

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(88) 242 final.

Brussels, 2 May 1988

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

For the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987

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 second year 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.

* 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 1986 to 30 June 1987

SUMMARY

On 1 June 1987 the Council decided to extend for five years the validity of its earlier decision which amongst other things set up the CADDIA Steering Committee, thereby confirming the importance it attached to the CADDIA programme with a view to the establishment of the Community internal market by 1 January 1993.

This second annual report covers the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, during which the CADDIA Steering Committee met twice, on 13 - 14 October 1986 and on 10 - 11 June 1987. It took note of the status of the sectoral and joint work as scheduled in the work plan and gave its views on the follow-up.

In the customs sector, where the various items in the work programme are brought together in the CD project, a particular study was made of points concerning customs import/export procedures, the SCENT experiment (an experimental anti-fraud network), the TARIC interface, the consideration of fiscal problems in the CD project, data interchange standardization problems and standard messages.

The agricultural sector concentrated mainly on the IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) project, which has been operational since May 1987, the FIS (Fast Information System) project, in which the systems analysis is completed and a start is about to be made on the subsequent stages, and the practical consequences of the introduction of the harmonized System on 1 January 1988.

The statistical sector has examined all its CADDIA projects in the general, agricultural and external trade areas. Several feasibility studies have been submitted and various preliminary studies are in progress. Detailed work is in progress on improving user access to data bases and on computerized information exchanges.

Information exchange experiments are in progress between the Commission and most of the Member States and cover the customs and statistical services (data interchange, fraud detection) and the input of agricultural data.

Finally, extensive work has been done in the priority field of standardizing electronic data interchange, leading to a proposal for an international standard put forward to ISO in February 1987.

The CADDIA programme is thus continuing with the tasks defined by the Steering Committee in its work plan with a view to the achievement of the Community internal market planned for 1993.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1. Council decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982 (OJ No L 247, 23/8/82, p. 25) provided for Member States to coordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view to analysing 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 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 (in the same document).
- 1.4. The CADDIA* programme and its activities arise out of the Council Decision of 26 March 1985 concerning the coordination of the activities of the Member States and the Commission on the execution of a long-term programme on the use of computerized telecommunications in Community information systems on imports and exports, on the management and financial control of the agricultural market organizations and on the dissemination of statistical data on community trade.
This decision requires the Commission to supply Parliament and the Council with information 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 second report covering the CADDIA Steering Committee's second year of work (the first annual report was sent to Parliament on February 1987, ref. COM(87) 42 Final).
- 1.5. The CADDIA long-term development programme was drafted, updated and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee set up by the above-mentioned Council Decision.
- 1.6. On 1 June 1987 the Council (OJ L 145/86 of 5 June 1987) took the decision to extend the initial period for five years.

* 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 1986 and 30 June 1987 were as follows :

- completion of the loading of the TARIC database,
- definition of the TARIC interface,
- participation in the work on the development of standards (message structure according to the draft standard EDIFACT),
- development of standard messages for electronic data transfer for the Single Administrative Document,
- agreement on and launching of data interchange experiments between the Commission and the Member States (including SCENT),
- continuation of the study on requirements concerning transaction/regime codes,
- preparatory work on user requirements under the import subsystem,
- promotion of the study on legal problems,
- participation in discussions to define VAT, statistics and customs requirements after 1992.

In 1987/88, the workplan for the CD project includes finalization of activities already undertaken and the launching of work in the following fields:

- specification and development of new pilot experiments for customs data interchange,
- cooperation with EFTA on subjects of mutual interest,
- production of systems description for approved-user requirements,
- evaluation of existing pilot projects and development of possible extensions,
- maintenance of the TARIC database,
- development of an Amendment Service for the TARIC interface,
- study of the need for an autonomous customs data dictionary,
- evaluation of the study on legal problems.

2.2. Agricultural sector*

During the period under review, DG VI continued the activities in progress. The consolidation work for the AMIS database concerned the entry into service of computer systems linked to AMIS in the following areas:

- management of the supplementary trade mechanisms (STM) set up on the accession of Spain and Portugal,
- fixing of aid on the fats sector,
- management of tendering in the cereals sector.

An interactive consultation system for CAP data published in the Official Journal of the European Communities is operational (GET AMI).

Work on adaptation to the Harmonized System is in progress in cooperation with the OSEC and DG XXI as well as the various departments of DG VI.

Also, as a result of the introduction of the Harmonized System, a new system for transmitting MCA data to the member States is being prepared and should be operational by 1 January 1988.

The programming of IDES is completed and two pilot projects on the notification of veterinary data on epizzotic diseases and of weekly market prices for pigmeat from work stations set up in the Member States are operational and in use. There are plans to follow these up with other projects, the next one being weekly market prices for sheepmeat.

The systems analysis of FIS is completed and the project is now entering its development stage.

Of the EAGGF projects, the FBF and FAUDIT projects have started, the AGREX project will become operational in September 1987 and the AGEFT, FEOPAY and FEORI projects are in abeyance.

The programming of the validation subsystem for the collection of FADN data is completed and a start has been made on implementing it in the various collection centres in the Member States.

The SHIFT project is awaiting the political go-ahead from the Council, to which a Commission proposal has been transmitted.

* See page 9 sect. 3.2.2 of the annual report for the period from 26 March 1985 to 30 June 1986 (COM(87) 42 Final).

2.3. Statistical sector

In the statistical sector, EUROSTAT has continued the development of general and sectoral systems relevant to the CADDIA programme. The general systems cover the following fields:

- electronic transmission of statistical data (STATEL project),
- standardization of data interchange between heterogeneous statistical and computing environments (STANORM projects),
- standardization of the production and distribution of statistical reports (STRINGS project),
- collection centre for statistical data (STADIUM project).

These projects constitute an integrated whole intended to cover infrastructure requirements for statistical information interchange between EUROSTAT on the one hand and the European institutions and Member States on the other.

For external trade statistics, EUROSTAT has continued its development activities in the following fields:

- compensating for missing data by a combination of forecasting methods and artificial intelligence techniques (expert systems),
- simple access to derived information calculated from external trade statistics, in particular unit-value and volume indices,
- development of a system for the production of made-to-measure reports that can be better adapted to user profiles,
- better use of external trade statistics through a keyword retrieval system and access to databases,
- tackling the changes to data structure, processing and procedures following the introduction of the harmonized System.

For agricultural statistics, the development activities cover the following fields:

- establishment of a system to support the sectoral production and income model for Community agriculture (SPEL projects),
- establishment of an agriculture structure database (EUROFARM project),
- establishment of a system to support crop and yield forecasting model,
- establishment of a database to support environmental and agricultural surveillance activities.

2.4. Joint projects

2.4.1. Pilot experiments

- In each CADDIA sector (customs, agriculture and statistics) experiments or pilot projects have been carried out to evaluate in practical terms the advantages of electronic data interchange.

These experiments have been carried out under an action specific to each sector. The resources used (hardware and software) were financed from the CADDIA budget.

Equipment has therefore been loaned to the partner bodies in each sector in the Member States. For these experiments, CADDIA selected hardware and software recommended by the Commission's data-processing policy. National packet-switching networks were chosen to transmit the information. Special attention is paid to ensuring that the facilities used (hardware and software) are either compatible with commercial standards or in conformity with the standards in force. The aim is that each national organization should be able to find on its market products compatible with those supplied for the experiments.

- The experiments (or pilot projects) are as follows:

- Interchange of urgent GSP data (customs sector):

Transmission of data on the use of quotas and ceilings under the generalized system of preferences for products from developing countries imported duty-free or at reduced rates of duty.

- SCENT (System Customs Enforcement Network) (customs sector):

Exchange of urgent messages concerning fraudulent evasion of customs and agricultural regulations and drug traffic.

- IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) (agricultural sector):

Notification of animal diseases and communication of market prices (pigmeat).

- STATTEL (STATistics TELetranmission) (statistics sector):

The data exchanged concern external trade statistics and more particularly correction records.

EXPECTED ADVANTAGES

1. Reduction in transmission times giving faster availability of results.
2. Automation of data interchange and reduction in rekeying operations.
3. Confidentiality of access and reliability of exchanges (password, encryption).
4. Reduction in transfer costs.
5. Provision of new services (database consultation, summary tables, graphic representation of results, etc. ...).

2.4.2. Standardization of data interchange

At its September 1986 meeting in Geneva, the Working Party on the Facilitation of International Trade Procedures of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE WP4) unanimously approved the unilateral syntax proposal recommended by the group of rapporteurs working on the convergence of guidelines for trade data interchange (GTDI) of the United Nations and the data interchange standards of ANSI - X12.

A proposal for an international standard on this universal syntax was submitted to ISO in February 1987. This proposed standard goes by the name of EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport) and was given draft project number DIS 9735. There is every indication that EDIFACT will become an international standard at the end of 1987 or at the latest very early in 1988.

At the present time, the following standards exist in the context of trade data interchange:

- an international standard on vocabulary, which is the trade data elements directory (DIN/ISO 7372);
- a draft international standard for grammar: EDIFACT (DIS 9735).

In addition, an ad hoc CEN working party put out in February 1987 resolutions recommending that the standard ISO 7372 (trade data element directory) should become a European standard (EN) and that the draft standard DIS 9735 (EDIFACT) should become a draft European standard (ENV).

Trade messages can be drawn up on the basis of this "vocabulary" and this "grammar". However, the conformity of these messages with international standards and the concordance of messages having similar functions but developed in different places must be carefully monitored. That is why the UN/ECE Working Party on the Facilitation of International Trade Procedures has appointed rapporteurs responsible for setting up reference groups (one for Western Europe, one for North America and one for Eastern Europe).

