

# 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 1988 to 30 June 1989

## 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 1988 to 30 June 1989) 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 1988 to 30 June 1989

### SUMMARY

The CADDIA programme concerns the co-ordination of the activities of the Member States and the Commission for the implementation of a long-term programme on the use of computerized telecommunications in Community information system on imports and exports, on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations and the collection and dissemination of statistical data on Community trade.

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

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

At the end of the initial two-year period, the Council decided to extend the CADDIA programme for a further five years. This fourth annual report covers the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, during which the CADDIA Steering Committee met twice, in November/December 1988 and May/June 1989. The Steering Committee was kept regularly informed of the status of the sectoral and joint work scheduled in the work programme and approved the continuation of this work. In the customs sector, the work set out in the CD project was continued. The main activities consisted in the improvement of the TARIC data base, the specification of a mailbox system for the transmission of the TARIC codes, the specification of computerized procedures for error detection, the continuation of the development of the EDIFACT customs message systems, the start-up of a pilot project on the quotas under the GSP and completion of the first phase of the SCENT project (System Customs Enforcement Network) which enables the electronic mailing of urgent messages in the combating of fraud.

In the agricultural sector, the AMIS system is mainly used by the departments responsible for the daily management of market organization. With the extension of the IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) project, a reduction in the number of telexes transmitted and the elimination of data duplication can be expected.

The FIS (Fast Information System) project is now becoming operational and also offers an "electronic journal" for the consultation of agricultural data.

In the EAGGF, the FBF (Feoga Budget Forecasting) application will be completed by the end of 1989. The AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee Fund Expenditures) project will be operational in September 1989.

The numbered annexes relating to agricultural legislation (APACO project) will soon be accessible through the data transmission networks. The SHIFT (System for Animal Health Inspection at Frontiers Posts) project should be operational by the end of 1989.

Finally, the emphasis will be placed on the development of applications which are essential for the completion of the Internal Market.

In the statistical sector, work continued on the development of all the projects in the general fields of infrastructure, agricultural and external trade statistics. The infrastructure projects concern the electronic transmission of data, which is starting to be used by a number of statistical services, the introduction of standards in statistical applications, the standardization of statistical reports and the setting up of 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 PGS imports and on the improvement of access to tariff data bases.

In the field of agricultural statistics, the main emphasis was on the EUROFARM project (data base on agricultural structures).

The pilot projects in the fields of teletransmission were extended in the three sectors.

Work on message definition in accordance with the EDIFACT electronic data interchange standards made progress primarily in the customs sector and a statistical group (MD6 WE/EDIFACT) has been set up to study EDI statistics in detail.

At the CADDIA Steering Committee of 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 1992.

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 completed on 2 June 1989. The consultant's proposals will be discussed with the Member States at the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting scheduled for September 1989.

Finally, as scheduled, the preliminary analysis for the implementation of a CADDIA document transfer system between the Commission and the Member States has been carried out. The final report has been transmitted to the Member States and a Commission proposal on the scenarios for implementation will be put to the national delegates at the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting on 4 July 1989.

1. **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

- 1.1. Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982 (OJ N° L 247, 28.8.82) provided for Member States to co-ordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view to analysing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted ten-year programme for the use of computerized telecommunications 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 telecommunications systems and on the implementation of the long-term development programme. That is the purpose of this report which covers the fourth year of the CADDIA Steering Committee's work (the first and second annual reports were sent to the Parliament in February 1987, ref.COM(87)42 and May 1988 ref.COM(88)242 respectively).

- 1.5. The CADDIA long-term development programme was drafted and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee set up by the abovementioned 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.

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\* Cooperation in Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/Exports and 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 1988 and 30 June 1989 were as follows :

- improvements of the TARIC database for the creation and transmission of printouts to Member States;
- specification of an electronic mail system for the transmission of tables of additional TARIC codes;
- specification of computerized error detection procedures for the TARIC interface;
- definition of a glossary of data elements for electronic data interchange
- continuation of the development of EDIFACT customs messages;
- specification and implementation of a pilot project for the management of GSP quotas;
- completion of the initial stages of SCENT and the upgrading of the software to meet user requested changes;
- cooperation with EFTA on subjects of mutual interest.
- participation in reviews of the requirements for 1992.

In 1989/90, the work plan 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 on-line system for the management of tariff quotas;
- transmission of urgent data structured to the UN/EDIFACT standard;
- specification of an operational system for SCENT;
- implementation of an electronic TARIC Interface system;
- preparation of a Commission Decision to make the UN/EDIFACT standard compulsory for data exchange in the customs sector;
- pursuit of the study on legal problems associated with the computerization of customs procedures;

- commencement of redevelopment of DG XXI operational computer systems and systems under development, including conversion to UNIX.

## 2.2. Agricultural sector

The investment in infrastructure projects in the agricultural sector has now reached the point where substantial benefits are being realised and significant further developments are to be expected in the short term as a result of further exploitation of these applications.

The services responsible for managing the market organizations are served by AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System) which provides an integrated data management system handling the extensive range of information needed for the day to day management of the CAP. The application IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) permits direct data entry from the Member States of pre-formatted regular information. With extension of this system one may expect to see a progressive reduction of the need to recapture data at Brussels, a reduction in the time and resources required to make information available to Commission users (both internally and more generally in the provision of timely information to bodies such as Management Committees). For the dissemination of information, FIS (Fast Information System) is becoming operational and provides a user friendly "electronic journal" permitting the consultation of agricultural (and related) information. The system is operational within DG VI and regular external access will be available in the near future.

For the services responsible for EAGGF, the application FBF (FEOGA Budget Forecasting) will be completed by the end of 1989. This tool permits regular forecasting of the budget and its regular monitoring on a monthly basis. AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee Fund Expenditures) facilitates management and monitoring of expenditure while providing a data input to FBF. This system has been in its start up phase since September and will become fully operational in March 1990. The project FAUDIT (FEOGA Auditing System) will exploit the 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 associated projects APACO/ANA (Actes périodiques agricoles et comités de gestion/Agricultural numerical annexes) are designed to improve transmission of agricultural legislation and the associated numerical information. As well as facilitating the internal processing of such material they will open the prospect of its-regular transmission via the international data network to national administrations.

In the context of the completion of the Internal Market, the project SHIFT (System for animal health inspection at frontier posts) has a major role to play in supporting the harmonised veterinary procedures which have been proposed by the Commission and, in some cases, adopted by the Council. The first phase of SHIFT, which will make use of FIS for the dissemination of information, is operational since October 1989.



For the future, the CADDIA work plan of the agricultural sector envisages a consolidation and further development of the integrated data base and communications applications which are now in place. Emphasis will be placed on the development of communications projects which will make full use of modern network technology and standards. From the end user viewpoint, importance is attached to the streamlining of operations, for example, the reduction of manual operations in data entry both in Member States and at the Commission, leading to improvements in the reliability and rapidity of data flows for the benefits of all parties involved. Development of applications which have a direct (e.g. SHIFT) or indirect (e.g. IDES, FIS,..) role to play in the completion of the Internal Market will receive particular attention.

### 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 in statistical applications (STANORM project);
- standardization of the production and distribution of statistical report (STRINGS projects);
- the setting-up of a collection centre for statistical data (STADIUM project).

These projects constitute an integrated whole intended to cover infrastructure requirements for statistical interchange between EUROSTAT, the European institutions, the Member States and the other participating bodies.

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

- compensating 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 sector 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 :

##### \*Preliminary analysis for the setting-up of a system for the transmission of written documents.

With regard to the transmission times for documents (agendas, reports of meetings, working documents), a decision was taken to carry out a preliminary analysis with the aim of setting out the requirements and resources available in the CADDIA sectors to the Commission and in the Member States, and the current possibilities for implementing an electronic document transfer system between the Commission and the Member States.

This preliminary analysis involves the transmission of written documents, i.e. non-structured information.

Following the publication of a call for tenders in the Official Journal, the Société Belge de Mathématiques Appliquées (SOBEMAP) was selected. The preliminary analysis commenced in November 1988. The Commission departments and the national administrations of the twelve Member States involved in the CADDIA programme have been visited by the consultant. A questionnaire had been sent beforehand to the people concerned in the Commission and the Member States. Interviews were then conducted on the basis of this questionnaire. A summary of these interviews is annexed to the consultant's final report.

The final report was sent on 30 May 1989 to the official delegates of the Members States.

A meeting of the CADDIA Committee was planned for 4 July 1989 at which the Commission was to put forward a proposal for solutions based on the scenarios recommended by the consultant.

