection, monitoring and correction systems in use in INS, a project has been started to promote the use of EDI and EDIFACT standards in intra- and extra-Community data collection operations.

Statistics on imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) are transmitted quarterly by the Member States and are processed by programs which have to be adapted to the modifications in the basic system each year. The system is designed to allow imports under the GSP to be compared with total imports in special trade and sensitive imports which come under the DG XXI's GSP monitoring system.

d.2) Status and medium-term prospects

The COMEDI (EDI Trade) project was initiated in January 1990 and an analysis is in progress to determine the possibilities for EDI and EDIFACT standardization of statistical messages in each of the 3 data interchange flows (company to INS, customs to INS and INS to EUROSTAT).

The INS/EUROSTAT flow was initially ascertained and resulted in revision of the arrangements for the transfer of data which is currently recorded on a monthly basis in INS and is the subject of trade statistics.

After the adoption of INTRASTAT, the company/INS flow will be the second leg of this study which will be based on the results of studies performed in 3 countries with the aim of analyzing the possibilities of automatic derivation of details relating to intra- Community exchanges and company accounting.

Because the Generalized System of Preferences is likely to be substantially revised in the 1992/1996 period, developments have deliberately been limited to the implementation of a system organized around a data base which has an on-line consultation tool which can be used to compare imports made under the generalized preferences and special trade imports.

This project has benefited from the spin-off from the studies undertaken in Member States aimed at improving the system for collecting the GSP statistics.

Finally, a new system for generalized preferences for the period 1992-96 is being worked on and this will require the computer system which supports these preferences to be adapted and may necessitate a change of direction in the project.

e) Enhancement of trade statistics data bases

e.1) Purpose and description

The COMEXT data base contains all the external trade data for the Community and the Member States. Its extension to third-country trade is planned for the future. In its present form, COMEXT is the SOEC's most-used data base with more than 200 users in the European Institutions, National Statistics Institutions and outside organizations which are treated as privileged clients. A copy of the data base is regularly supplied to server companies for paid distribution to the public.

The COMEXT 93 project will redirect the trade data collection/processing/dissemination system thanks to a global approach which aims at creating an integrated data-based host computer for the trade and tariff statistics of the Community and third countries.

The project is aimed at improving the reliability and user friendliness of the system by simplifying the functionalities which are offered; this is made possible by improved integration of data from various sources and, above all, by the preference given to retrieval/remote downloading tools which will make it possible to improve the distribution of processing.

e.2) Status and medium-term prospects

Given the new development guidelines, consolidation of SIENA will be confined to a number of new functions (access to data expressed in accordance with the TARIC code, aggregation system) making it possible to ensure the continuity of the service and to meet the most urgent requests of users.

At the same time, a feasibility study was started for the implementation of COMEXT 93 with the objective of taking into account intra-Community trade after 1992 and extension of coverage to third-country and tariff data.

The development plan was formulated in accordance with the 1993 schedule. This effort will be maintained for the next two financial years.

f) Expert system for missing data

f.1) Purpose and description

The main aims of the system are:

1. To compensate for gaps in international trade chronological series, i.e.:

   - To develop and apply modern alternative estimating techniques and

   - To assess the quality of estimates obtained and to select the most consistent.

2. To use experience acquired in the field of expert systems for applications in the field of more general statistics.

The knowledge base has been established using current data originating primarily from COMTRADE in Geneva (UN International Trade Data Base) and, secondarily, from the IMF and CEPII.

Other data sources may also be added to the system.

The system relies on three statistical methods (UNIVARIATE, MULTIVARIATE, COUNTERPART Import/Export) in order to produce estimates.

The system is expected to supply a bilateral flow matrix for imports and exports on request for a series of specified countries (up to 206 countries) for a specified year.

f.2) Status and medium-term prospects

Work carried out from July 1989 to June 1990 involved:

- Installing data for 206 countries and the world aggregate in the expert system using COMTRADE data.

- Verifying and debugging the statistical methods used to calculate estimates.

- Developing a system for the presentation of results (increase in number of countries displayed during the production of results).

Future developments include the creation of geo-economic groups and the entry of products or product groups in the expert system.