The Chief executive of SITPRO is the rapporteur for Western Europe. He is responsible for setting up the European reference group. The division "Data communication" of DG XIII-D has been asked to provide the secretariat for the European reference group.

The tasks of this secretariat include maintenance of codes, trade and administrative data elements, message segments and trade and administrative messages.

Guidelines for message design will be submitted for approval at the next meeting of UN/ECE WP4 in Geneva in September 1987.

DG XIII-D also plays an active part in the work of the ODETTE group (motor industry), the CFIC group (chemicals) EDIFICE (electronic industries) and COST 306 (transport). It is also following developments in progress in the DEDIST (Nordic countries), DISH (UK) and INTIS (Netherlands) projects.

3. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

3.1. Internal organization

3.1.1. Internal coordination

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

- DG XXI Directorate for External Questions, for the CD project
- DG VI Directorate for General Matters, for the agricultural projects
- SOEC Directorate for the Processing and Dissemination of Statistical Information, for the statistical projects
- DG XIII Directorate for Telecommunications, for the joint projects and technical coordination and administration of projects.

The CPIG (CADDIA Policy Interservice Group), consisting of the Director for Telecommunications of DG XIII, who is the Chairman, the Director for External tariff Questions of DG XXI, the Director for Informatics of DG IX, the Director for General Matters of DG VI and the Director for the Processing and Dissemination of Statistical Information of the SOEC, supervises the coordination 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 three permanent staff. In addition to them, three specialists have been attached to the central team for a limited period as experts.

Apart from administrative and budget management, the CADDIA sector is responsible for liaison between and coordination 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 carry out all the CADDIA work. As a guide, the breakdown of resources was as follows in 1986/1987:

	<u>customs</u>	<u>agriculture</u>	<u>statistics</u>	<u>central team</u>
Officials	2	3	4	3
External staff	8	30	9	5

Most of this staff is needed only during the time required to develop specific applications and will not be kept at the Commission once the applications are operational. However, in order to coordinate the sectoral activities set out in the CADDIA work programme, it would be desirable to be able to recruit stable highly qualified staff to ensure continuity of the work up to 1993. In practice, the normal way of satisfying these needs would be for the Commission to have temporary posts allocated so as to be able to engage the services of the necessary specialists at a much lower cost than private-sector contractors.

3.2. Expenditure

3.2.1. The expenditure committed during 1986 and planned for 1987 is set out in the table below. It is financed from the existing budget item 7704.

Sector	1986		1987	
	1000 ECUS	%	1000 ECUS	%
Customs	1023	23	911	24
Agriculture	1206	27	900	24
Statistics	1065	24	1074	29
Joint Projects	946	21	685	18
Management Expenses	230	5	190	5
TOTAL COMMITTED	4470	100	3760	100
BUDGET ALLOCATED	3750		3750	
CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	775		55	
AVAILABLE	4525		3805	
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	+ 55		+ 45	

This expenditure can be broken down into the following basic items for 1987:

Remuneration of experts	82 %
Administrative back-up for experts	7 %
Management expenditure (cost of meetings and contract administration)	5 %
Purchase/leasing of computer equipment	6 %
Cost of using data transmission networks	p.m.

- 3.2.2. Estimates of expenditure for future years are given below in millions of constant-value ECU. It should be stressed that the allocation of temporary posts to the CADDIA programme would reduce the amount requested by some 100 000 ECU per annum per post.

<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
4.0	4.5	4.5

4. CONCLUSION

As predicted in the previous annual report, the CADDIA work was continued with a view to the achievement of the vast internal market by 1 January 1993. In particular, the launching of the first pilot experiment for remote transmission between the Member States and the Commission and the work on the standardization of electronic data interchange are assisting the definition of the associated procedures and transactions to be used by CADDIA systems from 1993. This preparatory phase should be completed in 1989 and then it will give way to practical implementation stages that will become definitively operational once the single internal market is established.

ANNEX 1

1. Detailed programme of the Customs sector

1.1. CD coordination

a) Present situation

The appointment on 1.7.1986 of the CD Project Leader and the creation of the permanent team have enabled the work to progress somewhat more satisfactorily during the period July 86 - June 87.

The recruitment of contract analyst staff has been a lengthy exercise. Analysts with customs experience are very difficult to find and the majority of analysts recruited lack an adequate knowledge of customs requirements. This has meant that extra induction training has been necessary in the relevant fields and some delays may be expected in the areas of work where customs experience is an essential requirement.

An input from customs experts with day to day experience of the operation of computerised customs procedures is required to compensate for the lack of experienced analysts and the Commission services are currently discussing with Member States how such an input can best be provided.

b) Medium-term prospects (7/87 to 6/88)

Work will be planned and undertaken having regard to the priorities allocated to the various tasks and to the resources available within CD Project Team or from external consultants. The following priority activities are proposed.

1.2. Intra-Community trade sub-system

a) Work progress

The development of the intra-Community trade sub-system has to meet the objectives of the Single Act that intra-Community frontiers will be abolished by the end of 1992.

The principal requirements for the intra-Community trade sub-system are being studied and a continuing dialogue is being maintained with the Commission procedural experts. Participation in meetings with the COMPROS and trade-oriented projects such as COST 306 is also aiding identification of problem areas.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Complete a technical specification of the requirements for simplified systems;
- identify potential pilot schemes.

This work will be undertaken in conjunction with Member States, EFTA Secretariat and transport sector project teams.

- As longer term objective, the requirements for the completion of the internal market must also be specified.

1.3. Import and export sub-systems

a) Work progress

Three contract analysts have been assigned to the preparation of the User Requirement (UR) statements. After a period of induction on customs matters, work has begun on the following subjects: G.S.P., end-use, free circulation, statistics, accounting, VAT and excise calculations.

First drafts of User Requirements for some of these areas have been produced and are being revised prior to circulation for discussion.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Continue work on the User requirements for the "import" sub-system bearing in mind the implications of the White Paper;
- commence the production of system descriptions in the areas where agreement has been reached with the Member States on the user requirements statements.

1.4. Pilot projects

a) Work progress

Urgent data (G.S.P.)

The first phase of the project included setting up a computer link between UK Customs and DG XXI with the intention of testing and evaluating direct transmission links with Member States, based on X.25/TELETEX/UNTDI/UNTDI and using G.S.P. data as the application.

Equipment has been installed and tested using standard software. The message format and deformat tables are completed. Test messages have been transmitted successfully.

SCENT

The project includes the setting up of a computer network which permits very efficient transfer of urgent messages, in particular concerning fraud control. It will be possible to transmit texts and formatted documents without loss of text processing characters. This would allow Member States to adapt and retransmit information to regional offices with the minimum of intervention. The gain in time would be of real value in an operational context.

The project will be supported by an electronic mailbox facility which will allow information to be sent forward and called for at users discretion.

The project scope has been agreed with Member States and the majority of the equipment delivered and installed. Necessary modifications to software have been made and tested.

Training in use of the system is being given and a user manual in the Community languages prepared.

It is expected that the Member States already connected will exchange messages very soon.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Extend the Urgent Data (G.S.P.) pilot, exploitation of the data transmitted and evaluation;
- evaluate technical performance of equipment used for experimental phase of SCENT and, in conjunction with users, define requirements for an operational system;
- agree and implement additional data interchange projects to test, inter-alia, simplified systems.

1.5. Trader Interface

a) Work progress

Preliminary studies have been made into the requirements for Trader interfaces and continuing discussions are taking place with the relevant procedural areas of the Commission.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Agree relevant areas for pilot projects;
- identify suitable commercial companies for the proposed pilot projects;
- agree arrangements with the Member States involved, in the initial pilot projects.

1.6. Commission Systems

1.6.1. TARIC management

a) Work progress

The objectives for 1986-1987 were as follows:

- completion of the loading of the TARIC database;
- study of the organisation and methods required to manage TARIC and for the setting-up of an updating service.

The first objective is being satisfactorily achieved. A first version of the TARIC reflecting the situation at the end of 1986 was data captured and circulated by January 1987 in all languages except Spanish and Portuguese. The combined Nomenclature (version 1.1.88) was circulated in all Community languages in May 1987 and a revised version of the TARIC (situation 1.7.87) is scheduled for circulation in all languages in July.

As regards the second objective, a study was performed on the organisation and methods required for managing the TARIC database. The conclusions of this study are being implemented as appropriate and where possible. However, extra staff are necessary to ensure that an efficient updating service is achieved. Additional posts are envisaged for 1988.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Provide provisional arrangements for updating the TARIC database pending the introduction of the TARIC Amendment Service;
- continue the development of the TARIC database system to manage and to control the collection and integration of the TARIC data;
- use the TARIC database as a basis for printing Official Journals containing details of regulations concerning TARIC related nomenclature and measures (e.g. tariff suspensions).

1.6.2. TARIC Interfacea) Work progress

The objectives for 1986-1987 were as follows:

- completion of the design and agreement on the specifications with Member States;
- specification of any further data to be added to the database.

Only limited progress was made on these two objectives due to difficulties in recruiting the necessary staff. Nevertheless, thanks to the willingness of some Member State Customs experts, a certain amount of work was carried out towards finalising the specification of the nomenclature data needed by Member States, including identification of the extra data to be included in the TARIC database for nomenclature purposes.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Provide a provisional interface system which will allow the transfer of TARIC data from the TARIC database, pending the introduction of the full TARIC Amendment Service;
- continue the design and reach agreement with Member States on the definitive interface system and data specifications.

c) TARIC (General)

At the beginning of 1987, a TARIC Interface Working Group was formed of representatives from the Commission and Member States. Terms of Reference for the Group and the TARIC Interface Project Team were established.