This proposal comprises two scenarios. The first is essentially the improvement of the procedures currently in force in the Commission. It is also suggested that the Member States consult a data base comprising references to all documents relating to the projects and the documents communicated for working meetings, broken down by sector of activity. The second proposal is aimed at setting up a national host computer for each Member State.

A national computer system of this kind would enable both the transfer of texts and the transfer of numerical for data for computer applications.

The operation of a network of this kind is perfectly in line with the Commission's computerization policy. In the medium term, the Commission had decided to set up telecommunications centres which would represent input and output ports for all data exchanged between 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 1992. The aim of such an analysis is to review the 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 analyse these activities and objectives as a function of :

- the interaction of the different 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 on :

- 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, informations and training).

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

Following publications of a call for tenders in the Official Journal, the company TOUCHE ROSS was selected. The study will take place in two contractual and include the tasks as listed above. A period of approximately three months was requested for discussion and consultation between the two stages.

The first stage 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 questionnaire on CADDIA projects and the objectives was sent in advance to the people concerned in the Commission and in the Member States. A summary of the interviews will be annexed to the consultant's final report. The final report will be sent to the official delegates of the Member States by the end of July 1989.

A meeting of the CADDIA Steering Committee was scheduled for 19 September 1989 to discuss the consultant's recommendations and to set out guidelines for the second stage of the study.

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

#### 2.4.1. Pilot trials

- The CADDIA sectors (customs, agriculture and statistics) have carried out an evaluation of the advantages of electronic data exchange.
- The various experiments or pilot projects 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 and drug trafficking.
- 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 data.
- 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 collection of statistical data from the Member States for distribution to EUROSTAT applications.

Equipment for the trials was loaned to the partner bodies in each sector in the Member States. The Commission selected hardware and software recommended 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 Commission 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 capitals FTAM standard or to the CCITT's X.400 recommendations.

#### 2.4.2. Standardization of data interchange

Major CADDIA activities are under way in this field :

In the customs sector :

- the data glossary concerned with the "CUSDEC" (customs declaration) message has been published;
- continuation of work on optional data elements and codes for the SAD (single administrative document);
- the CUSDEC and CUSRES (response message) messages were submitted to United Nations rapporteurs for their technical

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 a statistical group on the EDIFACT BOARD.

The work of this statistical group (EDI-STAT) relates to :

- taking into account the needs of statisticians (private and public sectors) in the drawing up of standardized messages : EDI and statistics;
- the definition of statistical messages for statistical data interchange; EDI for statistics.

The international organizations (UN/ECE, OECD, IMF, EFTA, etc.), the national statistical bodies and the Community trade facilitation organizations (COMPRO's) are in favour of the setting up of a group of this kind to facilitate the transmission, processing and re-use of statistical information.

### 3. ORANIZATION AND RESOURCES

#### 3.1. Internal organization

##### 3.1.1. Internal co-ordination

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

- DG XXI : Directorate for External Tariff Uestions for the CD project;
- DG VI : Directorate for General Matters for the agricultural projects;
- SOEC : Directorate for Dissemination and Computer Processing;
- DG XIII : Directorate for Telecommunications for the 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 Data Processing of DG IX, the Director for General Matters of DG VI and the Director for Dissemination and Computer Processing of the SOEC, supervises the co-ordination of 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 is an expert working with the central team in particular in the field of the technical supervision of the projects and studies.

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, 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 1988/1989 :

	Customs	Agriculture	Statistics	Central Team
Officials	6	10	5,5	2
External staff	24	12	18	1

Most of 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 CADDIA project.

3.2. Expenditure

3.2.1. The expenditure committed during 1988 and planned for 1989 is set out in the table below. It is financed from budget item B 7704.

Sectors	1989(plan) '000 écus	%	1988 '1000 écus	%
Customs	1.434	27	1.300	32
Agriculture	1.229	24	973	24
Statistics	1.519	29	1.191	30
Joint projects	586	11	394	10
Management expenses	488	9	140	4
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TOTAL COMMITTED	5.256	100	3.998	100

BUDGET ALLOCATED	5.000		4.000
CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	0		-2
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AVAILABLE	5.000		3.998

BALANCE AT END OF YEAR

-256	0
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This expenditure can be broken down into the following basic items for 1988 :

Remuneration of experts	84 %
Joint projects - Studies	9 %
Administrative backup for experts	2 %
Management expenditure (cost of meetings and contract administration)	3 %
Purchase/leasing of computer equipment	1 %
Cost of using data transmission networks	1 %



4. **CONCLUSIONS**

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

The main factor during the period under review is the launching, with the agreement of the Member States, of a study on the strategic guidelines of the CADDIA programme, in order to review the objectives and priority activities which must be undertaken in the run up to the large internal market in 1992.

**ANNEX 1**

## DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE CUSTOMS SECTOR

### CD Coordination

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Commission launched its proposals for the CD Project within the framework of the CADDIA programme in late 1984. The proposals were accepted by the Council in 1985 but work on the project did not start effectively until 1986. Soon after the work began, the Commission's proposals for the creation of a Single Market by the end of 1992 were accepted and this required a complete reorientation of thinking on customs procedures for intra-Community trade. Since then, there have been significant technological, commercial and administrative developments, international data exchange standards have been adopted and the practical difficulties of specifying user requirements in a Community environment and of introducing relatively simple data exchange systems between the Commission and the Member States have been revealed. All these factors affect the orientation of the project work and the priorities allocated to the various project tasks.
- 1.2. The introduction of the Single Market will have a profound effect on customs operations. Tasks which customs administrations currently carry out at internal frontiers on behalf of other departments will disappear but the work of the national administrations will be given an important new Community dimension. Since third country goods will be able to move freely once imported into the Community, each customs administration will be acting as an agent for all other Community customs administrations and for the Community as a whole. This will place important new responsibilities on administrations and there will be a need to ensure a much greater harmonisation and homogeneity of customs operations throughout the Community. Customs administrations will have to work more closely together and with the Commission in the pursuit of customs fraud and illegal import and export operations. It has, however, to be recognized that new customs computer systems which are not already in an advanced stage of planning are unlikely to be available by January 1993. The same considerations fortunately do not apply to the introduction of certain operational systems with more limited functions.
- 1.3. Volumes of trade are increasing significantly each year which means that customs resources which are available will have to be used as efficiently as possible and customs controls and operations will have to be targeted into areas of greatest economic, fiscal or social importance. The wider use of advanced computer systems clearly has a role to play in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of customs operations.
- 1.4. The use of computers in the commercial sector is extending very rapidly and, in the near future, the majority of customs "customers" will have such equipment. This provides new opportunities for customs to think beyond existing manual procedures and to introduce new control procedures based on traders commercial systems and the concept of systems audit and on the electronic interchange of data with traders.

## (Annex 1) page 2

- 1.5. The adoption by the United Nations of the EDIFACT standard and the development of standard customs messages should assist to a considerable extent the interfacing of customs systems with those of importers and exporters and the provision of other customs interfaces. It should now be possible to establish links with commercial systems using the new international standards without the need for the specific trader interfaces which were envisaged in the Commission's initial proposals.
  - 1.6. Recent problems over the control of exports of materials for use in the manufacture of chemical weapons have demonstrated the need for effective customs export control systems. Furthermore, the introduction of the Single Market implies a need to improve Community procedures to control goods subject to COCOM and other export restrictions.
  - 1.7. In order to ensure equality of treatment of importers and exporters within individual Member States and to target customs controls and operations it will be necessary to set up customs information data bases accessible to all Member States. These should include TARIC, customs classification, valuation, as well as information required for anti-fraud and mutual assistance operations.
2. Work Progress
- 2.1. The definition of user requirements for customs procedures has been found to be extremely difficult in practice. This is due in part to an extreme shortage of computer analysts with the necessary customs experience, in part to the lack of experience of procedural experts in conceiving their requirements in terms of computer systems, and in part to ambiguities in Community regulations. It is unlikely that these difficulties can be overcome and, consequently, the specification of overall customs user requirements has to be seen as a very long term exercise.
  - 2.2. Most rapid progress has been made in the developments of specific operational systems by the Commission. These include the TARIC database system, SCENT, the quota control system and the Chemical Repertoire system. In order to introduce certain data exchange systems the Commission has loaned equipment to Member States. Even so it has, in many cases, taken a year or more to implement relatively simple interconnections. This has been largely due to delays in the installation of connections by the national PTTs. If such problems cannot be solved particular attention will have to be paid to timing constraints in implementing such systems.
  - 2.3. In many cases there have been problems or delays because of a lack of adequate resources within the Commission and, sometimes, within Member States. It has to be recognized that the necessary systems cannot be developed and introduced without the appropriate budgetary resources for staff and equipment. It follows that once projects are agreed and priorities established, the Commission and national customs administrations will have to do their utmost to ensure that the necessary budget is provided.