5.6 Sectoral production and income model for Community agriculture (SPEL)

a) Purpose and description

SPEL is a systematically structured and comparable data base for the agricultural sectors of the Member States and the Community. The SPEL model is designed to carry out the following tasks:

- Ex-post analysis of sectoral developments (production, productivity and income),
- Short-term and medium-term forecasts of agricultural income trends,
- Simulation of the effect of alternative agricultural policies,
- Verification of the consistency of EUROSTAT agricultural statistics.

b) Status and prospects

b.1) Status

The status of the SPEL project can be summarized in the following terms:

1. Half-yearly update of the data base (Table 8000): in progress
2. Ex-post analysis of the gross added value of the main agricultural products: in progress.
3. User-friendly interface for interactive use of the SPEL system for Commission departments (DG VI, etc.)
   - To facilitate dialogue within the system: in progress - To draw up suitable documentation: in progress
4. Forecasting of development in agricultural income in 1989 with the SFSS in November 1989 and June 1990.
5. Medium-term forecasting and simulation system (MFSS): improvement of the components of demand and introduction of comparison between the supply and demand components.
6. Replacement of version A of SPEL by version B. The main differences are as follows:

   (i) Greater attention is paid to the situation of animal feedstuffs in the sector,

   (ii) Greater attention is paid to the growth of Mediterranean products,

   (iii) The structure of intermediate consumption has been improved:

   - The concept was developed in 1987,
   - The section on "use of animal feedstuffs" is being developed,

- Intermediate consumption other than the use of animal feedstuffs is being developed.

7. Simulation for the medium-term version at the request of DG VI:

   - Simulation of the effect of stabilisers on short-term and medium-term changes in production, prices and income carried out in Autumn 1989.

   - Simulations for alternative world market price policies.

8. Integration of Spain and Portugal into the A version of the model.

b.2) Outlook

1. Completion of the integration of Spain and Portugal into the SPEL system: version A (autumn 1990) and version B (spring 1991).

2. Completion of version B of the system scheduled for spring 1991. This version will replace the current version A.

3. Completion of the medium-term forecasting and simulation system of the SPEL model (MFSS): spring 1991.

4. Completion of the external trade model for agriculture.

5. Final preparation of documentation scheduled for spring 1991.

3.7 Agricultural structure Data Base: EUROFARM

a) Purpose and description

The Community survey on agricultural holdings is designed to supply data on the Community agricultural structure which is as complete as possible. This project should provide EUROSTAT with data on individual farms allowing ad hoc analysis to be made for the development and monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The main problem is that of guarantees that have to be given to Member States on non-disclosure outside EUROSTAT of the individual data covered by statistical confidentiality. This involves the Commission in a major investment, the results of which will allow it to avoid gaps in the data and the sometimes serious delays for Commission departments as well as the high costs entailed in requesting specific tabulations from the Member States.

A direct link will be set up initially with the German Statistics Office in Wiesbaden where a data base similar to that developed in EUROSTAT will be installed.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

- Development is nearing completion and all the essential functionalities of the system will be operational in October 1990 in time for the predicted arrival of the first data.

- Programs for validating individual data and generating monitoring tables have been sent to Member States.

- The production and processing data base produced with the aid of SAS software which will contain individual data is operational on the AMDAHL host computer.

- The dissemination and consultation base (BDT) also runs on the AMDAHL computer and is currently being developed using ACUMEN software.

- The statistical table generator is being produced with the aid of the SAS software and is nearing completion. It will be used to prepare standard BDT tables and the ad hoc tables necessary for data analysis.

- EUROSTAT is also studying dissemination of the BDT using the medium of CD-ROM (compact disk read-only memory).

- National Statistics Institutes, Ministries of agriculture in Member States and Commission departments will have access to BDT data through a consultation and manipulation system.

- BDT data can be downloaded remotely on local sites for processing by decentralised users by means of software which is part of their application environment. Interfaces taking into account the compatibility of the format of the data transferred by means of this software will be developed by 1991.

3.8 RESEAU: European Environment, Agriculture and Town Planning Monitoring Network.

a) Purpose and description

The Environment policy was taken into account in the Single Act of December 1985. EUROSTAT makes Community statistics on the environment accessible through the RESEAU data base.

RESEAU is a data base which brings together several variables held in Member States by various ministries or organizations.

Selection of the variables is a result of the CORINE multi-year programme, among other things, which is responsible for defining the requirements which will be co-ordinated by EUROSTAT. The data will cover varied fields such as ground usage, equipment, environmental protection and monitoring, marginal agricultural production, forests, urban and suburban areas including socio-economic criteria.

b) Status and prospects

The project started in December 1986 with the joint formulation with DG XI of a problem statement defining the objectives, requirements and work linking the CORINE programme to the RESEAU environment data base project.

The project consists of several phases and the first phase, preliminary analysis of the CORINE-RESEAU programme, was approved in July 1988. The feasibility study report has just been finalised (April 1990) and will shortly be submitted to the CORINE-RESEAU programme Steering Committee for approval.

Depending on the results of this study, a third stage involving development of the data base will follow. This data base will contain basic and reference data, common data and data relating to the environment as well as data specific to certain Directorates-General.

ANNEX 2

DG XIII/412/86

COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES

DG XIII

Télécommunications, Industries de l'Information

et Innovation

C A D D I A

PLAN DE TRAVAIL

CSC 86/001

14/8/86

Le présent document contient le plan de travail adopté par le Comité Directeur CADDIA lors de sa réunion du 18 février 1986.

