OMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Supplement to euroabstracts
ISSN 0255—0806
april 1985

NEWSLETTER 39

new technologies and innovation policy

JOINT EXPORTING BY SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISES

The seminar held by the Commission of the European Communities in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 February 1985 on 'developing markets for new products and services through joint exporting by innovative SME's' was attended by about 100 participants, mostly representatives of private consultancy firms, chambers of commerce, trade associations and banks with a special interest in exporting.

The basic idea is that innovative high technology SME's find it more difficult then large firms to overcome the various problems encountered when trying to export their products (finding qualified staff, developing sales outlets and after-sales services, finding finance to set up the corresponding operations, etc.). And yet, their survival depends in many cases on their ability to sell right across Europe and preferably in the whole world. One of the ways out of their difficulties is the setting up of jointly financed and managed exporting structures. A number of firms with complementary products can thus cut down on the cost and raise the effectiveness of their exporting efforts.

Several possible methods of applying this principle were illustrated at the seminar. Two main types of approach were identified, involving respectively transnational networks of private consultants and inter-regional joint actions conducted by public or semi-public organisations such as chambers of commerce and industry. A third very effective approach involves the holding of equity by a venture capitalist in a number of enterprises active in the same sector. It is however limited to cases where the owners of the enterprises are willing to give up part of their equity.

The participants were asked to discuss the draft text of a call for proposals which the Commission could intend to issue after consultation with representatives of the Governments of the Member States. Under the terms of this call the Community would contribute financially to the operation of transnational networks of consultants committing themselves to organising joint exporting activities for innovative SME's. The objective would be to promote the creation of seven or eight such networks, each of them no doubt conceived along slightly different lines, with a view both to testing the effectiveness of the basic approach and, it is hoped, demonstrating which are the most sucessful methods.

The seminar ended with a discussion in the course of which the management procedures of the proposed demonstration project were scrutinised and clarified, leading finally to a unanimous expression of approval on the part of participants in favour of the scheme.

COLLABORATION À L'EXPORTATION ENTRE PME INNOVATRICES

La Commission des Communautés européennes a tenu à Luxembourg, les 6 et 7 mars 1985, un séminaire sur le thème «Développement du marché des produits et services nouveaux par la collaboration à l'exportation entre PME innovatrices». Cent personnes environ y ont participé, comprenant essentiellement des représentants d'entreprises privées de conseil chambres de commerce et d'industrie, d'associations professionnelles et de banques s'intéressant tout particulièrement à l'exportation.

Les petites et moyennes entreprises surmontent avec beaucoup plus de difficultés que les grandes entreprises les différents problèmes que pose l'exportation de leurs produits (recherche de personnel qualifié, développement de débouchés et de services après vente, obtention des moyens financiers que requiert l'établissement des structures nécessaires, etc.). Et pourtant, leur survie dépend souvent de la mesure dans laquelle elles sont capables de vendre leurs produits à travers l'Europe et de préférence dans le monde entier. Un moyen possible pour résoudre leurs difficultés consiste en l'établissement d'actions exportatrices financées et gérées en commun. Ainsi, un certain nombre d'entreprises dont les productions sont complémentaires peuvent réduire le coût et accroître l'efficacité de leurs efforts à l'exportation.

Ce principe peut être appliqué selon plusieurs méthodes illustrées au cours du séminaire. Deux types d'approche principaux ont pu être identifiés, comportant respectivement l'établissement de réseaux transnatio-

is Newsletter is issued by Directorate XIII — A, New Technologies and Innovation Policy, in Directorate-General "Information Market and Innovation" the Commission of the European Communities. For more information about its contents please write, **including the address label** *with all your rrespondence, to:*

ommission of the European Communities
G XIII — A
O. Box 1907 — Luxembourg (G.D.)
call (352) 4301 2918

naux de consultants privés et des actions communes inter-régionales conduites par des organismes publics ou para-publics, tels que les chambres de commerce et d'industrie. Une troisième voie efficace consiste pour un capitaliste de risque à détenir des participations dans un certain nombre d'entreprises travaillant dans le même secteur. On ne peut toutefois y recourir que lorsque les propriétaires des entreprises ne voient pas d'inconvénient à céder une partie de leurs actions.

Il a été demandé aux participants de discuter le projet de texte d'un appel à propositions que la Commission pourrait avoir l'intention de lancer après avoir consulté des représentants des gouvernements des Etats membres. L'appel à propositions prévoit que la Communauté apporterait une contribution financière au fonctionnement de réseaux transnationaux de consultants qui s'engageraient à organiser des activités communes à l'exportation pour des PME innovatrices. L'objectif serait de promouvoir la création de sept ou huit réseaux de ce genre, dont chacun relèverait probablement de conceptions légèrement différentes, en vue à la fois de vérifier la validité de l'approche fondamentale et, comme l'espère la Commission, de faire ressortir les méthodes les plus efficaces.