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**3. Intra-Community Trade Sub-system****3.1. Work progress**

Following discussions with Commission procedural experts and EFTA and trade representatives, two schemes have been prepared covering transit movements between M.S. of the Community and also the Community and EFTA members.

These cover authorized traders as outlined in CADDIA report COM(88)801 and a scheme for the control of non-authorized traders using a centralised database.

**3.2. Medium Term Prospects**

The scheme for non-authorized traders is already under discussion with the Member States and a scheme for authorized traders will be launched in the near future. It is likely that the concepts will be tested in a number of pilot projects.

**4. Import & Export Sub-systems****4.1. Work progress**

This has been slow for the reasons indicated at paragraph 2.1.

**4.2. Medium Term Prospects****4.2.1 Continue work in those areas identified in last year's report which will lead to the implementation of operational systems linking the Commission and the Member States.****4.2.2 Resources are being concentrated on the development of the operational system for the management of tariff quotas. Experience gained to date from the implementation of the pilot system has been beneficial and has greatly assisted in clarifying future requirements.****5. Pilot Projects****5.1. Work Progress****5.1.1 Urgent Data.**

The second and final phase of this project which involved the transmission of data using the EDIFACT standard and the INTERBRIDGE file conversion software was completed satisfactorily. This phase also included the testing of error recovery routines which had been specifically developed to gain experience in this area. This pilot project has now been completed but the experience gained has been useful in the development of the tariff quota system and has provided useful data on the problems of conversion from TDI to EDIFACT.

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### 5.1.2 SCENT

The project included the setting up of a computer network to provide basic message handling facilities relating to fraud control with limited access to external database systems.

The problems identified previously regarding the provision of equipment and the protracted lead time for PTTs in various Member States to supply appropriate telecommunication links delayed the full implementation of the system. Technical support from DG XXI to those Member States who lacked the expertise required has continued to be given at a high level. Ten Member States are now operational and the last two are imminent.

Development of the system has continued and revised versions of SCENT software have been developed and installed at the operational sites. Connection is also ensured to the Lloyd's Seadata database, COMEXT and CELEX.

### 5.1.3 Tariff Quotas

As a result of a Court of Justice ruling in September 1987 it was necessary to develop as a matter of urgency a centralised system to control GSP and other tariff quotas. This has been developed and became operational on 1.1.1989.

The system is based on the automatic transmission of telex messages but a pilot project is in hand to exchange information by direct interface between Member States and the Commission (DG XXI). In this connection a standard electronic message (ECSURV) using EDIFACT has been developed.

## 5.2. Medium Term Prospects

### 5.2.1 SCENT

The evaluation of the project based on the experience of the ten operational sites will continue. Redevelopment is planned to provide a more comprehensive aid to fraud investigation including electronic mail and information distribution using coded messages to facilitate multilingual use. Specialized databases and access to Member States national facilities will be required especially after 1992.

When all Member States are connected, SCENT will no longer be treated as a pilot project and a budget to begin the development of a fully operational system to meet the new requirements has now been approved.

### 5.2.2 Tariff Quotas

The development of the operational system in the light of the experience gained from the pilot project will continue. The next phase of development will include the integration into the system of information relative to ceilings, reference bases, and products subject to surveillance.

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6. Trader Interface

## 6.1. Work progress

Dialogue continues with trade bodies and in particular with large multinational companies. Thought is again being given to possible uses of the "SMART" card.

## 6.2. Medium Term Prospects

The rapid developments in the areas of standards and message development have, to a major extent, overtaken this work and will in future dictate the developments in the area of trader interface with customs.

7. Commission systems

## 7.1. TARIC MANAGEMENT

## 7.1.1 Work Progress

In accordance with the outlined objectives for 1988-89, the Combined Nomenclature Regulation and TARIC for 1989 were produced on the basis of magnetic tapes emanating from the TARIC database.

Enhancements have been made to the database system. These include the creation of a "Regulations" file which contains validity dates and references to the Official Journal, as well as the creation of a "Links" file which allows the period of validity to be extended for those measures which continue to be applicable when one Regulation is followed by another. These two improvements reduce the number of records held on the database and reduce the volume of data capture. Also changes have been introduced to improve the archiving system. However, the most significant changes to the database have been performed in order to prepare for the new Interface System. They include :

- replacement of the current alpha-numeric access key by a numeric access key for Nomenclature and Measures records. This will also assist in improving the security of the Combined Nomenclature section of TARIC ;
- new programs for controlling the validation, simulation, activation, and extraction of updates ;
- new procedures for correcting and updating the database ;
- housekeeping of the current database to establish a suitable environment for the new system.

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## 7.1.2 Medium Term Prospects

- to prepare the 1990 Combined Nomenclature on magnetic tape for the Office for Official Publications in August 1989 ;
- to finalise the system testing of changes to the database to permit the electronic transmission of data requested by Customs administrations of the Member States with effect from 1 September 1989 ;
- to evaluate the facilities needed in the database system to allow secure access to specific information by other Commission services (eg. SOEC) ;
- to evaluate software packages which may improve the working methods of the TARIC service ;
- to evaluate the introduction of electronic data transfers :
  - to replace magnetic tapes (eg. those to the Office for Official Publications for printing) ;
  - to extract selected sections of TARIC for other services of the Commission for updating and subsequent return to the database ;
- to perform a feasibility study into the creation of a replacement database, which will be designed to service the needs of other Commission services and the Customs administrations in Member States (as well as other organisations and interested parties). In the run-up to 1992, there is an increasing need for extra facilities and additional tariff related data, such as quantitative restrictions and agricultural measures ; there will also be a requirement for the TARIC database to contain information on VAT and Excise duties.

## 7.2. TARIC INTERFACE

## 7.2.1 Work Progress

Following the approval by the CADDIA Steering Committee (Customs Sector) on 4/5 October 1988 of the Project Plan for implementing the TARIC Interface system (document reference XXI/1117/88), the system has been programmed and system tested. Programs have been developed on the Commission's SIEMENS and UNIX systems, as well as on OLIVETTI PC M240s, which are being installed in the Customs administrations in the Member States during June/July 1989.

In addition to conversion/translation software which follows EDIFACT standards for exchanging data electronically between the UNIX system and the OLIVETTI PC M240, the Interface System comprises of software packages for file transfer purposes, such as TRANSIX (MFTS) and KERMIT in an IBG environment. IBG is a Commission product which provides a common interface between the different file transfer packages and the TARIC programs.



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The Phase 1 system allows for two types of output file to be created in each Member State, one being a Print File for those Member States with limited computer facilities, and the other being a file capable of being read directly by software by those Member States who have replaced their traditional manual methods for maintaining their national tariff file and printed working tariff by computerized methods.

A Data Dictionary System has been created which contains all the data items, record and file definitions for the transmission files of the TARIC Interface system, suitably cross-referenced to data items held in the TARIC database. It permits the production in English, French and German of the file, record and data item specifications which have been agreed between the TARIC Interface team and the Member States, the finalized version being contained in document reference XXI/744/89.

Procedures for computer based Fault Reporting, Program Release and Problem Resolution have been developed for use in the management and maintenance of the Interface system.

In addition to the TARIC Interface Working Group meetings, there have been meetings of the sub-group in order to speed up the preparation of the implementation plans and the data item specifications.

Out of some 30 working documents produced for these Interface Working Group meetings the following are the most important :

- File, Record, Data Item Specifications (XXI/744/89)
- System Description (XXI/1130/88)
- The Management of regulations, decisions and their drafts in the TARIC database (XXI/697/89)
- Project Plan (XXI/1117/88)
- System Changeover Strategy (XXI/1457/88)
- Installation of Equipment (XXI/743/88)
- Fallback/contingency Plans (XXI/769/89)
- Transmission User Guide (XXI/746/89)
- Interface Operating Instructions
- Database Operating Manual

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## 7.2.2 Medium Term Prospects

- to finalize installation of Olivetti PC M240 equipment in Member States during June/July 1989 (this is dependent on Member States having already installed their telecommunications links, which have been the subject of significant delays) ;
- to complete Integration Testing during August 1989 by linking a number of Member States to the Commission's UNIX system, to enable them to receive updates extracted from the Commission's database ;
- to supply at the end of August 1989 a copy of the relevant TARIC data to Member States as a complete file for start-up purposes, ready to receive electronic transmissions from the beginning of September 1989 ;
- to evaluate file transfer and transmission software for improving Phase 1 system, to enable data to be transferred directly to Member States host machines for their national Tariff systems, thereby removing the need for the OLIVETTI PC M240.