Ce plan est soumis à révision et actualisation constantes sur la base de rapports d'étape technique et de recommendations préparés par les groupes sectoriels du Comité Directeur CADDIA et soumis à celui-ci pour approbation.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System)	A.1.	- Travaux d'achèvement et de consolidation - Implantation de nouveaux traitements relatifs à l'entrée de l'Espagne et du Portugal dans la Communauté (par exemple: gestion des M.C.E.)	Adaptation de la base de données AMIS à la nomenclature du Système Harmonisé et la maintenance de l'existant.	Suite des travaux en fonction de l'évolution de la réglementation agricole.
FBF (FEOGA Budget Forecasting)	A.2.	Début du développement des applications relatives aux prévisions budgétaires avec mise en service progressive	Suite et fin de la réalisation des applications. Mise en exploitation finale.	Les nouveaux besoins seront pris en compte dans le cadre du système AMIS.
FIS (Fast Information System)	A.3.	Analyse et réalisation de l'application	- Démarrage des tests et mise en exploitation - Les administrations dans les Etats Membres seront conviées à participer au démarrage.	Elargissement des facilités offertes par FIS en fonction de l'évolution technologique (micro-ordinateurs, protocoles de communication standardisés...)
APACO (Actes Périodiques Agricoles et COmités de gestion)	A.4.	- Le système est également opérationnel pour l'espagnol et le portugais, en voie de réalisation pour le grec. - Installation des nouvelles ressources techniques pour la bureautique (unité centrale).	- liaison directe du nouveau matériel bureautique avec le service télex AGREC - liaison du matériel bureautique avec le système informatique contenant les données numériques (AMIS).	- Transmission des actes périodiques via les réseaux publics de données vers l'Office des Publications. - La communication aux Etats Membres des données numériques publiées au Journal Officiel sera effectuée via l'application FIS (voir ref A.3.).

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
SHIFT (System for animal Health Inspection at Frontier posts)	A.5.	Phase de négociation politique au niveau de la Commission.	Le démarrage d'une étude de faisabilité sera fonction des résultats des négociations.	
IDES (Interactive Data Entry System)	A.6.	Mise en opération du système avec un groupe de correspondants dans les Etats Membres. (Domaines proposés : maladies animales et cotations de marchés)	Extension du groupe de participants et des champs d'application.	Adaptation des échanges d'informations selon l'évolution technologique et la réglementation agricole.
DOCED Présentation des données numériques et textuelles sur différents supports (micro-fiches, tableurs, photocomposition...)	A.7.	- Transfert de fichiers informatiques vers le système bureautique - Transfert de fichiers AMIS vers le tableur MULTIPLAN. - Mise au point de procédures de transfert généralisées (NFTS) entre ordinateurs.	- Préparation des tableaux du rapport annuel sur la situation agricole dans la Communauté. - Préparation des rapports hebdomadaires sur la situation des marchés agricoles. - Adaptation des procédures concernées par l'introduction du Système Harmonisé. (voir réf. A.1.)	Suite des travaux selon l'évolution technologiques.
AGREX (Agricultural Expenditures)	A.8.	- Achèvement de la programmation des applications. - Démarrage des applications chez les utilisateurs.	- Système opérationnel au niveau de la Commission. - Etude de l'interface avec les Etats Membres.	(voir réf. A.6.)

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
FAUDIT (FEOGA Auditing System)	A.9.	- Achèvement de l'analyse sur les flux d'informations. - Démarrage du développement des applications.	- Continuation de la réalisation et mise en exploitation progressive.	- Système opérationnel. - Adaptation des traitements en fonction des changements de la règlementation agricole.
FEOPAY (FEOGA orientation Payment)	A.10.	----	Lancement éventuel d'une analyse fonctionnelle et de la programmation en fonction des conclusions de l'étude d'organisation réalisée en 1986 sous la réf. A.15. (FEOORG)	IDEM
FEORI (FEOGA Orientation - instruction de dossiers)	A.11.	----	Lancement éventuel d'une analyse fonctionnelle et de la programmation en fonction des conclusions de l'étude d'organisation réalisée en 1986 sous la réf. A.15. (FEOORG)	
HARD (Infrastructure télématique)	A.12.	- Location de terminaux pour le développement des applications mentionnées dans ce document.	- Prolongation de la location ou achat.	Prolongation de la location ou achat.
RICA (Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles)	A.13.	- Système opérationnel. - Extension du système soumise à l'approbation du comité de gestion RICA.	Installation des programmes de validation dans les Etats membres.	Mise à jour et consultation des données RICA à partir des Etats membres.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
AGEFT (Agricultural Electronic Fund Transfer)	A.14.	Une étude de faisabilité sera lancée dès que le comité du FEOGA aura approuvé l'opportunité du projet. Ce projet se présentera comme une évolution de l'application AGREX (voir réf. A.8.)	Réalisation éventuelle des applications définies.	
FEOORG (FEOGA Orientation - Etude d'organisation)	A.15.	Etude d'organisation sur les flux d'informations relatifs à la gestion de l'instruction des dossiers et leur suivi).		