Le séminaire se termina par une discussion au cours de laquelle les procédures devant régir le déroulement du projet de démonstration proposé furent examinées et clarifiées, à la suite de quoi les participants exprimèrent à l'unanimité leur approbation à l'égard de ce projet.

GEMEINSAME EXPORTVERTRIEBSNETZE FÜR INNOVATIVE MITTELSTÄNDISCHE UNTERNEHMUNGEN

Die Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften veranstaltete am 6. und 7. März 1985 ein Seminar zum Thema „Entwicklung des Marktes für neue Produkte und Dienstleistungen durch Zusammenarbeit von innovativen kleinen und mittleren Unternehmungen bei der Ausfuhr." An diesem Seminar nahmen etwa 100 Vertreter aus privaten Beratungsfirmen, Handelskammern, Verbänden und Banken mit besonderem Interesse an Fragen des Exports teil.

Der Anstoß zur Veranstaltung eines solchen Seminars lag in den großen Schwierigkeiten, mit denen vor allem innovative mittelständige Unternehmungen (im Gegensatz zu Großunternehmungen) zu kämpfen haben — z. B.: bei der Suche nach qualifiziertem Personal, dem Aufbau von Vertriebsnetzen und Kundendienstsystemen, bei der Beschaffung der notwendigen Finanzmittel etc., sowie bei dem Versuch, die erstellten Produkte und Dienstleistungen zu exportieren. Indessen hängt in vielen Fällen ihr Überleben davon ab, daß sie ihre Produkte und Dienstleistungen nicht nur in ganz Europa, sondern nach Möglichkeit weltweit vermarkten können. Ein möglicher Weg aus diesen Schwierigkeiten könnte im Aufbau von Vertriebs- und Absatzwegen liegen, die gemeinsam von mehreren Unternehmungen finanziert und genutzt würden. Eine Reihe von Firmen mit sich ergänzenden Produktpaletten könnten so Kosten einsparen und ihre Exportanstrengungen effizienter gestalten.

Verschiedene mögliche Ansätze in diese Richtung wurden vorgestellt. Die beiden wichtigsten basieren auf grenzüberschreitenden Netzwerken von privaten Exportberatungsunternehmungen bzw. auf Marketing-Anstrengungen, die auf der Kooperation zwischen einzelnen Regionen beruhen und gemeinsam von öffentlichen bzw. halböffentlichen Organisationen wie Industrie- und Handelskammern durchgeführt werden. Ein dritter sehr effizienter Ansatz setzt voraus, daß eine Venture-Capital-Unternehmung Beteiligungen an einer Reihe von Unternehmungen erwirbt, die im selben Bereich tätig sind. Dies setzt allerdings voraus, daß die Eigentümer der Unternehmungen bereit sind, Beteiligungspartner aufzunehmen.

Die Konferenzteilnehmer wurden gebeten, den Entwurf eines Aufrufs zur Einreichung von Vorschlägen, den die Kommission möglicherweise zu veröffentlichen beabsichtigt, kritisch zu diskutieren. Unter den Bedingungen dieses Aufrufs würde die Gemeinschaft eine finanzielle Unterstützung für den Betrieb grenzüberschreitender Netzwerke aus Exportberatungsunternehmungen gewähren, die gemeinsame Exportstrukturen für innovative mittelständische Unternehmungen organisieren wollen. Ziel wäre es dabei, die Einrichtung von sieben bis acht solcher Netzwerke mit jeweils leicht unterschiedlichen Ausrichtungen zu fördern, um die Wirksamkeit des zugrundegelegten Ansatzes zu testen und die erfolgreichsten Methoden aufzuzeigen.

In den Abschlußdiskussionen wurde abgeklärt, wie ein derartiger Modellversuch organisiert werden sollte und ablaufen müsse. Insgesamt wurde das Vorhaben von allen Konferenzteilnehmern einhellig begrüßt.

INOVA '85

The Commission of the European Communities was represented by DG XIII-A's Exploitation of New Technologies Department at INOVA '85 (Paris, 11 - 16 March 1985) with a stand. At this stand, six newly developed products of Community research were exhibited:

Electronic pump for dangerous fluids
In order to conduct investigations into LWR (light water reactor) fuel behaviour an irradiation capsule is being developed.

As essential component of this capsule is a miniature electro-magnetic pump. It can supply water at temperatures up to 350°C and at static pressures of up to 160 bar. It is designed to survive in the particularly hostile irradiation and temperature environment of a nuclear reactor.

Rapid-action coupling device for double containment fluid transmission system
This rapid-action coupling device was developed for a radiation experiment conducted in the high-flux reactor at Petten (The Netherlands). The two halves of the coupling are connected by means of a conventional ball-bearing lock. The coupling processes of the inner and outer lines are actuated in strict sequence by mechanical blocking, thus preventing accidental opening of the inner line before the outer line is connected.