## 7.3. TARIC (General)

DG XXI has recruited permanent staff for the maintenance of the database, thereby reducing dependence on external contract analyst/programmers.

The effective management of TARIC is dependent on sufficient equipment (terminals and printers) being made available both to the TARIC services of the Commission and in the Member States.

DG IX has been responsible for the supply of TRANSIX (MFTS) and IBG software, and the Interface System is dependent on the continuing maintenance and enhancement of these products by DG IX.

DG IX has provided technical assistance in setting up the technical environment for developing the new database system in parallel with maintaining the operational system.

DG XIII has supplied technical advice on some software tools, and has been responsible for the procurement of the OLIVETTI PC M240 and associated equipment for installation in each Member State Customs Administration.

The support of DG IX and DG XIII will continue to be important for the future successful redevelopment of the Database and the Interface Systems.

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8. Data Interchange Standards

## 8.1. Work Progress

The revised glossary correlating the proposed UNSM message - "CUSDEC" to the Single Administrative Document has been prepared and published.

Work on the revised matrix of SAD optional boxes and codes has continued towards the publication of a stable version.

The work of the previous year on EDIFACT messages was used as the basis for the production of two proposed EDIFACT custom message specifications :

- UNSM Customs Declaration Message - "CUSDEC"
- UNSM Customs Response Message - "CUSRES"

Both messages have been submitted to the UN/ECE EDIFACT Rapporteurs for technical assessment and have also been presented to the Message Design Group MD3 of the European Rapporteur (Customs and Administrative Messages) for content and compliance with customs requirements.

Following the acceptance by these bodies and the acceptance of the two messages by the technical representatives of the Member States, the messages will be formally submitted to UN/ECE WP4 in September 89 for international trial status (STATUS 1).

## 8.2. Medium Term Prospects

The harmonization of codes in use in the Community for customs information processing and the development of a data dictionary of customs data elements and codes are important requirements for the future.

Effort will be directed :

- to continue work in code definition with a view to harmonization and rationalization ;
- in view of the complexity of national customs data requirements and the Community wide use of the majority of this information, to provide multi-lingual data dictionary facilities ;
- to continue to support progress towards development of a suitable File Transfer Standard ;
- to continue support of the Message Development Group (MD3) of the European Rapporteur for EDIFACT.
- to prepare a Commission Decision to require the adoption of the UN/EDIFACT standard within the Customs sector.

## 9. Legal Problems and Requirements

### 9.1. Work Progress

In response to Commission comments on the preliminary draft , a revised version of the report commissioned from the Free University of Amsterdam has been received and is currently being studied.

The Commission has maintained contact with the other relevant organisations concerned with legal questions and problems.

### 9.2. Medium Term Prospects

- Finalize the current study and determine the necessary follow-up action. This action will concentrate investigation on the need for legislative changes to facilitate paperless information exchanges between traders and customs.
- Monitor the progress of the study commissioned under the TEDIS programme on legal problems which might inhibit the development of electronic data interchange in the trade sector.

## 10. EFTA Cooperation

### 10.1. Work Progress

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

### 10.2. Medium Term Prospects

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

The implications for control of Community goods in transit through EFTA territories and EFTA goods in transit through the Community will form a major topic for discussion.

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## 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 the 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 and the other Member States (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 export and intervention tenders relating to food aid programmes.

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

- institutional prices in ECU fixed by the Council and derived prices,
- threshold prices.

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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 Directorate-General for agriculture 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 on 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.

At present, five telex message types are being used successfully by most of the Members States - i.e. :

- three veterinary messages concerning :
  - 1) animal disease outbreak notification,
  - 2) notification/additions to be made to 1) above

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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)

b) Medium term projects

A range of new messages has recently been considered for implementation :

- three messages are to be developed for beef (internal market price information, beef carcasse storage data, and export certificate data);
- an internal market price message for oil seeds (with the possibilities of another message type for this market);
- five messages for the fruit and vegetables market division (concerning reference prices, import prices for certain products emanating from third countries, market prices, quantities for apples imported from the southern hemisphere and concerning products affected by the exchange mechanism);
- 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 its in-house use has already commenced.

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A pilot project currently underway in DG VI/A/4, Agricultural Data Processing, involves the promotion of FIS for the day-to-day administration of DG VI and for dissemination of technical information.

b) Medium term prospects

FIS 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 (i.e. MCA's, levies, etc.), etc.

The promotion of FIS by DG VI/D/4 will continue and prepared data which have already been identified (see above) will be included in FIS. For example :

- basic agricultural information (see, for example, AMIS)
- forestry information
- ADNS summary data
- CADDIA progress reports

Once the in-house use of FIS is fully stabilised and validated, it will be open for consultation by the Member States.

A major veterinary application, SHIFT, will soon make information available for consultation in FIS. This application will eventually include the following types of data :

- list of third countries approved for export of meat to the Community
- list of approved establishments in these countries
- a copy of the animal health certificates per country and species.

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.



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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 description

The FBF 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 unit 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 of the MCAs introduced following a realignment of the EMS currencies involved in the exchange-rate mechanism.

b) Medium-term prospects

The data processing developments will be completed at the end of 1989. The system is operational. Maintenance of the system is looked after by DG VI.

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## 2.6 AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee fund EXpenditures)

### a) Purpose and description

Community expenditure under the guarantee section of the EAGGF amounts to approximately 60 % of the Community budget. DG VI is responsible for managing a computerized monthly system for recording payments made and monitoring expenditure declared by the 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

A link has been established with the DG XIX computer which enables the transfer of commitments and allocations between the DG VI AGREX system and the DG XIX SINCOM system, thus speeding up the payments procedure.

The expenditure management module was brought into operation in September 1988 and was run in parallel with the previous system until September 1989 at which time the previous system was abandoned.

The statistical analysis module for payments made, broken down by budget item, Member State and dispersing authority is in partial operation. This represents one of the many subsidiary processing arrangements currently carried out by hand, thus consuming a great deal of time, which can now be computerized given the level reached by the application.

The AGREX team will be making the two following specialized modules operational in August 1989 :

- the ceiling processing module for multiannual expenditure,
- the consultation module.

Between September 1989 and March 1990 the following modules should be developed or extended :

- management of direct payments,
- management by chapter (currently on PC) in the context of the alert system.
- statistical analysis of forecasts.

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In order to speed up the administrative procedure for processing expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section and to make more efficient use of Community funds, DG VI has launched a project for electronic funds transfer with the paying agencies in the Member States (see IDES).

## 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 optimize verification by registering basic data on a data-processing 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 SOEC data base for external trade or production.

### b) Status and medium-term prospects

As part of a general survey of EAGGF requirements and an analysis of data flows to the EAGGF, a preliminary study of the FAUDIT project was completed and approved by the department concerned in 1986.

The systems analysis for the processing of Member States' monthly and annual returns has been completed and handed over to the departments concerned for approval.

The analysis revealed the need for harmonization between the two types of returns and processing procedures.

The programming of the models described in the analysis require the following modules to be completed :

- a data acquisition system,
- a system for the management of metadata,
- a verification and enhancement system,
- a consultation system,
- a data transfer system from the Member States to the Commission which will be achieved in co-ordination with that of the equivalent module for AGREX.

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The latter module is particularly important given the volume of expenditure data to be transmitted every month (30 000 to 40 000 items).

The system analysis has shown that computerization can bring about the automation of all accounting verification, the enhancement of flat-rate costs and financing costs and progressively integrate up to 80 % of the enhancement of the quantities purchased.

## 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

It is foreseen that FIS will serve as the basic transmission vehicle for this application, while AMIS will serve as the basic source of numerical information. As the system becomes operational it may be expected to shadow and ultimately to replace the existing system of telex transmission to Member States of numerical data published in the Official Journal.

## 2.9 DOCED

The computing and office automation facilities of the Commission (and the Member States) are extremely heterogeneous. A degree of integration has been achieved through the Commission's work in this field (X.25, MFTS, X.29, X.28, etc.) and with the help of CADDIA financing.

The DOCED project covers a number of infrastructure activities which make use of these tools to develop horizontal procedures allowing diversification of the products of the agricultural data bases and integration and exploitation of the new potential inherent in the boardening of the technological horizon and the use of new standards, improved user-friendliness of basic products and user training and assistance.

During the period covered, work concentrated on the introduction of UNIX-based office systems. Approximately 450 officials in DG VI were trained.

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Electronic mail was introduced to allow documents to be exchanged within the Directorate-General and with the cabinet responsible for agriculture and the Commission delegation in Geneva.

As regards the Member States, installation will take place as part of the study entitled "Written Communication" undertaken by the CADDIA central team in collaboration with INSIS.

2.10 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 is envisaged for the end of 1989.