PLAN DE TRAVAIL :SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIERE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
COORDINATION CD	D.0.	Activités à caractère horizontal du projet CD dans son ensemble.	Activités à caractère horizontal du projet CD dans son ensemble.	Activités à caractère horizontal du projet CD dans son ensemble.
SOUS-SYSTEME POUR LES ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES	D.1	Echanges Intracommunautaires - spécification des contraintes des sous-systèmes intracommunautaires à moyen et à long terme, eu égard à l'obligation de créer un marché intérieur d'ici le 31 décembre 1992.	Extension du domaine du commerce intra-communautaire proprement dit aux problèmes posés par l'application de la TVA, aux statistiques intra-communautaires et au contrôle des marchandises soumises aux droits d'accises, ou qui ne se trouvent pas en libre circulation	Définition des besoins des utilisateurs Etude de faisabilité des différents systèmes envisagés. Début de réalisation en fonction des options prises.
SOUS-SYSTEME IMPORTATION SOUS-SYSTEME EXPORTATION	D.2 D.3.	---	Début des travaux préparatoires relatifs à la définition des besoins des usagers pour les fonctions et les services à inclure dans lessous-systèmes importation et exportation. Ces travaux doivent être entrepris selon une liste de priorités à définir au sein du comité CD.	Suite de ces travaux

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIERE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
PROJETS PILOTES	D.4	Projets pilotes - accords et réalisation d'un certain nombre de projets d'échanges de données visant à tester et à expérimenter des notions utilisables à plus long terme. Il doit s'agir de projets concernant les échanges de données entre la Commission et les Etats membres, entre deux Etats membres,et entre les milieux commerciaux et l'administration douanière d'un Etat membre.	Suite des essais	Suite des essais Conclusions et propositions sur la mise en place de systèmes définitifs
INTERFACE AVEC DES AGENTS ECONOMIQUES	D.5.	-----	Interfaces avec les milieux commerciaux 1. Elaborer l'exposé des besoins des usagers pour les interfaces avec les milieux commerciaux. 2. Définir des normes en vue de la mise au point d'interfaces communes. 3. Convenir des caractéristiques techniques des interfaces qui seront mises en place.	Début de la mise en oeuvre

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIERE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
SYSTEME DE LA COMMISSION - SYSTEME DE GESTION TARIC	D.6.6.1.	TARIC - achèvement du chargement de la base de données TARIC dans les différentes langues de la Communauté, autres que l'espagnol et le portugais. - Envoi des bandes magnétiques aux E.M. pour la mise en place de leur système propre.	Modifications et mises à jour suite à l'étude et à la réalisation de l'interface TARIC Chargement éventuel des bases de données espagnoles et portugaises.	Suivi du fonctionnement opérationnel de TARIC
SYSTEME DE LA COMMISSION - INTERFACE TARIC	D.6.6.2	Achèvement de la conception et accord sur les spécifications avec les Etats membres. Spécifications des données à ajouter à l'actuelle base de données.	Etude de l'organisation et des méthodes requises pour la gestion de TARIC et pour la mise en place d'un service d'"actualisation".	Début de la réalisation.
REPERTOIRE CHIMIQUE	D.6.7.	-Extension à 30000 des dénominations couvertes par la base de données. -Extension du système au grec (toutes les langues communautaires sont couvertes).	Début des transferts et intégration avec la base de données EINECS. (liste des produits chimiques existants en 1981).	Suite et achèvement des travaux
SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIER - PHASE 1 -	D..6.8.1.	Etude de faisabilité du nouveau système de gestion du perfectionnement actif et mise au point du système.	Fin de la mise au point du système.	Accès en ligne à partir des E.M.

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PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIERE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIER - PHASE II -	D.6.8.2.	Etude de faisabilité du nouveau système informatisé relatif aux décisions de classement tarifaire.	Mise au point du système.	Accès en ligne à partir des E.M.
SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIER - ECHANGE DES MESSAGES -	D.6.8.3.	Suivi de l'avancement des travaux sur les différents types de services de traitement de messages pour communiquer avec les administrations des Etats membres, y compris un système de courrier électronique. (Une partie de ces installations sera mise en place par la Commission dans le cadre du programme INSIS).	Lié aux travaux INSIS	
SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIER - DIVERS -	D.6.8.4.	- Etude des méthodes d'accès standardisé aux bases de données douanières. (Répertoire chimique, Liste des bureaux des douanes, etc.) -Etude d'autres domaines pouvant éventuellement être couverts par des systèmes d'information automatisés.	- Développement et mise en place de l'interface.	Suite des travaux