This group will evaluate the work of the TARIC Interface Project Team to ensure that the needs of Member State administrations are satisfied.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- design and create a Data Dictionary containing all the data elements needed for TARIC Interface transmission files. The Dictionary will initially be maintained in German, French and English;
- design and implement a system to record in detail amendments to the TARIC database. These changes will be the base from which the TARIC Interface transmission files will be created;
- design and implement a system for creating TARIC Interface transmission files (phase 1 - "Nomenclature");
- determine the content and structure of the data needed for the "Measures" transmission file;
- design and implement a system for creating TARIC Interface transmission files (phase 1 - "Measures");
- produce and maintain data, record and file specifications for the TARIC transmission files (initially in German, French and English);
- commence design and implementation of TARIC Amendment Service (phase 2).

1.6.3. Customs information system - Phase 1

Inward Processing - Work progress

The basic computer system has been developed and implemented. Two years historical data has been entered into the system in all Community languages (except Greek). An interface with the translation divisions has been developed and will be implemented when they have installed the necessary equipment.

The development of facilities allowing Member States direct access has been postponed due to lack of resources.

1.7. Data interchange standards

a) Work progress

Final editing of the SAD data elements glossary based on the UN standard has been completed. A list of data elements for inclusion in UNTDED (UN Trade Data Element Directory) has been prepared for submission to the UNECE Secretariat.

Draft Standard messages have been prepared. The work carried out on standard messages by the trade and transport sector projects has been evaluated in this process.

A Standard Messages working group has been set up with the Member States to establish the Customs and Trade requirements for the transfer by electronic means of Customs data relating to goods moving under SAD procedures.

Work on confirmation and documentation of codes to be used by Member States for SAD purposes has been progressed. The Member States have been requested to inform the Commission of the use they intend to make of the optional codes in the SAD.

b) Medium-term prospects

- Monitor progress of EDIFACT standard and prepare Commission regulation to promulgate the standard within the Customs sector.
- Support progress towards development of a File Transfer Standard implementing the FTAM specification.
- Finalise definition of codes and additional data elements required by Member States for completion of SAD documentation for national purposes. Prepare and publish results.
- Further amendments of the UNEDD will be progressed.
- The need for additional Customs standard messages e.g. determination of origin requirements, valuation will be studied.

1.8. Legal problems and requirementsa) Work progress

Within the CD framework, it was established that legal problems could hinder future progress. Some examples are:

- authentication of documents/electronic signature;
- acceptability of computer-generated data by Courts in civil and criminal jurisdiction;
- audit requirements: data to be held, in what form, for how long.

A preliminary study on the existing legal situation in Member States concerning electronic data exchange has been commissioned from the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

The Commission is also in contact with all relevant organisations concerned in legal questions as UNCITRAL, UNECE, CCC.

b) Medium-term prospects

Finalize the study and arrange follow-up action on recommendations.

1.9. EFTA co-operation

The EFTA countries expressed a keen interest in the CD project and in other community projects. A first meeting has been held with the EFTA group and further meetings are scheduled to ensure technical co-operation and coordination on matters of common interest, including the SAD and Standard Messages.

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 nine market divisions responsible for managing the common organizations of markets. AMIS also supplies basic data on markets to the EAGGF divisions.

AMIS collects the data (see also IDES) needed for the management of the common agricultural policy :

- producer prices on the Community's internal market,
- offer prices on the world market for imported products,
- statistics on applications for and the 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 calculates the data used in the recurrent acts published in the Official Journal of the European Communities; these data are currently telexed to the Member State departments concerned (agriculture and customs) (see also APACO and FIS):

- institutional prices in ECU fixed by the Council and derived prices,
- threshold prices,
- 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 marked prices,
- monetary compensatory amounts.

At present all these data are stored in an internal database reserved for the Directorate-General for Agriculture and cannot be accessed by outsiders. However, information published in the Official Journal can be consulted (GETAMI).

Mention should also be made of the utilities for managing AMIS, together with the general procedures for the selection and printing of data on various media (ARPS system).

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The help team has trained AMIS users in the market divisions, written user manuals and entered data in the base with the result that :

- about 1000 input and processing protocols and
- about 1200 printing protocols are being used.

Work on the conversion of AMIS to the Harmonized System is in progress. It includes the transfer of numerical annexes by telex. It should result in an operational system by 1 January 1988.

Work on the consolidation of AMIS is also continuing, together with efforts to meet the natural increase in demands from the market divisions and complete the management utilities.

2.2. FBF

a) Purpose and description

The FBF (EAGGF budget forecasting) project is designed to provide the EAGGF division responsible for budget forecasting with a number of tools to automate the manual procedures for forecasting and preparing the EAGGF budget, which accounts for around 60% of the Community budget. In view of the current budget constraints, especially the restraint on agricultural spending, the division needs a system capable of monitoring expenditure trends during the year, forecasting budget requirements for the year ahead and providing facilities for rapid consultation and simulation during Council negotiations.

By processing expenditure data from AGREX, market and trade data from AMIS and the SOEC databases, and 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.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

In the course of a general survey of EAGGF requirements and an analysis of its data flows, a preliminary analysis of the FBF project was completed and approved by the department concerned in 1986. Development work was started in August 1986 on the MCA part and overall market organization expenditure. This has been operational since April 1987. Systems analysis is in progress for the other budget items.

2.3. FIS

a) Purpose and description

Over the past two years a large number of applications have been developed by the agricultural data-processing department of DG VI-A-4, so that a large volume of agricultural data on prices, quotas, MCAs, levies, refunds, etc. is now stored in the DG VI computer.

Much of this information is of great political and commercial importance and could be of interest to the general public. It was therefore decided to develop FIS.

FIS (Fast Information System) is a project designed to set up a computer infrastructure for horizontal utilization of the AMIS database and other databases useful for the management of the CAP so as to provide tables that can be consulted on demand from a TTY terminal either by using a menu or by direct access.

FIS will be used to supply information to the Directorate-General in the form of regularly updated consolidated tables and to allow national departments to consult consolidated information or numerical annexes to recurrent acts concerning the fixing of levies, refunds, monetary compensatory amounts, countervailing charges and other elements of the CAP.

b) Objectives

FIS is an application that will give outsiders user-friendly access to agricultural data.

To consult these data, a user need merely install an (inexpensive) terminal and connect up to the DG VI computer through the international packet-switched network.

In this system special attention will be paid to the following points:

- user-friendliness,
- availability,
- data confidentiality,
- access authorization,
- regular updating of the information,
- user training.

c) Description of main functions

The content of FIS information will be displayed on the user's terminal in page form.

A new user is guided through the system by menus but an experienced user has a command language.

The FIS pages can be selected by three modes :

- by their number,
- by a key associated with their content,
- by a hierarchical menu system.

Additional facilities enable users :

- to define a consultation protocol,
- to print out the screen content,
- to print all the key words,
- to consult selected pages.

d) Status and medium-term prospects

The systems analysis, started by an outside analyst, has been taken over by an internal analyst-programmer, for completion in June 1987.

Installation of FIS on the computer will start in July 1987. FIS will be available for consultation to obtain agricultural information some time in the first half of 1988.

2.4. SHIFTa) Purpose and description

SHIFT (System for Animal Health Inspection at Frontier Posts) is a project based on Directive 72/462/EEC, Articles 23 and 24 of which make Member States responsible for animal health inspection of imported fresh meat at customs posts.

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,
- the presence of residues,
- verification that slaughter has been carried out in establishments in non-member countries approved by the Commission for that purpose,
- verification of transport conditions.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The study carried out in 1985 at the request of the Veterinary Committee concluded that computerization would be useful for coordinating the action to be taken as it would allow rapid dissemination of information between, the Commission and the Member State departments involved (customs, public health).

The project is awaiting the political green light from the Council before going ahead.

2.5. IDESa) Purpose and description

The IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) project is designed to set up an interactive data entry system based on the use of TTY terminals complying with the X.28 communication protocol for packet-switched public data networks in the Community; this would gradually replace the telex messages sent by correspondents in the Member States containing numerical data for management of the common agricultural policy.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

Two pilot applications started in 1987. These are the notification of epizootic diseases (operational since 9 May 1987) and the weekly notification of pigmeat market prices (operational since July 1987).

All the Member States were willing to cooperate in at least one of the two pilot projects.

Twelve microcomputers have been installed in the Member States for the duration of the launching phase of the two applications.

It is planned to add a new application about every two months from September 1987 (especially for agricultural prices). Preliminary talks have been held on the notification of sheepmeat market prices.

2.6. DOCEDa) Purpose and description

The computing and office automation facilities in 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, TTX, 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 applications allowing diversification of the products of the agricultural data bases and integration and exploitation of the new potential inherent in the widening of the technological horizon and the use of new standards.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The systematic programming of about 60 print masks has been completed (ARPS system).

All the internal documentation produced by the "prices" section has been computerized. All the weekly printouts of market prices and all the printouts of licences and stocks are produced by the system.

The "markets report" publication is gradually being computerized and this should be completed for the August 1987 issue.

User-friendly exploitation of the PC for connection to computers, consultation of databases and file transfer has been achieved. Publication on microfiches is in progress.

A study will be launched in 1988 on the possibility of computerizing the production of tables for the green report.

2.7. AGREX (AGricultural guarantee fund EXpenditures)

a) Purpose and description

Community expenditure under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounts to around 60% of the Community budget. DG VI manages a computerized monthly system for recording advances paid to the Member States and monitoring expenditure declared by the Member States for the support of agricultural markets.

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

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The current administrative procedure for payments ties up vast amounts of capital. To ensure better use of Community funds in a budget context that becomes more difficult each year, the Commission decided on 1 July 1986 to authorize the development of a pilot project for the daily communication of data between the Danish paying agencies and the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

The project is in three separate parts with both computer and organizational aspects :

- establishment of a computer link for the communication of data between the Member State and the EAGGF,

- study, from the administrative and technical angles, of the Commission's internal channels between receipt of the application for an advance, its verification by the various departments concerned and the payment order,
- return circuit to the paying agency and the banking system.