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.

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### 3. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE STATISTICAL SECTOR

#### 3.1 The STATEL project (STATistiques TELétransmission)

##### a) Purpose and description

The STATEL project is aimed at building an architecture for electronic data interchange between the SOEC and the partner organizations in the Member States.

The four areas of the project are :

- data transport in situations where various technical solutions are at experimental stage (X.25 network, teletex, MBP boxes, Kermit, MFTS, FTAM, etc.);
- data representation and the evaluation of associated software (Interbridge), because of the need to standardize the statistical data to be exchanged between the partners;
- definition of organizational and computer procedures for the automation of interchange, modifying existing applications and ensuring that security requirements are taken account of ;
- definition of a computer architecture detailing the hardware and software configurations of the interchange partners and the communications systems to be used (network, protocol, etc.)

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

- reducing data transmission times,
- automating interchange procedures,
- avoiding the retyping of data.

Apart from the four areas mentioned above, the STATEL project covers the setting up of pilot data transmission experiments with the Member States.

The launching of pilot experiments has required :

- the installation of a STATEL-client configuration at the partner site in the Member State.

This infrastructure is connected to :

- (1) the computer site where the data for transmission are located;
- (2) the national packet-switching network (X.25) to transfer the data to the STATEL-host configuration (EUROSTAT or any other partner organization);

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- the introduction of data communications procedures at the level of applications for organizational aspects, of interfaces and of the definition of the content and form of the information for transmission.

b) Status and prospects

- Data transport

Two meetings were held in Luxembourg with the Member States, one in November 1988 and the other in June 1989. Projects were then started in the statistical organizations in all Member States with the aim of setting up data communications procedures in the area of industrial statistical indicators.

Visits were made to four Member States, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium, to speed up the project and solve certain specific problems.

By the time this document was being drafted, the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom had already transmitted useful real data. Denmark and Belgium were to start up in the following few weeks.

As regards Greece, the agreement was to have been signed, but this had not been confirmed. The connection to HELLASPAC announced for April 1989 would not be available until the end of 1989. Portugal had received the STATEL configuration.

Luxembourg was to receive the STATEL configuration shortly and it was hoped to start receiving data as soon as the LUXPAC connection was available.

- Supplementary STATEL tools

Full page emulators for the EUROSTAT central computers to enable easier access to applications were available on demand.

- Data representation

The STATEL project is promoting the use of the EDIFACT standard for the representation of the data interchanged under the pilot experiments. This policy is hindered by the lack of software to support the standard.

- Organizational and computer procedures

Developments in the pilot experiments have shown that it was possible to make fully automatic transfers between remote applications. Given the present state of the configurations, the sender has to take the initiative for the transfer.

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- Computer architecture
  - . an Olivetti M24 microcomputer equipped with two communications cards (one for local site access, and one for access to the X.25 network),
  - . a dot-matrix printer.

The following problems have been encountered with this type of configurations :

- in the Member States

Connection with the local site is often made by means of specific interfaces (PERCH emulator, IBM-3270 card), which limit general use and the automation of the proposed solutions.

- at EUROSTAT

The increase in volumes of data transferred and frequencies of use due to the extension of the pilot experiments now require a study to be made to see whether the configuration should be upgraded or not. This problem could be solved by the use of a STATEL host on a UNIX machine.

Connections between the SOEC and the partner organizations have been improved and the bases for computerized telecommunications infrastructures required by the STADIUM and STRINGS projects will have been set up.

### 3.2 The 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 large number of applications and partners, combined with the specific nature of statistical information.

The STANORM project is aimed at studying the standardization of data interchange in the following cases :

- standardization of data interchange formats between heterogeneous statistical environments;
- standardization of data interchange formats as a function of the field of application;
- standardization of logical and physical formats used with the various interchange media.



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The aims of the STANORM project are to tackle the problems associated with the heterogeneity of :

- data-processing environments (SOEC, national statistical organizations, etc.);
- data bases, software and applications;
- the interchange media used (diskettes, magnetic tapes, computer networks, etc.).

b) Status and prospects

The project activities are organized in two ways :

- . a global approach analysing the nature of statistical information (data, metadata, etc.), its structures (data bases, 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 between the applications in the Member States and the SOEC relating to collection of information dissemination activities.

- Global approach

Study of and experiments with existing standards or standards at the development stage, covering :

- . promotion of standardization work (EDIFACT BOARD on which, at the initiative of the SOEC, a statistical group (EDI-STAT) will examine in particular relations between EDI and statistics,
- . the use of standards for statistical data interchange for publication and distribution purposes (SGML, FORMEX, ODA/ODIF),
- . the evaluation of software supporting the standards and the definition of selection criteria for its integration into data-processing applications in the Member States and EUROSTAT in accordance with the EEC data-processing policy.

- Pragmatic approach

- . A prototype (PC-SIMPLE) of a tool allowing access to data bases (COMEXT and CRONOS) from a PC environment has been complete.

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The PC-SIMPLE tool :

- . can be used to define, select and extract the sets of data from data bases (COMEXT, CRONOS),
- . offers data transfer primitives based on the tools developed under the STATEL project,
- . structures information in the form of statistical tables for importing into a spreadsheet on the PC.

Developments on PC-SIMPLE will comprise :

- . making the software and the user interface more reliable so as to improve conditions of use;
- . the addition of new interfaces with the data bases (e.g. REGIO),
- . the taking into account of metadata both in the development of user commands and in their relationship with downloaded data (e.g. literals).

The evaluation of the software supporting the standards is being pursued but has come up against problems of :

- . availability : the range of software is limited,
- . mobility : the software is often captive to one piece of equipment or integrated architectural solution (EDI station),
- . conformity : the software implements the standards partially,
- . integration : the software is difficult to integrate in the applications because of a lack of interfaces or function openings (open systems interconnection).

The following software has been evaluated or is currently being evaluated :

INTERBRIDGE	EDIFACT
POLYSOFT	EDIFACT
EDI-LINK	EDIFACT
COMPILORE	ASN-1
MARK-IT	SGML.

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- The activities of the statistical group (EDISTAT) on the EDIFCAT BOARD will concentrate initially on actions to promote the use of the EDIFACT standard for the structured data interchange (collection, dissemination).

Awareness campaigns will be carried out among the partner organizations stressing the importance of EDI for the work of statisticians and the architecture of statistical systems in the context of the 1992 internal market.

The mobilization of the organizations concerned will ensure that the EDISTAT statistical group is representative and that work on the definition of messages or statistical segments will be got under way.

The co-ordination of standardization with other message development groups (MDG) on the EDIFACT BOARD and the organizations concerned in western Europe, north America or eastern Europe will be the responsibility of the TEDIS programme.

In time, the STANORM project will offer greater flexibility in the various ways in which statistical information can be exchanged (collection and diffusion) between the partner organizations and will allow greater mutual independence in the development of the various computing environments.

### 3.3 The STRINGS project (STatistical Report INtegrated 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 of dissemination data bases.

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

The STRINGS project aims at facilitating the integration of these various components so as to improve the quality, dissemination and re-use of published data.

The aims of the project therefore focus on three main areas, namely improving efficiency, improving quality and promoting a wide variety of dissemination media.

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b) Status and prospects

The activities under this project are organized in two ways :

- a global analysis of the production and dissemination of statistical report,
- a pragmatic approach based on experimentation with the technical solutions now available on the electronic publishing market.

The work has covered the following points :

- Global approach

The analysis in progress has gone into the following :

- . modelling of the stages of the production of a statistical report and its components (text, tables, graphics, images),
  - . modelling of the statistical report subject according to its nature, content and dissemination medium,
  - . definition of a strategy for the use of the results obtained from the STRINGS project based on principles of automated operation, reproducibility and applications and technical independence,
  - . definition of guidelines for the selection of computer architecture and organizational structure, in particular with regard to the organization of the work and the definition of responsibilities, distribution of processing and sharing of resources,
  - . definition of an initial set of conventions and methods for use in publications at the SOEC,
  - . definition of a marking language (SGML) for exchanging components (text, tables) in rich format between the application environment and the electronic publishing environment and between the electronic publishing environment and the recipients of the published statistical information.
- Pragmatic approach

The main results have been obtained by :

- . setting up a specialized infrastructure comprising three electronic publishing workstations linked via a local area network and sharing two laser printers,
- . the development of interfaces between the application software and the electronic publishing software,
- . the development of an environment for the interactive definition of models for the presentation of tables and style catalogues (texts and tables),

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- . training in the use of the equipment,
- . pilot experiments (ECU, EMS information, tourism, transports, raw materials, etc.) in cooperation with the originating departments.