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIERE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
SYSTEME D'INFORMATION SUR LES IRREGULARITES	D.6.9.	Poursuite des contacts avec les E.M. en vue d'analyser les données nécessaires à la lutte contre la fraude dans le but de renforcer l'assistance mutuelle.	Suite des travaux et études sur la création éventuelle de bases de données comportant des facilités de consultation pour les Etats membres (assistance mutuelle et contrefaçon).	
STANDARDS D'ECHANGES DE DONNEES	D.7.	Normes - mise au point finale des règles de syntaxe et du répertoire des éléments d'informations selon les normes des Nations Unies.	Publication des normes dans une mesure arrêtée par la Commission. Mise au point finale des codes et préparation des structures de messages pour le sous-système relatif aux échanges intracommunautaires. (Travail à entreprendre en collaboration étroite avec l'équipe DAU, la coordination CADDIA, la CEE Genève, le C.C.D. et ODETTE).	Application aux divers systèmes des normes arrêtées.
PROBLEMES JURIDIQUES & CONTRAINTES	D.8.	-Promouvoir des études sur les problèmes juridiques. -Suivi des études déjà entreprises dans le cadre de CELIM (Colloque des 17 et 18/3/86).	Introduction éventuelle dans la législation douanière communautaire, des règles juridiques couvrant les différents domaines de l'échange électronique des données.	Suite des travaux.

Titre des projets	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
Collecte des Statistiques. EM: Système de collecte des statistiques de - Commerce spécial intra et extra jusqu'à 1992 - Importations en provenance de pays tiers (commerce spécial) à partir de 1993 - SPG	S.2.1.	Analyse des relations avec les déclarants des statistiques (Service de douane et agents économiques). Spécification des fonctions statistiques et analyse de l'impact de la télétransmission prévu par le CD projet SUD et autres.	Poursuite de l'analyse et l'implémentation des systèmes statistiques.	Intégration successive des nouvelles technologies. A noter: à partir de 1993 application d'un nouveau système de collecte statistique indépendant de la douane, pour le commerce entre les Etats membres et éventuellement pour les exportations.
Traitement et exploitation des statistiques a) en banque de données b) confidentialité c) cross-check EM: Systèmes de traitement et d'élaboration des statistiques de - commerce spécial - SPG	S.2.1.	Etude des possibilités de reconversion des traitement actuels en traitement par base de données avec harmonisation des méthodes de - correction rétroactive - confidentialité - concordance avec les systèmes surveillance notamment des SPG	Analyse des études et élaborations des propositions d'implémentation	Intégration successive des nouvelles technologies. A noter: à partir de 1993 application d'un nouveau système de collecte statistique indépendant de la douane, pour le commerce entre les Etats membres et éventuellement pour les exportations.
Introduction du système harmonisé (SH) Normalisation EM: Statistiques de commerce extérieur, tarifs OSCE: - Banque: SABINE, DPT COMEXT, CRONOS - Toutes élaborations de commerce extérieur - Banque GATTLUX	S.2.1. S.2.3. (*)	Analyse des fonctions affectées par l'introduction du SH Analyse et programmation d'un interface avec TARIC (pour les EM - douane voir projets SUD) Elargissement de la banque GATTLUX pour permettre la consultation des relations SH-NIMEXE de 1986 à 1988	Implémentation des interfaces Développements des statistiques tarifaires sur la base de la nomenclature SH (interfaces TARIC-COMEXT)	Développements tenant compte de l'impact du livre blanc sur la nomenclature utilisée dans le commerce intra et éventuellement dans les exportations

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre des projets	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
Télétransmission des données statistiques	S.1.1.	- Mise en place de l'infrastructure de télétransmission auprès d'un sous-ensemble restreint de Pays Membres - Utilisation de la télétransmission pour la collecte de certaines classes de données	- Extension de l'utilisation de la télétransmission à d'autres classes de données	- Extension de l'utilisation de la télétransmission à tous les Pays Membres
Normalisation et distribution des rapports statistiques	S.1.2.	Etude de faisabilité du projet. Analyse des progiciels et standards existants et confrontation avec les objectifs prévus pour le projet.	Début de la phase de construction. Mise en place du noyau de l'infrastructure STRINGS et modernisation de l'atelier graphique existant.	Développement complet des fonctionnalités de STRINGS et extension de son utilisation à tout l'EUROSTAT Introduction des nouvelles technologies dans la distribution de l'information (disques optiques, etc.).
Central de collecte (STADIUM)	S.1.4.	- Etude de faisabilité du système - Etude de faisabilité pour l'application de la norme UNTDI	- Construction et mise en oeuvre du noyau principal (réception, stockage et dispatching des envois) auprès de l'EUROSTAT - Répercussion de la norme UNTDI dans STADIUM	- Développement et mise en oeuvre du système complet à l'EUROSTAT - Construction et mise en place des parties fonctionnant auprès des Pays Membres - Utilisation de la norme UNTDI de la part des Pays Membres