The EAGGF Committee consisting of representatives of the departments which would have to use a system of this kind has agreed to this pilot study which will be carried out in 1988.

2.8. FAUDIT

a) Purpose and description

The FAUDIT (EAGGF auditing system) is designed to provide the EAGGF division responsible for accounts clearance with a number of tools for computer processing of the data supplied by the Member States (documentation, processing of the annual returns, verification). The system to be set up will also allow cross-referencing with the data contained in the AMIS and AGREX databases and in the external trade and production databases of the statistical Office of the European Communities.

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. A draft analysis will be handed over at the end of July 1987. Programming should start in September 1987.

2.9. RICAa) Purpose and description* Collection of information

RICA (Farm Accountancy Data Network- FADN) collects accountancy data from about 40 000 farms (around 60 000 in 1987 and 75 000 in 1988) through liaison agencies (one in each Member State). The data reach DG VI on magnetic tape some 12 to 15 months after the accounting year ends. Theoretically the data sent to Brussels are "validated". In actual fact many serious errors get through because the Community form return differs from the accounting returns used in the Member States, and this requires repeated operations to validate, correct and return the data.

As a cumulative effect of these delays in despatching and correcting data, the three years elapse between the end of the accounting year and the availability of correct basic data.

The liaison agencies would like first to validate the accounting data on the Community return at the same time as the accounting data on the national returns. It has therefore been decided to develop the necessary programmes in DG VI and to make them available to the Member States (see phases 1 and 5).

* Dissemination of results

At present the main results from the FADN are returned to the liaison agencies and distributed in hard copy at meetings of the Community FADN Committee (in October and March). The liaison agencies would like to have genuinely up-to-date results on magnetic tape at any time in the year.

The dissemination of standard results is one thing, but the users of FADN data are asking for specific processing in the light of major topical issues discussed in the context of the CAP. These demands for specific processing come not only from the Commission departments but also from the liaison agencies which want to be able to compare national results calculated from national accounts with results in other Community states.

The computer facilities available to the Community FADN often do not allow these legitimate requests to be met. It has therefore been decided to set up a production database for consultation to which the liaison agencies will ultimately have access (see phases 2,3 and 4).

b) Status and medium-term prospects

A preliminary analysis approved by the Commission departments concerned was carried out on modernizing the computerization of the FADN.

A three-year development plan for the computerization of the FADN was then drawn up by DG VI and approved by the competent authorities of DG VI on 27 May 1986.

The development and consideration work on the FADN has been divided into five phases :

1. validation subsystem (to be made available to Member States)
2. production database
3. dissemination of results (available to the Member States)
4. statistical analysis of accountancy data
5. pre-treatment database and direct link with Member States.

The draft was submitted to the Community FADN Committee on 17 June 1986. It received the Committee's agreement on 30 October 1986 (document RI/CC/929).

c) Status of the project

1. Validation subsystem

After approval of the systems analysis by users and by the FADN Committee, programming is being completed.

After testing the subsystem will gradually be installed from June 1987 in the various data collection centres so as to detect and correct errors at an early stage.

2. Production database

The feasibility study has been submitted and approved by users and the computer centre. Systems analysis for the entry of FADN data in a database is in progress. Analysis of the structure of the database will start in september 1987 (CADDIA 87/013).

3. Statistical analysis

Definition of requirements is completed. The system analysis for statistical processing of data will start in July 1987. Programming will start in September 1987.

3. Detailed programme of the Statistical sector

3.1. The STATEL project (STATistique TELetransmission)

a) Objectives and description

The STATEL project aims to build an architecture for the exchange of data using electronic techniques between SOEC and partner organisations in the Member States.

The four topics of the project are :

- data transport where various technical solutions are under experimentation (X.25 network, Teletex MBP boxes, Kermit, MFTS, Interbridge, ...);
- data representation, due to the necessity of normalization of statistical data to be exchanged between partners;
- definition of organisational and informatics procedures in order to automate the exchanges, modify existing applications and take into account the security constraints;
- definition of an informatics architecture detailing hardware and software configurations to be set-up in the partner sites and the communication systems to be used (networks, protocol, ...).

The objectives of the STATEL project are to increase the efficiency of the exchange of data between partner organisations and SOEC by :

- reducing the delay in transporting the data from one site to the other,
- automating the exchange procedures,
- avoiding the double keying of data.

A pilot experiment of teletransmission is already under way in the area of statistics for external trade. Only the correction records for national data (less than 9.000 records per month and per country) sent monthly are currently being investigated.

Experimental transmissions have been started between Customs and Excise (Southend-on-Sea) and SOEC (Luxemburg) and will be extended to National Directorate for External Trade Statistics (Toulouse) in the next few months.

The actual infrastructure of the project includes:

1) in Southend-On-Sea:

an Olivetti M24 micro-computer using a PERCH (ICL C03 protocol) in order to connect to the ICL computer. The M24 is linked to the X.25 network using a MBP box running under the TELETEX protocol.

2) in Luxemburg:

an Olivetti M24 micro-computer linked to the X.25 network through a MBP box and accessing the CEC computers using asynchronous links via a X.25 PAD.

b) Status and prospects

With this configuration, the last three months' files for 1986 have been successfully transferred using the following procedure:

1) in Southend-On-Sea:

The data, converted to character representation, are sent from the ICL computer to the M24. This transfer is initiated by the M24. After conversion to UNTDI format, the data are transferred from the M24 to the MBP box from which they are sent to the recipient address of the corresponding MBP box in SOEC.

b) in Luxemburg:

The received data in the MBP box are transferred to the M24, where they are converted from UNTDI format to the local one and sent to the Amdahl computer via the X.25 network using a file transfer software (Kermit).

On both sites, the procedures are under control of the M24 operator.

The planned enhancements of the configuration aim, in particular, to replace the use of MBP boxes (costly and hard to automate) by file transfer softwares (Kermit, MFTS, FTAM, ...). The objective is to minimize manual operations and to diminish the delays between the data availability at the source and their arrival on the target computer.

Pending the results, the use of teletransmission techniques will be extended to other partner organisations (Toulouse, Wiesbaden, Rome) and other statistical domains (energy, agriculture, ...).

The SOEC connectivity with partner organisations will be increased and the telematic infrastructure of the STADIUM and STRINGS projects will be built.

3.2. The STANORM project (Statistic NORMALization)

a) Objectives and description

The STANORM project has been set up because of the lack of norms and standards for the exchange of statistical data.

The number of applications and partners combined with the nature of statistical information in the real world partly explains this deficiency.

The STANORM project aims to study the normalization of data exchange between heterogeneous statistical environments. In particular, the following problems will be tackled:

- normalization of formats for database down-loading;
- normalization of data exchanges between non-integrated softwares;
- normalization of logical and physical formats used with the various exchange mediums.

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

- databases and their applications;
- informatics environments (SOEC, NSI, ...);
- exchange mediums used (diskettes, magnetic tapes, networks, ...).

b) Status and prospects

The project activity will be organized using :

- a global approach analyzing the nature of statistical information (data, metadata, ...), their structuration (databases, tables, ...) and their management and storage technics used in informatics;
- a pragmatcal approach aiming to realize, in the next 6 months, interfaces between the more often used softwares and databases in the SOEC informatical environment.

The global approach will start by the study and the experimentation of norms existing or in progress, in other domains such as : the EDIFACT standard defined by the United Nations, the SGML norm or the ASN-1 (Abstract Syntax Notation One) from ISO.

The pre-study scheduled for end 87, will fixe the priorities and define the implementation strategies according to :

- the statistical domains to cover,
- the databases to access,
- the softwares to interface,
- the exchange mediums to consider.

At the end, this project will bring a greater flexibility in the possibility of exchanging statistical data between partner institutions and will increase the mutual independency for the evolution of respective informatic environments.

3.3. The STRINGS project (Statistical Report INtegrated Generation Service)

a) Objectives and definition

The STRINGS project aims to build an architecture for the production and the dissemination of statistical information be means of statistical reports.

Statistical reports may have various forms such as regular or ponctual publications, pages in electronic ionformation services, structured down-loading of information from dissemination databases.

The contents of statistical reports is made of a structured assembly of textual (analysis, comments, methodological notes), tabular (numerical information) and graphical components.

The STRINGS project will facilitate the integration of these various components in the heterogeneous and distributed informatics environment of the SOEC.

b) Status and prospects

A double approach will guide the progress of this project:

- a top-down approach to the production and the dissemination of statistical reports of which the first milestone in will be, by mid-87, a feasibility study of a Computer-Aided Publication (CAP) system for the SOEC;
- experimentation with technical solutions already available on the electronic publishing market with the installation by mi-87 of an experimental configuration in the SOEC.

The feasibility study will cover the following topics:

- normalization of component representation (texts, tables, graphics) which will facilitate their integration in the statistical reports;
- exchange in editable mode of statistical reports with partner organizations (authors, SOEC production workshop, printers, servers, NSI);
- use of diverse dissemination mediums, such as visual (paper, micro-fiche, ...) or electronic (diskette, optical disk, electronic exchange, ...) forms.

The experimental configuration will allow:

- the set-up of pilot experiences bringing, in the short term, an important added value to the presentation of statistical reports;
- comparisons and validation of potential technical solutions for the CAP system.

The project objectives will be organized along three major lines such as increasing the efficiency, improving the quality and providing multiple dissemination mediums.

3.4. The STADIUM project (STATistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor)

a) Objectives and definition

The STADIUM project aims to install a collection centre for statistical data at SOEC.

SOEC receives statistical data from many partner organisations in the Member States. At the moment, these data are mainly transmitted on magnetic tape (approx. 800 tapes/year) and on paper (approx. 10,000 documents/year). The volume of the data received is approx. 3,000 million characters per year, of which some 20 million on paper.