Two versions of the device have been produced: in one, some residual gas is left in the dead volume, while in the other, this dead volume is reduced to a minimum, thus making this version also suitable for fluids.

Variable speed power supply for synchronous motors
This variable speed power supply for synchronous motors enables the speed of an electric motor to be adapted continuously to the varying operating requirements. Process performance is thereby enhanced and energy is saved.

Isopipe high thermal precision heat pipe furnace
Pipe furnaces using heat pipes with controlled pressure are produced under licence from the European Commission by the furnace specialist W. C. Heraeus GmbH in Hanau, Federal Republic of Germany. Pipe

furnaces of this kind are used for heat treatment processes where reproducible absolute temperatures must be set as accurately as possible and where uniform heat distribution inside the furnace is required.

Softwear Scriba
Scriba supports flexible mail structuring. Designed to take advantage of the relational access method, Scriba can change the macro-system function (like SEND A LETTER or ARCHIVE A DOCUMENT) by simply changing the function structure as defined in the system thesaurus, or by updating the user resources such as mailing lists, archives of permanent records, automatic answer and internal mail criteria.

Mark-XIII-A flue gas desulphurization process
The Mark-XIII-A process is a new, effluent-free flue gas desulphurization process which converts bromine, water and SO_2 into sulphuric and hydrobromic acids.

The hydrobromic acid is elctrolysed and the bromine so produced is reintroduced into the system. The hydrogen is separated off and, like the sulphuric acid, could be a valuable by-product (for further details see also NL 34).

INNOVATION FROM COMMUNITY RESEARCH

The three-dimensional DOPPLER SODAR

This acoustic radar installation, with its three antennas situated next to one another on the ground, sends out a pulse of sound into the sky and then analyses the backscatter from the various atmospheric layers.

Operating continuously and with an altitude range of 1 000 m or more, the three-dimensional DOPPLER SODAR measures horizontal wind speed and direction, vertical wind speed, turbulence, the thermal structure of the atmosphere, and thus the thickness of air layers capable of diluting atmospheric pollution etc.

The DOPPLER SODAR has no moving parts. Uniquely reliable and accurate, it measures wind speed to within 0.3 m/sec and wind direction to within three degrees.

Its fields of application include meteorology, industrial pollution, airport safety, agriculture etc.

The research — funded jointly by the Commission of the European Communities, Electricité de France, the French Ministry of the Environment and ANVAR — was carried out by Société Bertin S.A..

The SODAR DOPPLER was invented by Mr. J. M. Fage, and the licensee is

Société REMTECH
2-4, avenue de l'Europe
F-78140 Vélizy
Tel. 3/946 5958, Telex 698227 F.

THE COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED SEVEN EUROPEAN RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

The Council of Ministers approved on 12 March 1985 seven European research programmes(1) which will make a vital contribution, between now and the end of the decade, to bringing about a 'European Research Action Space' and to making European Technology a fundamental feature of Europe's economic growth and its future competitiveness.

(1) Council Decisions of 12 March 1985, O. J. No. L 83 of 25. 3. 1985

The scale of this challenge can be judged by the amount of money, 1,225 billion ECUs, which has been devoted to it.

In many ways this is an encouraging step forward, for, in an environment of general budget restrictions at national level, this decision demonstrates an acceptance of the need to carry out and to finance research activities at a Community level, which, whilst they may be costly, are considered indispensable.

This decision is also confirmation of the extent to which European R&D activity is strategic in nature, by concentrating upon: high priority actions, breaking down the barriers between basic and applied research, breaking down barriers between disciplines, ensuring that there is consistency between international, community and national programmes.

The objectives of the set of programmes which have been adopted are:
1. to boost the mobility and multidisciplinarity of European researchers;
2. to improve Europe's industrial competitiveness by applying new technologies to sectors of production whether traditional or otherwise (BRITE programme) and by opening Europe up to the many applications of Biotechnology;
   This is rather in the same way that the ESPRIT programme took up the challenge in the field of information technology;
3. to improve Europe's position in the energy sector: with research into non-nuclear energy sources on the one hand and, on the other, research into the power source of the 21st century, thermonuclear fusion, which will harness an energy which is both limitless and virtually pollution free;
4. to improve the protection of the environment and of the individual through safer treatment and storage of nuclear waste products.

The adopted programmes are:

— Promotion of scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges (85 - 89)	60 million ECU
— Basic technological research and application of new technologies (BRITE) (85 - 89)	125 million ECU
— Biotechnologies (85 - 89)	55 million ECU
— Controlled thermo-nuclear fusion (85 - 89)	640 million ECU
— Non-nuclear energies (85 - 89)	175 million ECU
— Management and storage of radioactive waste (85 -89)	62 million ECU
— Radioprotection (85 - 89)	58 million ECU

Details on three of these programmes are given below:

BRITE programme (1985 - 1988): Basic Research in Industrial Technologies for Europe
The BRITE programme (1985 - 1988) will make available at least 250 million ECU, of which 125 million ECU will come from the Community budget, for Community industrial research of a precompetitive character.