The experiments show that :

- the quality and ease of integration of the components are very uneven :
- . the importing of text poses few problems, there are many interfaces and this area is being standardized (X.400, SGML); ODA interfaces are on the way,
- . the importing of tables has benefited from the availability of new software (Interleaf TPS4, Ventura Publisher 2 + Professional Extension) which offer a concept for tables (line, column, cell, etc.) accessible by marking language,
- . the importing of graphics is helped by the availability of a large number of interfaces (non-standardized), but the results are uneven because of the lack of precision of the representations. International standards exist (GKS, PHIGGS), but the interfaces are not available,
- . tests have been made on the importing of images.

Given the progress made the use of techniques based on marking languages for the setting up and production of statistical reports, the production of tools and methods defined under the STRINGS project will be accompanied by the requisite organizational procedures.

The availability of SGML interfaces at the output from de STRINGS infrastructure will enable the first interchanges of electronic reports to be envisaged with the specialized partner organizations (Publications Office, printing firms, data-based host computers, etc.) and to set up pilot experiments for dissemination with the partner organizations in the Member States.

### 3.4 The 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 between the partner organizations in the Member States and the SOEC.

The SOEC receives statistical data mainly transmitted on magnetic tape (approximately 10 000 tape a year), on diskette, on paper and by data transmission (see STATEL). The volume of data received is approximately 3 000 million characters a year, of which some 20 million are on paper.

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

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) involved in data collection,
- to improve flexibility in taking account of the particular needs of SOEC statistical applications and data suppliers,
- 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 making cost-effective use of data,
- gradually to introduce new data transport techniques (data transmission, new media),
- to introduce standards covering the content and format of data transmitted for collection (see 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 services provided by STADIUM fall into the following categories :

- data reception,
- data storage and management,
- dispatching of data to the receiver application(s),
- follow-up of the data collection process.

The STADIUM infrastructure is composed of three data bases :

- a "reference base" which is used to determine the expected sendings and the actions to be taken by STADIUM on receipt,
- a "buffer base" used to store received data before dispatch to the target applications,
- a "follow-up base" used to store information on received and dispatched data.

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The STADIUM project feasibility study defined the phases of construction corresponding to the two levels of service offered to the users.

- The first level of service is operational and is implementing the basic functions of the system (receipt, storage, archiving, dispatching, follow-up for dispatches received on magnetic tape, paper, diskette or by data transmission.

In accordance with the decisions of the CADDIA statistical sectoral committee (2.6.89) the adoption of the EDIFACT syntax for the description of the STADIUM dispatch envelope will enable full automation of the data transfer between the sender (in the Member States) and the target application in the SOEC.

The operational introduction of STADIUM in data transmission transfers (see STATEL) will enable general collection to be envisaged by this method of dispatch without too much strain on administrative or technical procedures and error detection and follow-up possibilities to be improved.

- The second service level will consist in improving the services offered to the users (senders or receivers) by :
  - . a description of the data exchanged by means of standards (see EDIFACT) authorizing additional processing (e.g. coding, decoding, validation, etc.),
  - . the consolidation of the architecture by the development of level 2 according to the client/server model (see ISO) which will enable improvements to be made in the user interface, the detection and correcting of errors, etc.
  - . the availability of the STADIUM service in the Member States which will enable the dispatching services to include their call-up of this service in their applications and benefit from the possibilities of consultation on the reception process.

The level of service offered will depend on the progress made in the STANORM (see use and availability of tools supporting standards) and STATEL (see STATEL Server, availability of developed communications protocols and computerized telecommunications infrastructure available in the Member States) projects.

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### 3.5 External trade statistics - Expert system for missing data

#### a) Purpose and description

The aim of the project is to evaluate the quality of the performance obtained by applying expert system techniques in combination with modern forecasting methods to compensate for missing data in trade matrices. The project applies these techniques to a specific subset of foreign trade data, in practice a matrix of total world trade, with a view to providing the best set of coherent estimates covering all trade flows.

A specialized statistician with experience in trade matters, who has to estimate a trade flow for a given period will start by gathering together all available information. This will consist of results (if available) for part of the period, trade figures from the other party involved in the transaction and estimates made by various official of other organizations.

He may also make an estimate on statistical techniques applied to historical data. He will then carry out a best estimate with the help of a set of hierarchical rules some of which are clearly defined ("organization X is always too optimistic with regard to exports", for example), whereas others depend on non-formalized experience and are only used when initial calculations "do not add up". If it were possible to include these techniques in an expert system, the rapid, up-to-date publication of more accurate figures for a whole series of elements would be feasible. This would lead to a significant increase in the usefulness of these figures for the users. The comparison of new figures with the "best" estimates will facilitate the highlighting of contradictory figures and direct the work towards the basic data of most interest.

In its final form, the prototype of the system should allow gaps in trade matrices to be filled with estimates which are sufficiently reliable to allow an analysis of recent trends in areas of interest.

#### b) Status and medium-term prospects

Following the presentation of a model comprising a subset limited to 30 countries and zones and following the development of an interface which enabled research to be made using data from different sources : UNSO, COMTRADE, FMIDOT, CEPII forecasts, the work carried out in 1988 and 1989 has basically consisted in :

- a geographical expansion (to all countries although currently consultation has been limited to the 35 most important),
- a consolidation of updating procedures whatever the sources,
- inclusion of the system in the UNIX environment.



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Future developments include the improvement of consultation procedures and the dissemination of the expert system. At the same time, a study on the choice of a panel of products for inclusion in the expert system will be undertaken.

### 3.6 External trade statistics - Integrated data base access

#### a) Purpose and description

The processing and dissemination of external trade statistics 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 references 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 bases and the complexity of data harmonization treatment. As a result of the various components being integrated, the tools developed enable the treatment 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 medium-term prospects

In the periods 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 classifications. A system for the preprocessing of nomenclatures with a view to the introduction of the harmonized system was carried out in the local computer environment at the SOEC.

In addition, the consolidation of the tools for loading and remote downloading of data, file transfer between sites and in particular with the Geneva delegation for the Uruguay Round negotiations has been pursued.

This has resulted in the achievement of new products, transport statistics, statistical reports, relationships and keys for moving between nomenclatures and their dissemination on various media in the national institutions and the Commission departments.

This move towards the enrichment of the dissemination of information will be more tuned in future developments.

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### 3.7 External trade statistics

Adaptation of data bases following the introduction of new nomenclatures.

#### a) 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 be supplemented by the NST transport nomenclature 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 a tool 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.

#### b) Status and medium-term prospects

The NOMACC (NOMenclature, ACCess) system for storing the texts of nomenclatures in French, English and German is now fully operational and integrated into the access and updating software. This system has been directly linked to the SIENA and TARIC data bases. The extension to treatment of the harmonized system nomenclature codes has been achieved.

In addition to access by key words, which is considered transitional, the SIENA consultation software has been adapted to enable processing of the goods nomenclatures from various years and different nomenclatures so as to make it possible to set up chronological series despite the break due to the introduction of the HS in 1988.

Planned development for future years will be aimed at consolidating these interfaces and extending them to new nomenclatures while taking into account the new INTRASTAT-Community interchange, for which a regulation is being prepared.

### 3.8 External trade statistics

Processing and use of statistics - GSP statistics

#### a) Purpose and description

The statistics of the imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) are transmitted quarterly by the Member States and are processed by programmes 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 DGXXI's monitoring system.

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The introduction of the harmonized system and the extension of the application to twelve Member States, as well as developments in external trade statistics, their transfer to AMDAHL and the setting up of data bases in the field are major changes which make rewriting of the application necessary in order to achieve better integration in the external trade data base system.

b) Progress and medium-term prospects

The programming of the application as described in the feasibility studies under way. The system is centred on a data base (AMDAHL, ADABAS) which has an on-line consultation tool which enables the harmonization to be carried out of imports made under the generalized preferences and special trade imports.

The project has benefited from the spinoff from the studies undertaken in the Member States aimed at improving the system for collecting GSP statistics (studies FR, P, UK, BLEU).

In addition to the completion of programming work, future developments are centred on operations connected with the monitoring and collection of data, and these operations will be started as soon as the general studies in all the national institutions are completed.

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.

3.9 Enhancement of trade statistics data bases

a) Purpose and description

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

The project is aimed at improving the quality on the dissemination service by actions in two directions : firstly, making sure of the quality of the data, and secondly, the supply of consultation software (SIENA) or the availability of the information on other media (diskettes, remote downloading, CD-ROM), which are the most powerful available.

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b) Status and medium-term prospects

The main efforts made have been in the area of the consolidation of the SIENA software and the expansion of the functions offered (interfaces, aggregation system, transfer of files, etc.). This work will be continued and the various systems adapted to take into account intra-Community trade in the context of 1992. This is also the target for the extension of the data base for trade with the main third countries so as to be in a position to compare Community trade with world trade.