At present, each SOEC domain makes use of its own administrative and technical procedures for data collection. These procedures are supported by DP environments which are heterogeneous and, quite often, placed under an operating responsibility that is external to SOEC.

The objectives of the STADIUM project are:

- to improve the effectiveness of data collection by installing a specialised infrastructure owned by SOEC and, mainly, by increasing the soundness of the communication between the many DP environments concerned with data collection;
- to increase the flexibility by taking into account the specific needs of both SOEC statistical applications and data suppliers;
- to contribute by taking into account the constraints and guidelines relative to the confidentiality of statistical data;
- to optimise the statistical information flow, mainly through the reduction of redundant flows and the reutilisation of data;
- gradual introduction of new techniques in the transport of information;
- introduction of standards concerning contents, structure and format of the data collection items.

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

b) Status and prospects

In 1986, a feasibility study took place for the STADIUM project. The final report of this study, which is presented in the agenda of the CADDIA Committee, has already been discussed at SOEC and approved by its Directors' Committee.

The services that will be supplied by STADIUM belong to the following categories:

- data reception;
- data storage and management;
- data dispatching;
- follow-up of the data collection process.

The solution envisaged by the feasibility study is centered on three information bases:

- a "buffer base" used to store received data before their dispatching to target applications;
- a "follow-up" used to store information about received and dispatched data;
- a "reference base" used to store the information needed to take actions on the data received.

The building of STADIUM will be performed in two phases which correspond to the two service levels envisaged by the project.

The construction of the first level will be started on 01.06.1987. The running-in of this level is planned for June 1988, at which time the construction of the second level will also start.

3.5. Expert system for missing data

a) Objectives and definition

The objective of the project is to evaluate the quality of the performance obtained from the application of expert system techniques in liaison with modern estimation 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.

An experienced statistician who specialises in the problem of exchanges, who needs to estimate to exchange flow for a specific period, starts by gathering together all the available components. This consists of results for part of the period (if they are available), figures for exchanges from the corresponding partner in the transaction and estimates developed by various organisations, official or not.

He may also establish estimates based on statistical techniques applied to historical data. He then develops a "best" estimates with the help of a set of hierarchic rules, of which some are clearly defined ("organisation X is always too optimistic with export matters" for example), whereas others depend upon non-formalised experience and which are only used when certain calculation results "don't add up". If one could capture these techniques in an expert system, the rapid up-to-date publication of more exact figures for a whole series of elements becomes feasible. This will lead to a significant increase in the usefulness of the figures for users. The comparison of new definitive values with these "best" estimates constitutes a by-product of this work which will facilitate the highlighting of contradictory figures and directing the work towards the basic data which is of most interest.

The prototype of the system should, in its final form, allow the completion of gaps in trade matrices with estimates which are sufficiently reliable to allow an analysis of recent trends in zones which present an interest.

b) Status and prospects

The initial phase of the project was completed at the beginning of 1987. A rudimentary model of a simplified system was shown to Commission services. This model covers total trade for about thirty countries or geographical zones.

The second phase started in spring 1987 and should be completed by autumn of the same year. The work to be completed is:

- development of a system to search for data from a variety of sources
 - * which data?
 - * how to access them?
 - * how to store them?
 - * how to process them?
- improvements to the expert system.

A third phase had been envisaged which would have:

- integrate the control system, the estimation system and the data base on a single dedicated workstation,
- extend the coverage such as to allow the processing of individual countries.

The current budgetary problems for CADDIA have raised doubts concerning this third phase.

3.6. Easy availability of unit-value and volume indices

a) Objectives and description

The objective of this project is to make an important series of derived information, calculated from the standard external trade statistics, as available to users as are the basic data.

The user of external trade data above all needs to be able to look at trends. Exchange rate fluctuations and inflation distort trends in value and make direct assessment of volume changes difficult. An answer to this need is to use average (unit) values (i.e. total values divided by total quantities for some homogeneous commodity headings). These can be weighted together to give estimated "price" changes for groups of commodities. These changes can be used to deflate the value changes, leaving only one volume change.

b) Status and prospects

SOEC has developed a computerised system for doing this on a harmonised basis for all EC Member States and some 75,000 series have been calculated. At the moment, these important results can only be accessed by an experienced computer user, well versed in the particularities of the Commission's computer system and equipped with the necessary authorisations and computing resources. This seriously restricts the use which is made of these figures by the customers for whom they have been developed. To overcome this, the results now need to be integrated in the external trade data bases so that they can be accessed conjointly with the usual data. At the moment, access to these important data is costly, unwieldy and requires special expertise. By making access trivial, human costs are reduced and use is extended, thus capitalising on the investment and the analysis of external trade trends improved.

3.7. Made-to-measure publications

a) Purpose and description

The objective of this project is to develop one or more general systems which will produce regular reports from external trade bases in many versions each adapted to a particular user. Its justification, within the CADDIA concept, is that it will add a further substantial usefulness to the external trade data figures.

Very much work has gone into collecting, transmitting, processing and storing external trade data giving a rich mine of harmonized data in well-structured data bases. Other projects are devoted to improving the quality of the data, cross-checking it and making access to specific pieces of information easier. There are regular comprehensive publication programmes covering general needs. The mass of information however, becomes self-defeating. How does an individual user know without a considerable amount of personal effort if, in the latest figures, there is anything important for his particular interest? or have there been any structural changes over recent years in his particular area of interest which diverge from the general pattern shown in the usual publications?

Recent developments in computing, statistics and dissemination techniques allow the development of "publications" which are general in their outline conception but can be varied in their detail to focus on external trade figures of one particular country/country group or one particular type of commodity. Striking features will be automatically identified and highlighted.

A generalised system adaptable to individual needs is by far the most efficient way of meeting those needs wherever there exists a mass of needs, each having a similar structure. It will save machine resources and staff time and capitalise on the investment in harmonised external trade statistics.

b) Status and prospects

Initially, the project should cover one or two obvious general needs with paper out-put. Developments would include telematic dissemination, more sophisticated, ever-less general programmes, greater interactivity with users.

A feasibility study will shortly be started to specify and cost this project in more detail. This should be completed by the summer. Unfortunately, recent unexpected cutbacks in the CADDIA budget cast a questionmark over early implementation.

3.8. External Trade Statistics

Integrated access to data bases - Peripheral system

a) Objectives and description

The treatment and dissemination of the external trade statistics are organised in a number of databanks such as COMEXT, CRONOS, GATTLUX. These statistics are in relation with several reference banks, essentially SABINE and TARIC. The aim of the project is the development of tools for accessing different databanks on local equipment and to rationalise and improve the use and administration of external trade statistics.

b) Status and prospects

After investigation of user needs and the installation of local informatics equipment, the applications have been tested and implemented on an NCR-TOWER with the UNIX system and Olivetti PC-M24 on MSDOS.

Software has been tested and implemented mainly with the aim of integrating the different applications and permitting local treatment of data, namely: loading and down-loading of data, transfer of work files between different sites, transmission of data to Geneva and establishment of work links with the NCR-TOWER used in Geneva for work relating to the GATT negotiations, treatment of data emanating from the TARIC database on the SIEMENS computer.

The system will be followed-up with the implementation of a system of pre-treatment of nomenclatures in the context of the introduction of the Harmonized System (HS) in External Trade Statistics and reproduction of results and administration for the dissemination of External Trade Statistics.

3.9. External Trade Statistics

Improvement and valorization of databanks Keyword interrogation system

a) Objectives and description

The information within SOEC databanks is accessible through codes. In this way, one can access the COMEXT databank by nomenclature, country or merchandise codes and CRONOS by a code which is explained in the filing plan. The product nomenclatures, essentially the combined nomenclature and SITC are hierarchical and their use demands a certain expertise and knowledge of the principles of their construction. The aim of the present project is to facilitate access to the External Trade statistics results by making available to the users a tool for retrieval by keywords and abbreviated texts which are immediately understandable to the users.

b) Status and prospects

After analysis of user needs and the presentation of a feasibility study, a prototype has been developed using the 1985 NIMEXE nomenclature and BASIS. It has been presented and made accessible to users.

In October 1986, the TRS system from Software AG was made available to the SOEC on a test basis. Tests have been completed and demonstrations have been given with the recommendation that the Commission acquire it. A decision by DG IX on this subject is awaited.

Meanwhile, a system to hold the full texts of the nomenclatures in English and French called NOMACC (nomenclature access) is being developed and integrated into a system of access, up-date, initial loading and historic loading.

This system must relate directly with the SIENA, SABINE and TARIC databanks. Therefore, the primary nomenclature update and secondary, automatic, derived nomenclature update procedures are to be analysed in liaison with the above three projects. The abbreviated and self-explanatory texts have been established in French and English. They have been entered and stored on floppy disk. Editing programs which will aid shortening of texts have been written. Listings and disks will be available to Member States and other users.

3.10. External Trade Statistics

Processing and use of statistics - GSP Statistics

a) Objectives and description

The statistics of imports under the Generalized Tariff Preferences (GSP) scheme are transmitted quarterly by the Member States and are processed by programs which have to be adapted to the modifications of the scheme each year. The system is designed to permit the confrontation of the imports under the GSP scheme with total imports in special trade and the sensitive imports which come under DG XXI's GSP surveillance system.

The introduction of the harmonised system and the enlargement of the scope of the statistics to twelve Member States as well as the developments in the external trade statistics, their transfer to AMDAHL and the creation of databanks are major modifications which make re-writing of the application necessary with the aim of better integration in the External Trade databank system.

b) Status and prospects

The pre-analysis have been delivered to the SOEC and will be discussed by the competent Commission Services. The definitive feasibility study will also be presented to the competent services for approval.