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre des projets	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
Amélioration et valorisation des bases de données statistiques	S.2.1. S.2.4. (*)			
- appui statistique au service fraude Feoga COMEXT, DPT		Etude de faisabilité	Projet pilote	Système de production
- contrôle statistique de la qualité des données COMEXT, DPT		" "	" "	" "
- adéquation des nomenclatures dans des secteurs clefs COMEXT, DPT		Secteur haute technologie	Autres secteurs clefs	Autres secteurs clefs
- systèmes d'alerte statistique COMEXT, DPT		Etude de faisabilité	Projet pilote	Système opérationnel
- disque optique et diffusion COMEXT, DPT			Essais techniques	Projets pilotes

(*) Cette activité concerne deux lignes budgétaires.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre des projets	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
Système d'interrogation par mots-clefs OSCE: Banques de diffusion COMEXT, CRONOS, SABINE. Etats membres: Gestion des nomenclatures de commerce extérieur.	S.2.2	Implémentation d'un prototype simple, analyse du système et tests de logiciels. Installation du logiciel choisi. Programmation de l'implémentation. Elaborations des textes legaux et abrégés.	Recherche de l'automatisation du système des textes autoexplicatifs. Connexion à des systèmes externes.	Maintenance du système
Accès intégré aux bases de données OSCE: Banques de prétraitement CEE, COMEXT-EUROSTAT, CRONOS, SABINE	S.2.3.	Installation des systèmes périphériques (NCR-TOWER, PC-M24 et traitement du texte). Analyse des fonctions et de leur répartition sur les différents niveaux d'accès. Programmation de l'implémentation.	Poursuite de la programmation Implémentation des sytèmes	Intégration progressive de la nouvelle technologie
Système expert Amélioration et valorisation des bases de données statistiques COMEXT, CRONOS, DPT	S.2.4.	Projet pilote (maquette/ faisabilité.	Affinement - prototype	Système de production

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR :STATISTIQUES

Titre des projets	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
Banque de données forestières	S.3.1	Sélection des données forestières nécessaires et harmonisation de celles-ci (DG VI et O.S.C.E.). Etude de l'outil approprié pour cartographie et inventaire au niveau régional.	Multiplication de l'outil choisi et centralisation des données Création d'une banque de données forestières Analyse et développement des modalités de transmission de ces données Accession du public Analyse en vue de l'inventaire et de la cartographie	Suite de l'action entreprise Mise en place par télédétection d'une surveillance chiffrée : - de l'état sanitaire des forêts - du développement de maladies ou dégâts suite à pollution, tempêtes ou incendies - de l'évolution des structures
EUROFARM	S.3.2.	Etude de faisabilité du projet; Analyse de la situation dans trois Etats membres tests (D,IT,UK) en matière d'harmonisation, de contrôle et de transfert des données individuelles; Analyse de la base de données existant en vue de son intégration dans le projet.	Début de la construction du système; Analyse des enquêtes "vin" et "fruits" afin de réaliser leur intégration dans la base de données tabulaires; Analyses des modalités de liaison entre l'EUROSTAT et les pays membres.	Démarrage du système; test sur l'enquête de 1987; Le système sera pleinement opérationnel pour l'enquête de 1989/90.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre du projet	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
SPEL (Modèle de la production et du revenu du secteur agricole communautaire)	S.3.3.	Implémentation de la version existante du modèle Adaptation de l'interface utilisateur (logiciel convivial pour l'interrogation des données de flux) Application du modèle - mise à jour de la base de données - prévisions à court terme - validation de la méthode prévisionnelle - simulation des effets de mesures politiques sur le revenu Vérification de la cohérence des différentes séries chronologiques Adaptation des procédures de transfert des données dans le cas de changements méthodologiques ou techniques	Autres développements futurs du modèle prenant en considération les produits agricoles méditerranéens. Implémentation de cette version du modèle ---------- ---------- ---------- Intégration complète de l'Espagne dans le modèle	 ---------- ---------- Intégration complète du Portugal dans le modèle

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre du projet	No. de Projet	1986	1987	1988-93
AGROMET Prévisions des récoltes: superficies, rendements, productions.	S.3.4.	Harmonisation des données; Protocole EUROSTAT/Régions de grandes cultures; Choix des régions; adaptation du modèle Eurostat	Equipements, transferts; Intégration au système télétransmission de la Commission Accès; Analyse du suivi de l'information	Entretien, gestion, consolidation; relations AGROMET/RESEAU; nouvelle(s) production(s); observations extra-CE.
RESEAU Réseau Européen de surveillance de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Urbanisation	S.3.5.	Examen, sélection et harmonisation des données avec programme CORINE; Concept général du support et du traitement des données pour inventaire et cartographie; Etude de faisabilité.	Equipements pour la Centralisation des données; Accès public; Analyse fonctionnelle pour inventaire et cartographie.	Suivi du développement du RESEAU avec CORINE; Indicateurs de surveillance; Agriculture et Environnement (télédétection).