However, these extensions will only be fully beneficial if the studies undertaken in 1988 en 1989 in the Member States "Improvement of the collection of external trade statistics by Member States : verification and correction systems for external trade data" enable a definition to be made on a set of Community actions resulting in the improvement of the quality of trade data.

3.10 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 as a whole.

The SPEL model is designed to carry out the following tasks :

- ex-post analyses of sectoral developments (production, productivity and income),
- short-term and medium-term forecasts of agricultural income trends,
- simulation of the effects of alternative agricultural policies,
- verification of the consistency of EUROSTAT agricultural statistics.

b) Status

- 1 Half-yearly update of data base (Table 8000) : in progress.
- 2 Ex-post analyses of the gross added value of the main agricultural products : in progress.
- 3 User-friendly interface for on-line use of the SPEL system for Commission departments (DG VI, etc.) :
  - to facilitate dialogue within the system : in progress
  - drawing up of suitable documentation : in progress.

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- 4 Forecasting of developments in agricultural income in 1988 with the SFSS in Number 1988.
- 5 Medium-term forecasting and simulation system (MFSS) :
  - introduction of the system of stabilizers in the PAC (concept development, technical work, installation on AMDAHL computer and demonstration) has been carried out,
  - improvement of the components of demand and introduction of the comparison between the supply and demand components,
  - work concerned with the economic development of the MFSS version has been started.
- 6 Replacement of version A of SPEL with 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 stabilizers on short-term and medium-term development of production, prices and income, carried out in spring and autumn 1988,
  - simulation for alternative price policies for the GATT negotiations (Uruguay Round) at the beginning of 1989.
- 8 Integration of Spain and Portugal into the A version of the model in the form of a phase tests (the integration of Spain has been completed and that of Portugal commenced).

b) Outlook

- 1 Completion of the integration of Spain and Portugal into the SPEL system (version A) : by spring 1990 :
  - enlargement of the SFSS and MFSS systems,
  - development of the final version of the basic model.
- 2 Completion of version B by the end of 1990. This version will replace the current version A.

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- 3 Continuation of the medium-term forecasting and simulation system of the SPEL model (MFSS) :
  - introduction of the "demand" component, etc. by the end of 1990,
  - development of an economic version.
- 4 Development of the external trade model for agriculture.
- 5 Preparation of documentation.

### 3.11 Agriculture structure data base : EUROFARM

#### a) Purpose and description

The Community survey on agricultural holdings is designed to supply data on the Community agriculture structure which is as complete as possible. This project should provide EUROSTAT with data on individual farms, allowing ad hoc analyses to be made for the development and monitoring of the GAP. 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 both 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 statistical office in Wiesbaden where a data base similar to the developed in Luxembourg will be installed.

- The production and processing data base containing individual data (BDI) will be centralized on the AMDAHL computer and analysed with SAS software. The first tests are under way.
- The dissemination and consultation base (BDT), also centralized on the AMDAHL computer, will be developed using ACUMEM software. The first developments should take place shortly.
- The statistical table generator is being developed and will be used to prepare standard BDT tables and the ad hoc tables necessary for data analysis.
- The national statistical institutions, the agriculture ministries of the Member States and the Commission departments will have access to BDT data through a consultation and manipulation system.
- The BDT data can be downloaded remotely on local sites for processing by decentralized users by means of various kinds of software. Interfaces taking into account the compatibility of the format of the data interchanged by means of this software will be developed by 1991.

**ANNEX 2**

DG XIII/412/86

# COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

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 recommandations préparés par les groupes sectoriels du Comité Directeur CADDIA et soumis à celui-ci pour approbation.

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2 - Projets douaniers	p. 6
3 - Projets statistiques	p. 11
4 - Projets communs	p. 18

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1985	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 (FCOGH 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.	Élargissement des facilités offertes par FIS en fonction de l'évolution technologique (micro-ordinateurs, protocoles de communication standardisés...)
AFHCO (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 téléx AGRFC - 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

1988-93

1987

1986

No de  
projet

Titre des projets

SIHFI

A.5.

Phase de négociation  
politique au niveau  
de la Commission.

Le démarrage d'une étude  
de faisabilité sera  
fonction des résultats  
des négociations.

(System for animal  
Health Inspection at  
Frontier posts)

LOCS

A.6.

Mise en opération du  
système avec un groupe  
de correspondants dans  
les Etats Membres.  
(Domaines proposés :  
maladies animales et  
colations de marchés)

Adaptation des échanges  
d'informations selon  
l'évolution technologique  
et la réglementation  
agricole.

(Interactive Data Entry  
System)

DOCEI

A.7.

- Transfert de fichiers  
informatiques vers le  
système bureautique  
- Transfert de fichiers  
MIS vers le tableur  
MULTIPLAN.  
- Mise au point de pro-  
cédures de transfert  
généralisées (MFS)  
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 procé-  
dures concernées par  
l'introduction du  
Système Harmonisé.  
(voir réf. A.1.)

Présentation des données  
numériques et textuelles  
sur différents supports  
(micro-fiches, tableaux,  
photocomposition...)

AGLEX

A.8.

- Achèvement de la pro-  
grammation des appli-  
cations.  
- Démarrage des appli-  
cations chez les  
utilisateurs.

- Système opérationnel au  
niveau de la Commission.  
- Etude de l'interface  
avec les Etats Membres.

(Agricultural Expen-  
ditures)

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-89
FAURET (FEUGA 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 réglementation agricole.
FEOPAY (FEUGA 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. (FEODRS)	IOEH
FEORI (FEUGA 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. (FEODRS)	
FIAPD (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.
RICN (Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles)	A.13.	- Système opérationnel. - Extension du système soumise à l'approbation du comité de gestion RICN.	- Installation des programmes de validation dans les Etats membres.	- Mise à jour et consultation des données RICN à partir des Etats membres.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : AGRICULTURE

Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
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AGEFT A.14. Une étude de faisabilité sera lancée des que le comilé du FE0GA aura approuvé l'opportunité du projet. Ce projet se présentera comme une évolution de l'application AGREX (voir réf. A.0.) Réalisation éventuelle des applications définies.

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FE00RG A.15. Etude d'organisation sur les flux d'informations relatifs à la gestion de l'instruction des dossiers et leur suivi).

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

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1906	1907	1990-93
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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.
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SOUS-SYSTEME POUR LES ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES	D.1	Echanges Intra-communautaires - Spécification des contraintes des sous-systèmes intra-communautaires 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.
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SOUS-SYSTEME IMPORTATION	D.2	---	Début des travaux préparatoires relatifs à la définition des besoins des usagers pour les fonctions et les services à inclure dans les sous-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
SOUS-SYSTEME EXPORTATION	D.3.			

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PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIÈRE

1900-93

1907

1906

- Titre des projets

No de projet

PROJETS PILOTES

0.4

Projets pilotes - accords et réalisation d'un certain nombre de projets d'échanges de données visant à tester et à expérimentaler 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 SECIEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIÈRE

- Titre des projets                      No de projet                      1906                      1907                      1900-93

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.H. 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.

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 EIHECS. (liste des produits chimiques existants en 1901).

Début et achèvement des travaux

SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIÈRE - PHASE 1 -

D.6.9.1.                      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.H.



PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : SERVICE DE L'UNION DOUANIÈRE

1988-93

1987

1986

- Titre des projets No de projet

SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIÈRE - PHASE II - D.6.0.2. 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.H.

SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DOUANIÈRE - ECHANGE DES MESSAGES - D.6.0.3. 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 DOUANIÈRE - DIVERS - D.6.0.4. - 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 DOUANIÈRE

1700-93

1907

1906

- Titre des projets Mo de projet

SYSTÈME 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 et (contrefaçon).

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.

Publication des normes dans une mesure arrêtée par la Commission. Application aux divers systèmes des normes arrêtées.

Normes - mise au point finale des règles de syntaxe et du répertoire des éléments d'informations selon les normes des Nations Unies. 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 CADPDA, la CEE Genève, le C.C.D. et ODEITE).