The study presents a description of the actual system which is running on ICL and concludes that a complete re-writing of the system is necessary. It is proposed that a system of databanks should be organised (AMDHAL, ADABAS) which have facilities for on-line consultation and which will facilitate the elaboration of the production programs and the treatment of historical data in a coherent frame.

A cost/benefit evaluation is presented. The necessary resources for the implementation of the system has to be invested this year in order to be operational for the treatment of the new 1988 scheme.

3.11. Sectoral production and income model for Community agriculture (SPEL)

a) Short description of the project

The SPEL system is a systematically structured and comparable data base for the agricultural sectors of the Member States of the Community 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 development;
- simulation of the effects of alternative agricultural policies;
- verification of the consistency of EUROSTAT's agricultural statistics.

b) Progress report

1. Implementation of the base model (table 8000) on the AMDHAL computer in Luxemburg.
2. Ex-post analysis of the gross value added of the main agricultural products.
3. Comparison of the SPEL unit values with other prices and unit values. Verification of the consistency of the corresponding agricultural time series in the CRONOS databank (ZPA1 and COSA).
4. Design of a user-friendly dialog system for the on-line use of the SPEL model system.
5. Implementaiton of the short term forecast and simulation system (SFSS) together with all the data and evaluation programs.
6. Forecasts of the development of agricultural income in 1986 with the SFSS in November 1986 and February 1987.
7. Concept of a dialog for the medium-term forecast and simulation (MFSS).

c) Outlook

1. Completion of the implementation stage of the programs for the creation of the base model (end of June 1987).
2. Interrogation of Spain and Portugal in the SPEL system:
 - (i) development of a test version of the base model by autumn 1987;
 - (ii) extension of the SFSS by the end of 1987;
 - (iii) development of the final version of the base model by the end of 1988.
3. Setting up of the dialog system:
 - (i) base model by autumn 1987;
 - (ii) SFSS by the end of 1987.
4. Development of the medium-term forecasting and simulation system of the SPEL model (MFSS) for EUR 12:
 - (i) design planning in terms of demand for agricultural products by May 1987;
 - (ii) creation of a first test version for demand for agricultural products (demand for human consumption) by the end of 1987;
 - (iii) compilation of the necessary data for the complete demand side of the model by spring 1988;
 - (iv) creation of a first test version for the complete demand side of the model by the end of 1988;
 - (v) development of a concept for the integration of the primary production factors (land, labour and capital) in the SPEL system by the end of 1988 (this part will depend on the availability of the necessary data).

3.12. Agriculture structure data base : EUROFARMa) Objectives and description

The Community survey on agricultural holdings has as a goal the supply of data on Community agriculture which is as complete as possible. This project should provide EUROSTAT with the individual holding data which allow it to carry out the analysis necessary for the follow-up of the CAP. The principal problem which prevails are the guarantees on non-disclosure outside EUROSTAT of the detailed data covered by statistical confidentiality. As far as the Commission is concerned, it involves a significant investment whose results will allow it to avoid both information gaps and the sometimes serious delays for Commission services as well as the high costs entailed in requesting specific tabulations from Member States.

A direct link will initially be set up with the Statistics Office of the FRG, where a database similar to that developed in Luxemburg will be installed. This type of solution could be implemented in other Member States Statistical Offices.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The project's feasibility study was completed end March 1987. It was carried out in close collaboration with DG IX, in particular for the specification of the security plan. The functional analysis will be commended shortly.

The construction of the system, which will be shared between SOEC and DG IX, will extend over the period 1988-1990. The main stages will be as follows:

1. Creation at EUROSTAT of two data bases:
 - a production and processing base (BDI) containing the detailed data,
 - a consultation and dissemination base (BDT).
2. Investigation for a table generation product for the analysis of the data in the BDI.
3. Development of a simple system for the consultation and manipulation of BDT data.
4. Construction of interfaces between both BDI and BDT and the requisite analysis environments (PC, SAS, etc.).

3.13. Crop forecast model

a) Objectives and description

The "EUROSTAT" forecasting model uses two distinct data banks as sources, EUROSTAT's own CRONOS (area, production, yield) and AGROMET (meteorological). The meteorological data are provided by Deutscher Wetterdienst Zentralamt (DWD). Data are extracted and compiled from 160 meteorological stations scattered across the Community.

The model provides monthly yield forecasts for each country and for the most important crops.

The main objective of the project is to provide reliable forecasts of yield and production of the main crop products. Experience shows that present forecasts might be improved by:

- increasing the frequency of input data to 10-day interval;
- regionalisation of the model to take into account, for each crop, the raw data in the regions that contribute most of the production;
- studying the new data source provided by teledetection techniques with view to their eventual incorporation to the model.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

- Establishing direct links with DWD (Deutscher Wetterdienst Zentralamt) for on-line data transmission.
- The 10-day data input version of the model is expected to become fully operational for the next agricultural year. Relative performance will be judged by running both models in parallel for a time.
- Results on the study carried out by the service Central des Etudes et Enquêtes of the Ministry of Agriculture in France are expected to be ready by mid 1987.
- Regularisation of data from new Member States so as to harmonise with the rest.
- Teledetection data, methodology. For the eventual use of this type of data, a methodology should be devised first. The design of this methodology will rely heavily on the results of the studies organised jointly by EUROSTAT and ISPRA.

3.14. RESEAU : European Network for the Surveillance of the Environment, Agriculture and Urbanisation)

a) Objectives and description

Environmental policy is covered by the Single Act of December 1985. The Council has chosen 1987 as "Year of the Environment". EUROSTAT will make environment statistics available via the RESEAU database.

RESEAU is a database which gathers together for the purposes of the COMMISSION, the different variables held in the Member States ministries or organisations.

The selection of variables results from, amongst other things, the pluriannual CORINE programme which is required to define the needs, these being co-ordinated by EUROSTAT. On the basis of a particular support system (for example from DORNIER), the data will cover a variety of domains, such as land use, equipment, environmental protection and surveillance, agricultural production, less favoured agricultural areas, forests, urban and suburban zones, including socio-economic criteria.

b) Status and medium-term prospects

The study was started in December 1986 by the drafting, in co-operation with DG IX, of a problem statement defining the objectives, the needs and the work necessary to link the CORINE programme with the environmental database of the RESEAU project. This problem is generally available.

The following stages are partially completed:

- * assessment of the volume of the needs of the respective Directorates General;
- * inventory of the informatics requirements in liaison with the CORINE system and other users;
- * joint drafting of the CORINE problem statement with DG XI.

The following stages remain to be completed:

- * pre-analysis of the CORINE programme-RESEAU;
- * feasibility study of the CORINE programme-RESEAU.

This will facilitate:

- * an evaluation between the role of traditional data, data derived from statistics provided via new technologies, e.g. aerial photography, teledetection;
- * a definition of the networked data transmission between the different production sites and EUROSTAT;
- * a specification of the mechanisms and characteristics for network management to enable the production of check lists and maps. (The functional specification for the Geographical Information server is completed);
- * a definition of standardised access methods to access data which is already available in statistical data banks (e.g. CRONOS, REGIO, EUROFARM, ...).

ANNEX 2

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DG XIII
Telecommunications, Information Industries
and Innovation

C A D D I A

WORKPLAN

This document provides an overview of the initial workplan that was agreed by the CSC in February 1986 in order to achieve the objectives of the CADDIA long-term development programme.

This initial plan is subject to continuous review and updating as necessary on the basis of technical progress reports and recommendations prepared by the Sectoral Groups of the CADDIA Steering Committee.

1 - Agricultural Projects	p. 2
2 - Customs Projects	p. 6
3 - Statistical Projects	p. 11
4 - Joint Projects	p. 18

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System)	A.1.	Completion and consolidation. Implementation of new processing required by the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community (e.g. management of STM).	Adaptation of the AMIS database to the Harmonized System nomenclature and maintenance of what already exists	Continuation of the work depending on changes in agricultural regulation
FBF (EAGGF Budget Forecasting)	A.2.	Start of development of applications concerning budget forecasts with gradual implementation	Continuation and completion of the implementation of applications. Final entry into service	The new requirements will be taken into account under the AMIS system
FIS (Fast Information System)	A.3.	Analysis and implementation of the application	Starting of tests and entry into service. The Member State Administrations will be invited to take part in start-up. (communications, protocols, etc).	Expansion of the facilities offered by FIS depending on technological developments (microcomputers, standardized communications, protocols, etc).
APACO (Actes Périodiques Agricoles et Comités de gestion)	A.4.	The system is also operational for Spanish and Portuguese and is being implemented for Greek. Installation of new technical facilities for office automation (central unit)	Direct connection of the new office automation equipment to the AGREC telex service Connection of the office automation equipment with the computer system containing numeric data (AMIS)	Transmission of periodic acts via the public data network to the Office of Publications. Communication to the Member States of numeric data published in the Official Journal through the FIS application (see ref A.3.)

WORK PLAN SECTOR : AGRICULTURE

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
SHIFT (System for animal Health Inspection at Frontier Posts)	A.5.	Political negotiation at Commission level	The launching of a feasibility study will depend on the results of the negotiations	
ICES (Interactive Data Entry System)	A.6.	Putting the system into operation with a group of correspondants in the Member States Proposed areas : animal diseases and market prices)	Extension of the group of participants and field of application	Adaptation of data exchange according to technological developments and agricultural regulations
DOCEE Presentation of numeric and textual data on various media (microfiches, spreadsheet, film-setting, etc)	A.7.	Transfer of computer files to the office automation system Transfer of AMIS files to the MULTIFLAN spreadsheet system Development of general transfer procedures (MFTS) between computers	Preparation of tables for the annual report on the situation of agriculture in the Community. Preparation of weekly reports on the situation of agricultural markets Adaptation of the procedures affected by the introduction of the Harmonized System (See ref. A.1.)	Continuation of work depending on technological developments
AGRE/ (Agricultural Expenditures)	A.8.	Completion of application programming Launching of applications with users	Operational system in the Commission Study of the interface with the Member States	(See ref. A.6.)

Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
FAUDIT (EAGGF Auditing System)	A.9.	Completion of the analysis of information flows Launching of applications development	Continuation of implementation and gradual entry into operation	Operational system Adaptation of processing in the light of changes in agricultural regulations
FEOPAY (EAGGF orientation Payment)	A.10.		Possible launching of systems analysis and programming depending on the conclusions of the organizational study carried out in 1986 under A.15. (FEODRG)	idem
FEODI (EAGGF guidance - examination of project proposals)	A.11.		Possible launching of systems analysis and programming depending on the conclusions of the organizational study carried out in 1986 under ref. A.15 (FEODRG)	
HAFU (IT infrastructure)	A.12.	Leasing of terminals for the development of the applications mentioned in this document	Extension of leasing or purchase	Extension of leasing or purchase
FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network)	A.13.	Operational system. Extension of the system subject to approval of the FADN Management Committee	Implementation of validation programmes in the Member States	Updating and consultation of FADN data from the Member States

WORK PLAN SECTOR : AGRICULTURE

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93

AGEFT (Agricultural Electronic Fund Transfer)	A.14.	A feasibility study will be launched as soon as the EAGGF Committee has approved the usefulness of the project. This project will be a development of the AX application (see ref. A.8)	Possible implementation of the applications defined	
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FEORG (EAGGF Guidance - Organizational Study)	A.15.	Organizational study on data flows involved in the examination and follow-up of project proposals		
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WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
COORDINATION CU	D.O.	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole

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INTRA COMMUNITY trade sub-system	D.1	Extension of the field of intra-Community proper to the problems raised by the application of VAT, to intra-Community statistics and to the verification of goods subject to excise duties or not enjoying free movement.	Definition of the user requirements

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IMPORT SUB-SYSTEM	D.2	Start of preparatory work on user requirement statements for the functions and services to be included in the import and export sub-systems. This work must be undertaken in accordance with a list of priorities to be established by the CD Committee	Continuation of this work
EXPORT SUB-SYSTEM	D.3.		

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WORLD FLAW SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93

PILOT PROJECTS	D.4	1986	1987	1988-93

		Pilot projects - agreement and implementation of a number of data exchange projects to test out and gain experience with concepts to be used in the longer term. These should cover projects involving data exchange between the Commission and the Member States, between two Member States and between traders and customs within a Member State.	Continuation of tests	Continuation of tests Conclusions and proposals on the establishment of definitive systems

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TRADE: INTERFACES	D.5.	-----	1986	1987	1988-93

			Trader interfaces	Start of implementation.	
			1. Prepare user requirements statements for trader interfaces.		
			2. Define standards for agreed interfaces.		
			3. Agree on the technical specification of interfaces to be provided.		

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WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

 - Project title 1987 1988-93
 Project No. 1986

COMMISSION SYSTEM - D.6.6.1. Amendments and updating Monitoring of the working
 TARIC MANAGEMENT following the study and of TARIC
 GESTION TARIC implementation of the
 TARIC interface.
 than Spanish and Portuguese.
 Dispatch of magnetic tapes
 to the MS for the setting-
 up of their own systems.- Possibly loading of Spanish
 and Portuguese data bases.

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COMMISSION SYSTEM Study of the organization Start of implementation
 TARIC INTERFACE and methods required for
 for managing TARIC and
 providing the update
 service.
 Completion of the design
 and agreement of the
 specification with the
 Member States. Specifi-
 cation of the data to be
 added to the existing
 data base.

=====

CHEMICAL REPERTOIRE D.6.7. Start on transfers and Continuation and comple-
 integration with the tion of the work.
 EINECS data base. (list
 of chemical products
 existing in 1981).
 -Extension of denomina-
 tions covered by the data
 base to 30.000.
 -Extension of the system
 to Greek (all Community
 languages are covered).

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CUSTOMS INFORMATION D..6.8.1. Completion of the system On-line access from the
 SYSTEM - phase 1 - development. Member States
 Feasibility study of the
 new management system
 for inward processing
 and system development

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WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
- Project title			

CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - PHASE II - D.6.8.2. Feasibility study on the new computerized system for tariff classification decisions. System development On-line access from the Member States

CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - MESSAGE HANDLING D.6.8.3. Monitoring of the progress of the work on the various types of message handling services for communications with the Member-State administrations, including electronic mail (part of the facilities to be provided by the Commission under the INSIS programme). Connected with the INSIS work.

CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - MISCELLANEOUS D.6.8.4. Study of standardized access to customs data bases (chemical repertoire, list of customs offices, etc.). Study of other areas that could possibly be covered by computerized information systems. Development and establishment of the interface. Continuation of the work.

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

10.

- Project title Project No. 1986 1987 1988-93

INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR FRAUD CONTROL

D.6.9. Continuation of contacts with the Member States to analyse data required for anti-fraud operations in order to strengthening mutual assistance.

Continuation of the work and studies on the possible establishment of data bases having consultation facilities for the Member States (mutual assistance and infringements).

DATA INTERCHANGE STANDARDS

D.7. Standards - finalization of syntax rules and data elements directory, based on United Nations standards.

Publication of standards in a measure adopted by the Commission. Finalization of codes and preparation of message formats for the intra-Community trade subsystem (work to be carried out in close cooperation with the SAD team, CADDIA Central Team, the ECE in Geneva, the CCC and and ODEITE).

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LEGAL PROBLEMS AND REQUIREMENTS

D.8. Promotion of studies on legal problems. Continuation of studies already carried out by CELIM (Symposium on 17-18 March 1986).

Possible introduction into Community customs legislation of legal rules covering the various areas of electronic data exchange.

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	1986	1987	1988-93
Project No			
REMOTE TRANSMISSION OF STATISTICAL DATA	Establishment of the remote transmission infrastructure in a limited subset of member countries	Use of remote transmission extended to other categories of data	Use of remote transmission extended to all member countries
	Use of remote transmission for the collection of certain categories of data.		
STANDARDIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATISTICAL REPORTS			
S.1.2.	Project feasibility study	Start of the design phase	Complete development of the functions of STINGS and extension of its use to the whole of EUROSTAT
	Analysis of existing software packages and standards and comparison with the planned objectives for the project	Establishment of the core for the STINGS infrastructure and modernization of the existing graphics environment.	Introduction of new technologies in the distribution of information (optical discs, etc.)
COLLECTION CENTRE (STADIUM)			
S.1.4.	System feasibility study	Design and implementation of the main core (receipt, storage and at EUROSTAT	Development and implementation of the full system at EUROSTAT
	Feasibility study for the application of the UNTDI standard	Impact of the UNTDI standard in STADIUM	Design and installation of the parts operating in the member countries
			Use of the UNTDI standard by the member countries

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CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
COLLECTION OF STATISTICS HS : SYSTEM FOR THE COL- LECTION OF STATISTICS ON : -SPECIAL INTRA-AND-EXTRA- EC TRADE UP TO 1992 -IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES (SPECIAL TRADE) FROM 1993 -SGP	S.2.1.	Analysis of relations with returners of statistics (customs service and traders). Specification of statistical functions and analysis of the impact of remote transmission planned for the SUD/CD project and others	Continuation of analysis and implementation of statistical systems.	Gradual integration of new technologies. N.B. from 1993 application of a new system for collecting statistics independent of the customs service for trade between the Member States and possibly for exports.
PROCESSING AND USE OF STATISTICS (a) IN DATA BANKS (b) CONFIDENTIALITY (c) CROSS CHECKING (c) CROSS CHECKING MS : SYSTEMS FOR PROCESSING AND COMPILING STATISTICS ON : - SPECIAL TRADE - SGP	S.2.1.	Study of possibilities of converting existing processing with harmonization of methods for - retro-active correction - confidentiality - concordance with monitoring systems, especially SGP.	Analysis of studies and preparation of implementation proposals.	Gradual integration of new technologies N.B. from 1993 application of a new system for collecting statistics independent of the customs service for trade between the Member States and possibly for exports.
INTRODUCTION OF THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM (HS) STANDARDIZATION MS : FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS, SOEC : - BANK : SABINE, BPT, COMEXT, CROMOS - ALL EXTERNAL TRADE PROCESSING - GATTILUX BANK	S.2.1. (S.2.3.)	Analysis of functions affected by the introduction of the HS. Analysis and programming of an interface with TARIC (for the Member States - customs see SUD projects) Extension of the GATTILUX bank for consultation of HS-NIMEXE relations from 1986 to 1988.	Implementation of interfaces. Development of tariff statistics on the basis of the HS nomenclature (TARIC COMEXT interfaces).	Developments allowing for the impact of the white paper on the nomenclature used in internal trade and possibly for exports.

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
IMPROVEMENT AND UPDATING OF STATISTICAL DATA BASES	S.2.1.1.			
-STATISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE EAGSF FRAUD INVESTIGATORS :	S.2.4.)	Feasibility study	Pilot project	Production system
-STATISTICAL MONITORING OF DATA QUALITY :	COMEXT, BPT	Feasibility study	Pilot project	Production system
-SUITABILITY OF NOMENCLATURES IN KEY SECTORS :	COMEXT, BPT	High technology sector	Other key sectors	other key sectors
-STATISTICAL WARNING SYSTEMS	COMEXT, BPT	Feasibility study	Pilot project	Operational system
-OPTICAL DISC AND DISSEMINATION	COMEXT, BPT		Technical tests	Pilot projects

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
KEYWORD INTERROGATION SYSTEM	S.2.2.	-Implementation of a simple prototype, systems analysis and software tests. Installation of the selected software. Implementation programming. Drafting of legal and summary texts	-Effort to automate the system of self-explanatory texts -Connection to outside systems	-Maintenance of the system

SOEC : DISTRIBUTION BANKS
 COMEXT, CRONOS, SABINE
 MEMBER STATES : MANAGEMENT OF EXTERNAL TRADE NOMENCLATURES

INTEGRATED ACCESS TO DATA S.2.3.