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
BESOINS DE NORMALISATION	P1	- rédaction d'un ensemble de manuels de vulgarisation de l'UNIDI destinés à l'expliquer, à le faire connaître et à l'implémenter.	IDEM	IDEM
		- Traduction de ces manuels ainsi que des ouvrages de référence dans toutes les langues communautaires.	IDEM	IDEM
		Suivi des relations avec L'UNECE, l'ISO, le CEN-CENELEC sur les problèmes de normalisation.	IDEM	IDEM
			Sélection des options proposées par l'UNIDI en fonction des applications envisagées.	IDEM
			Constitution d'un thesaurus multilingue sur l'échange des données.	IDEM
			Diffusion de ces informations auprès des instances intéressées.	IDEM

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
COORDINATION DE LA NORMALISATION	P.2	- Mise en place d'un groupe de coordination UNTDI regroupant les services de la Commission. Ce groupe est chargé de la coordination de tous les travaux de mise en oeuvre de l'UNTDI pour les applications de la Commission.	Définir les procédures pour l'adoption et la publication de normes pour la syntaxe, les éléments de données les messages et les segments.	- Publication de normes relatives à l'échange de données. - Support à la mise en place des applications d'échanges de données en ce qui concerne les normes
		Par application, définition des messages, segments et éléments de données.	IDEM	IDEM
		Stockage des informations utilisées par les projets CADDIA et les projets d'autres organisations dans une base de données. (CANDY	IDEM)	IDEM
		Participation aux groupes de travail d'organisations externes à la Commission qui traitent de la normalisation des messages (ODETTE, COMPRO'S)	IDEM	IDEM
			IDEM	IDEM

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
VALIDATION DE L'INFRASTRUCTURE	P.3			
TESTS DE VALIDATION	P.3.1.	- Tests des composants de l'infrastructure et leur interconnexion sur les équipements de la Commission. Les tests de validation ont pour objectifs de sélectionner certains produits qui seront utilisés sur des sites opérationnels. - Spécifications d'outils intégrés pour l'échange de données.	Suite des travaux en fonction de l'évolution technologique et de l'adop- des standards en matière de télécommunication et d'échanges de données. IDEM	IDEM

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
MISE EN PLACE DE L' INFRA-STRUCTURE TELEMATIQUE	P.5.	- Analyser les flux de données et quantifier les fréquences, les volumes et les pointes horaires. - Identifier et évaluer les protocoles et services proposés ou planifiés par les constructeurs et les administrations nationales des PTT. - Etablir une liste des ordinateurs et protocoles utilisés ou prévus dans les Etats Membres.	Evaluer les besoins en infrastructure et les soumettre à l'application dans les Etats Membres. - Relation avec les PTT nationaux pour l'utilisation des services télématiques disponibles - Définition de scénarios pour la réalisation de l'infrastructure.	Installation progressive de l'infrastructure appropriée aux besoins des différents secteurs, selon un planning de mise en oeuvre à adopter par le C.D.C. IDEM

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
VALIDATION DE L'INFRA-STRUCTURE	P.3.			
SUPPORT PROJETS PILOTES	P.3.2	- Négociations et démarrage avec les secteurs concernés de projets pilotes d'échanges de données.	Spécification d'un service de tests de conformité pour la validation de logiciels en fonction des standards internationaux.	Utilisation des services de test de conformité pour valider l'infrastructure télématique.
		- Les Etats Membres sont conviés à participer à ces projets pilotes. d'échanges de données.	Poursuite des projets pilotes et extension progressive de l'utilisation de l'échange automatisé de données	
		- L'équipe de coordination CADDIA assurera tout le support nécessaire aux responsables de projets sectoriels	Evaluation des résultats des projets pilotes et répercussion sur les scénarios d'infrastructure télématiques. (voir - P.5.)	IDEM
METHODOLOGIE	P.4.	- Suivi de l'ensemble des projets subventionnés par le programme CADDIA	- Application des méthodes à l'ensemble des projets CADDIA selon les décisions du C.D.C.	Suivi méthodologique
		- Une méthodologie appropriée à l'interconnexion de systèmes informatiques sera définie et proposée aux secteurs concernés à la Commission.		