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	5.2.1.	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 CB projet SUB 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	5.2.1.	Etude des possibilités de reconversion des traitements 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 (SII) Normalisation EM: Statistiques de commerce extérieur, tarifs OSCE: - Banque: SAUINE, UPT COMEXT, CROMOS - Toutes élaborations de commerce extérieur - Banque GATT/LUX	5.2.1. 5.2.3. (*)	Analyse des fonctions affectées par l'introduction du SII Analyse et programmation d'une interface avec TARIC (pour les EM - douane voir projets SUB)	Implémentation des interfaces développement des statistiques-tarifaires sur la base de la nomenclature SII (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	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
		Utilisation de la télétransmission pour la collecte de certaines classes de données		
Normalisation et distribution des rapports statistiques	S.1.2.	Etude de faisabilité du projet.	Début de la phase de construction.	Développement complet des fonctionnalités de STRINGS et extension de son utilisation à tout l'EUROSTAT
		Analyse des progiciels et standards existants et confrontation avec les objectifs prévus pour le projet.	Mise en place du noyau de l'infrastructure STRINGS et modernisation de l'atelier graphique existant.	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	Construction et mise en oeuvre du noyau principal (réception, stockage et dispatching des envois) auprès de l'EUROSTAT	Développement et mise en oeuvre du système complet à l'EUROSTAT
		Etude de faisabilité pour l'application de la norme UNTDI	Répercussion de la norme UNTDI dans STADIUM	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. (A)			
- appui statistique au service fraude Fogo 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

(A) Cette activité concerne deux lignes budgétaires.

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre des projets	No. de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
<p>Système d'interrogation par mots-clefs OSCE: Banques de diffusion COMEXT, CRONOS, SABINE. Etats membres: Gestion des nomenclatures de commerce extérieur.</p>	S.2.2	<p>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.</p>	<p>Recherche de l'automatisation des textes auto-explicatifs. Connexion à des systèmes externes.</p>	<p>Maintenance du système:</p>
<p>Accès intégré aux bases de données OSCE: Banques de pré-traitement CEE, COMEXT-EUROSTAT, CRONOS, SABINE</p>	S.2.3.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Poursuite de la programmation et de l'implémentation des systèmes</p>	<p>La nouvelle technologie</p>
<p>Système expert Amélioration et valorisation des bases de données statistiques COMEXT, CRONOS, DPI</p>	S.2.4.	<p>Projet pilote (maquette/ faisabilité).</p>	<p>Affinement - prototype</p>	<p>Système de production</p>

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 États 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
<p>SPEL (Modèle de la production et du revenu du secteur agricole communautaire)</p>	S.3.3.	<p>Implémentation de la version existante du modèle Adaptation de l'interface utilisateur (logiciel convivial pour l'interrogation des données de flux)</p>	<p>Autres développements futurs du modèle prenant en considération les produits agricoles méditerranéens. Implémentation de cette version du modèle</p>	
		<p>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</p>		
		<p>Vérification de la cohérence des différentes séries chronologiques</p>		
		<p>Adaptation des procédures de transfert des données dans le cas de changements méthodologiques ou techniques</p>		
				<p>Intégration complète de l'Espagne dans le modèle Intégration complète du Portugal dans le modèle</p>



PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

- titre des projets	No de projet	1976	1977	1980-93
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BESOINS DE NORMALISATION PI

- rédaction d'un ensemble de manuels de vulgarisation de l'UNIFI destinés à l'expliquer, à le faire connaître et à l'implémenter.			IDEN	IDEN
- Traduction de ces manuels ainsi que des ouvrages de référence dans toutes les langues communautaires.			IDEN	IDEN
Suivi des relations avec l'UNECE, l'ISO, le CEIL-CENELEC sur les problèmes de normalisation.			IDEN	IDEN
				Sélection des options proposées par l'UNIFI en fonction des applications envisagées.
				Constitution d'un thésaurus multilingue sur l'échange des données.
				Diffusion de ces informations auprès des instances intéressées.

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## PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : STATISTIQUES

Titre du projet	No. de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
AGROMET	5.3.4.	Harmonisation des données; Protocole EUROSTAT/Régions de grandes cultures; Choix des régions; adaptation du modèle Eurostat	Equipements, transferts; Intégration au système télé- transmission de la Commission Accès; Analyse du suivi de l'infor- mation	Entretien, gestion, consoli- dation; relations AGROMET/RESEAU; nouvelles(s) production(s); observations extra-CE.
RESEAU	5.3.5.	Examen, sélection et harmoni- sation des données avec pro- gramme CORINE; Concept général du support et du traitement des données pour inventaire et carto- graphie; Etude de faisabilité.	Equipements pour la Centrali- sation des données; Accès public; Analyse fonctionnelle pour inventaire et cartographie.	Suivi du développement du RESEAU avec CORIRE; Indicateurs de surveillance; Agriculture et Environnement (télé-détection).
Réseau Européen de surveillance de l'En- vironnement, de l'Agri- culture et de l'Urba- nisation				

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

Titre des projets	1906	1907	1900-??
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.	- Définition des 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
		Per application, définition des messages, segments et éléments de données.	IDEM
		Stockage des informations utilisées par les projets CADDIA et les projets d'autres organisations dans une base de données. (CARDY)	IDEM
		Participation aux groupes de travail d'organisations externes à la Commission qui traitent de la normalisation des messages (ODETTE, COMPRO'S)	IDEM

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PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDDIA (Projets Communs)

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-89
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VALIDATION DE L'INFRA-STRUCTURE

TESTS DE VALIDATION P.3.1.

- Tests des composants de l'infrastructure et leur interconnexion sur les équipements de la Commission.  
 Suite des travaux en fonction de l'évolution technologique et de l'adoption des standards en matière de télécommunication et d'échanges de données.

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.

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- Titre des projets

1986

1987

1988-89

VALIDATION DE L'INFRA-STRUCTURE

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 États Membres sont invités 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

1988

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.

- Une méthodologie appropriée à l'interconnexion de systèmes informatiques sera définie et proposée aux secteurs concernés à la Commission.

Suivi méthodologique

PLAN DE TRAVAIL SECTEUR : Coordination CADDIA (Projets Communs)

Titre des projets	No de projet	1906	1907	1900-93
MISE EN PLACE DE L' INFRA-STRUCTURE TELEMATIQUE	P.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyser les flux de données et quantifier les fréquences, les volumes et les pointes horaires.</li> <li>- Identifier et évaluer les protocoles et services proposés au planifiés par les constructeurs et les administrations nationales des PTT.</li> <li>- Etablir une liste des ordinateurs et protocoles utilisés ou prévus dans les Etats Membres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluer les besoins en infrastructure et les soumettre à l'application dans les Etats Membres.</li> <li>- Relation avec les PTT nationaux: pour l'utilisation des services télématiques disponibles</li> <li>- Définition de scénarios pour la réalisation de l'infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

IDEN

**ANNEX 3**

ACRONYMS - 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 Innovation / 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.
CSCE/SCEC	Office Statistique des Communautés Européennes / Statistical Office of the European Communities.
DG IX-B	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



Message standardisation / Standardisation des messages

EDIFACT	Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (DIS 9735) (new syntax rules)
(UN)EDB	(United Nations) Trade Data Elements Directory (ISO 7372)
UN-ECE/ WPA	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
CCMPROG	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 Tele-Transmission in Europe
CEPIC	Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique
EDIFICE	Electronic Data Interchange Forum for companies with Interest in Computing and Electronics
COST 306	Cooperation in the fields of Scientific and Technical research (project no. 306 - Transport area)
LEDIST	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
PAC/CAP	Publication Assistée par Ordinateur / Computer Assisted Publication

Agricultural sector/Secteur agricole  
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AMIS	Agricultural Market Intelligence System
FEOGA/EAGGF	Fonds Européen d'Orientation et de Garantie Agricole / European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
CCM	Organisations Communes de Marché
IDES	Interactive Data Entry System
PAC/CAP	Politique Agricole Commune / Common Agricultural Policy
MCE/CTM	Mécanisme Complémentaire aux Echanges / Complementary Trade Mechanism
MCM/MCA	Montants Compensatoires Monétaires / Monetary Complementary Amounts
FIS	Fast Information System
APAGO	Actes Périodiques Agricoles et Comités de gestion
ARPS	Agricultural Report Production System
FEF	Fecqa Budget Forecasting
AGREX	AGRICultural guarantee fund EXPenditures
SHIFT	Systems for animal Health Inspection at Frontier posts
EDCED	EDCumentation EDition
FAUDIT	Fecqa AUDITing System
RICA	Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles
AGEFT	AGRICultural Electronic Fund Transfer
FECPAY	FECqa Orientation PAYment
FECRI	FECqa Orientation Instructions de dossiers

## Telecoms

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OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
FTAM	File Transfer Access and Management (DIS 6571)
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

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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

## Statistical sector / Secteur statistiques

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INS	Institut National de Statistiques
STATEL	STATistiques TELEtransmission
STANGEM	STATistiques NORMalisation
STRINGS	Statistical Report INtegrated Generation Service
SEPEL	Sektorales Produktions und Einkommens modell der Landwirtschaft