BASES
 SOEC : PREPROCESSING BANKS
 CEE, COMEXT-EUROSTAT, CRONOS, SABINE

-Installation of peripheral systems (NCR-TOWER, PC-M24 and word processing). Analysis of functions and their allocation to different access levels. Implementation programming.

-Continuation of programming. Systems implementation
 -Progressive integration of new technology

EXPERT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT S.2.4.

AND UPGRADING OF STATISTICAL DATA BASES COMEXT, CRONOS, BPT

-Pilot project (blue print/feasibility)
 -Tuning - prototype
 -Production system

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
FORESTRY DATA BANK	S.3.1.	Selection of necessary forestry data and harmonization (DG VI and SOEC) Study of a suitable tool for mapping and inventory at regional level.	Multiplication of the selected tool and centralization of data Establishment of a forestry data bank Analysis and development of data transmission methods. Access by the public.	Continuation of the activity. Setting-up of remote for quantified monitoring -the health of forests -the development of disease or damage as a result of pollution, storms or fires -changes in structures
EUROFARM	S.3.2.	Project feasibility study. Analysis of the situation in the three test Member States (Germany, Italy, UK) as regards harmonization, checking and transfer of individual data. Analysis of the existing data base with a view to integrating it in the project	Start on the design of the system. Analysis with a view to inventory and mapping Analysis of the "wine" and "fruit" surveys to integrate them in the tabular data base. Analysis of connection possibilities between EUROSTAT and the Member States	Start-up of the system ; test on the 1987 survey. The system will be fully operational for the 1989/90 survey.

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
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SFEL (SECTORIAL PRODUCTION AND INCOME MODEL FOR COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE)

S.3.3.

Implementation of the present version of the model

Further development of the model taking account of the Mediterranean agricultural products. Implementation of this version of the model

Adaptation of the user inter-face (user-friendly software for the data flows, transparency of data and the dialogue system)

Application of the model :

- Updating of the database
- short term forecasts
- validation of the forecasting method
- simulation of the income effects of policy measures

Establishment of data consistency between the various original time series.

Adaptation of data transfer procedure in the event of methodological or technical changes

Complete integration of Spain in the model

Complete integration of Portugal in the model

CADDDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
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AGROMET S.3.4. Harmonization of data. Equipment, transfers. Maintenance, management, consolidation.
 CROP FORECASTS : Protocol EUROSTAT/large cropgrowing regions Integration in the AGROMET/RESEAU relations.
 AREAS, YIELDS, PRODUCTION. Choice of regions Commission's remote transmission system. New product(s).
 Adaptation of the Eurostat Access, Analysis of the fol- Comments from outside the EC.
 model. low-up of information.

RESEAU S.3.5. Examination, selection Equipment for data Follow-up of the develop-
 EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR THE and harmonization of centralization. ment of RESEAU with
 MONITORING OF THE ENVIRON- data with the CORINE Public access. CORINE. Monitoring indi-
 MENT, AGRICULTURE AND programme. Systems analysis for cators. Agriculture
 URBAN DEVELOPMENT General concept of data inventory and mapping. and environment (Remote
 Feasibility study. sensing).
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WORD PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
STANDARDIZATION REQUIREMENTS	P1	Drafting of a set of information manuals on UNTDI to explain, publicize and implement it.	IDEM	IDEM
		Translation of these manuals and reference works into all the Community languages. Relations with the UN ECE, ISO, CEN-CENELEC on standardization problems.	IDEM	IDEM
			Selection of options proposed by UNTDI depending on the planned applications.	IDEM
			Establishment of a multilingual thesaurus on data exchange.	IDEM
			Dissemination of this information to interested bodies.	IDEM

WORD PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title Project No. 1986 1987 1988-93

COORDINATION OF STANDARDIZATION

P.2

Setting up of a UNTDI coordination group representing the Commission departments.

Definition of procedures for the adoption and publication of standards for syntax, data elements, messages and segments

Publication of interchange standards. Support for the implementation of data exchange applications as regards standards.

This group will be responsible for coordinating all the work on implementing UNTDI for the Commission's applications.

For each application, definition of messages, segments and data elements.

Storage of information used by CADDIA projects and projects of other organizations in a data base (CANDY)

Participation in working parties of organizations outside the Commission dealing with message standardization (ODETTE, COMPRO'S)

IDEM IDEM

IDEM IDEM

IDEM IDEM

IDEM IDEM

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title	Project No.	Year	Year
		1986	1988-93

VALIDATION OF INFRA-STRUCTURE P.3

VALIDATION TESTS P.3.1. IDEM

Tests on infrastructure components and their interconnection on Commission hardware.

Continuation of work depending on technological developments and the adoption of telecommunications and data interchange standards.

The validation tests are intended to select certain products to be used on operational sites.

IDEM

Specification of integrated tools for data exchange.

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WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title Project No. 1987 1988-93

VALIDATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE

P.3.

SUPPORT FOR PILOT PROJECTS

P.3.2

Negotiation and launching of pilot data exchange projects with the sectors concerned.

Specification of a conformance testing service for software validation in the light of international standards.

Use of conformance testing services to validate the IT infrastructure

The Member States are invited to take part in these pilot data exchange projects.

Continuation of pilot projects and gradual extension of the use of computerized data exchange.

The CADDIA central team will provide all the necessary support for those responsible for sectorial projects.

Evaluation of pilot project results and impact on IT infrastructure scenarios (see P.5.)

IDEM

METHODOLOGY

P.4.

Monitoring of all the projects subsidized by the CADDIA programme.

Application of methods to all the CADDIA projects in accordance with CSC decisions

A suitable methodology for the interconnection of computer systems will be defined and proposed to the departments concerned in the Commission.

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint Projects)

Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IT - P.5. INFRASTRUCTURE		<p>Analysis of data flows and quantification of frequencies, volumes and hourly peaks</p> <p>Identification and evaluation of protocols and services proposed or planned by manufacturers and national PTT administrations.</p> <p>Establishment of a list of computers and protocols used or planned in the Member States.</p>	<p>Evaluation of infrastructure requirements and their application in Member States.</p> <p>Relations with national PTT administrations for the use of available IT services.</p> <p>Definition of scenarios for the establishment of the infrastructure.</p>	<p>Gradual installation of the infrastructure suited to the requirements of the different sectors in accordance with an implementation schedule to be adopted by the CSC.</p> <p>IDEM</p>

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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.
OSCE/SOEC	Office Statistique des Communautés Européennes / Statistical Office of the European Communities.
DG IX-E	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)TDED	(United Nations) Trade Data Elements Directory (ISO 7372)
UN-ECE/ WP4	United Nations - Economic Commission for Europe Working Party 4
GTDI	Guidelines for Trade Data Interchange (old syntax rules)
AELE/EFTA	Association Européenne de Libre Echange / European Free Trade Association
ISO	International Standards Organisation
UNTDI	United Nations Trade Data Interchange
UNCITRAL	United Nations Council for International TRADE Legislation
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
COMPROS	Community Trade Facilitation Organisations / Organisations communautaires pour la facilitation du commerce
SITPRO	UK Trade facilitation organisation
TEDIS	Trade Electronic Data Interchange Systems
ODETTE	Organisation for Data Exchange by Tele-Transmission in Europe
CEFIC	Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique
EDIFICE	Electronic Data Interchange Forum for companies with Interest in Computing and Electronics
COST 306	COoperation in the fields of Scientific and Technical research (project no. 306 - Transport area)
DEDIST	Data Elements DIStribution in Trade (Nordic countries project)
DISH	Data Interchange for SHipping (UK project)

Telecoms

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

Customs sector / Secteur douanier

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

Statistical sector / Secteur statistiques

INS	Institut National de Statistiques
STATEL	STATistiques TELetransmission
STANORM	STATistiques NORMalisation
STRINGS	Statistical Report INtegrated Generation Service
SPEL	Sektorales Produktions und Einkommens modell der Landwirtschaft

RESEAU	Réseau Européen de Surveillance de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Urbanisation
CORINE	Projet expérimental pour la collecte, la coordination et la mise en cohérence des informations sur l'état de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles
SGML	Standard Generalised Mark-up Language
PAO/CAP	Publication Assistée par Ordinateur / Computer Assisted Publication

Agricultural sector/Secteur agricole

AMIS	Agricultural Market Intelligence System
FEOGA/EAGGF	Fonds Européen d'Orientation et de Garantie Agricole / European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
OCM	Organisations Communes de Marché
IDES	Interactive Data Entry System
PAC/CAP	Politique Agricole Commune / Common Agricultural Policy
MCE/CTM	Mécanisme Complémentaire aux Echanges / Complementary Trade Mechanism
MCM/MCA	Montants Compensatoires Monétaires / Monetary Complementary Amounts
FIS	Fast Information System
APACO	Actes Périodiques Agricoles et Comités de gestion
ARPS	Agricultural Report Production System
FBF	Feoga Budget Forecasting
AGREX	AGRicultural guarantee fund EXpenditures
SHIFT	Systems for animal Health Inspection at FronTier posts
DOCED	DOCumentation EDition
FAUDIT	Feoga AUDITing System
RICA	Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles
AGEFT	AGRicultural Electrónic Fund Transfer
FEOPAY	FEoga Orientation PAYment
FEORI	FEoga ORientation Instructions de dossiers