ANNEX 3

ACRONYMES

CADDIA	Coopération dans l'Automatisation des Données et de la Documentation dans les Importations/exportations et l'Agriculture / Cooperation in Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/exports and Agriculture
DG XIII	Direction Générale pour les Télécommunications, Industries de l'information et Innovatio / Directorate-General for Telecommunications, Information Industries and Innovation
DG XXI	Direction Générale pour l'Union douanière et la Fiscalité Indirecte / Directorate-General for Customs Union and Indirect Taxation
DG VI	Direction Générale pour l'Agriculture / Directorate-General for Agriculture
OSCE/SOEC EUROSTAT	Office Statistique des Communautés européennes / Statistical Office of the European Communities
DG IX-I	Direction Informatique (pour la Commission) / Directorate for Informatics (in the Commission)
PTF	Preliminary Task Force (for CADDIA) / Task Force Préliminaire pour CADDIA)
CDC/CSC	Comité Directeur CADDIA / CADDIA Steering Committee
GPIC	Groupe Politique Inter-service CADDIA / CADDIA Policy Interservice Group

<u>Messages standardisation / Standardisation des messages</u>

EDIFACT	Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (DIS 9735) (new syntax rules)
(UN)TDED	(United Nations) Trade Data Elements Directory (ISO 7372)
UN-ECE/WP4	United Nations - Economic Commission for Europe Working Party 4
GTDI	Guidelines for Trade Data Interchange (old syntax rules)
AELE/EFTA	Association Européenne de Libre Echange / European Free Trade Association
ISO	International Standards Organisation
UNTDI	United Nations Trade Data Interchange
UNCITRAL	United Nations Council for International TRAde Legislation
ANSI	American National Standards Institute

COMPROS	Community Trade Facilitation Organisations / Organisations communautaires pour la facilitation du commerce
SITPRO	UK Trade facilitation organisation
TEDIS	Trade Electronic Data Interchange Systems
ODETTE	Organisation for Data Exchange by TeleTransmission in Europe
CEFIC	Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique
EDIFICE	Electronic Data Interchange Forum for companies with Interest in Computing and Electronics
COST	Cooperation in the fields of Scientific and Technical research
DEDIST	Data Elements DIStribution in Trade (Nordic countries project)
DISH	Data Interchange for SHipping (UK project)
RESEAU	Réseau Européen de Surveillance de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Urbanisation
CORINE	Projet expérimental pour la collecte, la coordination et la mise en cohérence des informations sur l'état de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles
SGML	Standard Generalised Mark-up Language
PAO/OAP	Publication Assistée par Ordinateur / Computer Assisted Publication

Agricultural sector / Secteur agricole

PAP	Prices of Agricultural Products
AMIS	Agricultural Market Intelligence System
FEOGA/EAGGF	Fonds Européen d'Orientation et de Garantie Agricole / European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
OCM	Organisations Communes de Marché
IDES	Interactive Data Entry System
PAC/CAP	Politique Agricole Commune / Common Agricultural Policy
MCE/MCA	Mécanisme Complémentaire aux Echanges / Complementary Trade Mecanism
MCM/MCA	Montants Compensatoires Monétaires / Monetary Complementary Amounts
FIS	Fast Information System

APACO	Actes Périodiques Agricoles et COmités de gestion
ARPS	Agricultural Report Production System
FBF	Feoga Budget Forecasting
AGREX	AGricultural guarantee fund EXpenditures
SHIFT	Systems for animal Health Inspection at Frontier posts
DOCED	DOCumentation EDition
FAUDIT	Feoga AUDITing System
RICA	Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles
AGEFT	AGricultural Electronic Fund Transfer
FEOPAY	FEga Orientation PAYment
FEORI	FEoga ORIentation Instructions de dossiers
SICAMOR-ED	Système d'information et coordination des actions en faveur du Monde rural - Exchange Data
AIN-ED	Aides nationales - Echanges de données
CACTI	Common Agriculture - Customs Transmission of Information
ANA	Agricultural Numerical Annexes

Telecom

OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
FTAM	File Transfer Access and Management (DIS 8571)
TTX	Teletex transmission
TLX	Telex transmission
MFTS	Multilateral File Transfer System (C.E.C)
PAD	Packet Assembly and Disassembly (X28)
ASN1	Abstract Syntax Notation 1

Customs sector / Secteur douanier

CD project	Coordinated Development Project
TARIC	TARif Intégré Communautaire
SCENT	System Customs Enforcement NeTwork
SPG/GSP	Système de Préférences Généralisé / Generalised System of Preferences
DAU/SAD	Document Administratif Unique / Single Administratif Document
CUSDEC	CUStom DEClaration
CUSRES	CUStom RESponse

Statistical sector / Secteur statistiques

INS	Institut National de Statistiques
STATEL	STAtistiques TELetransmission
STANORM	STAtistiques NORmalisation
STRINGS	STatistical Report INtegrated Generation Service
SPEL	Sektorales Produktions und Einkommens modell der Landwirtschaft
STADIUM	STatistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor
EUROFARM	Base de données des structures agricoles
COMEXT	COMmerce EXTérieur
COMEDI	COMmerce EDI

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