This new 4-year programme — prepared like ESPRIT in close collaboration with industry — has as its principal objective to stimulate co-operation within European industry and thereby to improve its future competitiveness in certain important key technologies such as: laser technology, catalysis, particle technology and joining techniques or technologies related to decreasing wear and deterioration, new methods of in-service testing or computer-aided testing, CAD/CAM and mathematical modelling, new materials (composites, polymers,

etc.) and new production technologies applied to the manufacture of products made from flexible materials (especially textiles) etc.

As a rule, it is a requirement that every proposal for participation shall be presented on behalf of a group of partners based in at least two different Member States, with at least one of the partners being an industrial enterprise. At the request of the proposers, the Commission can help bring together several research organisations and enterprises who would like to work together across the frontiers on a subject of common interest.

As a general rule, the contribution of the Community will not exceed 50% with the remainder of the cost of every project financed by the industrial partners.

A large part of the work is likely to interest small and medium-sized enterprises. It is expected that SMEs — because of their ability to adapt rapidly to the technical development of new products and to their dynamic management — will benefit from special attention given to them during the selection of the proposals to be supported.

Non nuclear energy (1985 - 88)
This programme is, in part, a logical sequel to a programme of R&D in energy which was completed on 30th June 1983. A number of significant achievements can be cited from the many results which emerged from the previous programme, e.g. 15 photo-voltaic pilot projects (30 to 300 kw) spread throughout eight of the Community countries, or the discovery of new geothermal resources in Denmark and in Greece.

The new more broadly based programme (including nine scientific and technical sub-programmes compared to the five included in the previous programme) is characterised by concentration on two general classes of activity:
— Development of renewable energies (solar energy, energy from biomass, wind energy, geothermal energy);
— The rational use of energy (energy conservation, utilization of solid fuels, production and utilization of new energy carriers, optimization of the production and utilization of hydrocarbons, systems analysis and modelling).

This shared cost programme of research and development concentrates equally on the investigation of potential resources, the development of new technologies and the building of pilot plants with a view to subsequent demonstration and commercialisation. It involves industry, the universities and the publicly funded research centres of the Community. It gives special priority to research proposals which involve several organisations located in different Member States.

Biotechnologie (1985 - 1989)
Ce programme de 5 ans, auquel la Communauté vient d'accorder une dotation de 55 millions d'ECUs, devrait constituer pour l'Europe un atout spécifique pour faire face aux défis stratégiques de la biotechnologie, dont les enjeux sont fondamentaux pour notre avenir.

Ce nouveau programme — qui devrait avoir une incidence sur de nombreux secteurs communautaires, tant agricoles qu'industriels ou sanitaires — amplifie notablement le programme actuel de recherche et de formation en génie biomoléculaire (1982 - 1986).

Parmi les résultats prometteurs du programme initial en génie biomoléculaire peut être citée, l'opération — réalisée presque simultanément par 2 laboratoires contractants — consistant à introduire et à exprimer un gène étranger, dans une plante appartenant au groupe des monocotylédones, auquel appartiennent également toutes les céréales constituant la base de l'alimentation humaine et animale.

Dans le cadre de ses contrats de recherche et de formation, le programme prévoit:
— *d'une part, la mise en œuvre de mesures propres à améliorer l'«infrastructure de soutien» — mise en commun d'installations et «savoir-faire» — dans le domaine de la bio-informatique (organisation de banques de données, systèmes avancés de logiciels . . .) et des collections de matériels biotiques (amélioration des collections existantes de microorganismes, virus, cellules ainsi que des méthodes de conservation et de «revitalisation», etc.),*
— *d'autre part, l'intensification des recherches relevant de la «biotechnologie de base»: génie enzymatique (développement de «bio-réacteurs», enzymes et protéines . . .), génie génétique, technologie des cellules et tissus cultivés in vitro, évaluation des risques. Ce programme propose également des contrats de formation post-doctoraux (1 à 2 ans) ainsi que des bourses «pré-doctorales» d'une durée inférieure ou égale à 12 mois dans les secteurs susvisés ainsi que dans les domaines de la physiologie et de la génétique des espèces utiles à l'homme du contrôle des effets toxicologiques et de l'activité biologique des molécules.*

La participation financière de la Communauté avoisine 50% dans le cas de contrats à frais partagés, mais couvre la totalité des dépenses de formation des chercheurs (contrats de formation et bourses «pré-doctorales»).

Une attention particulière sera accordée aux propositions de recherche impliquant une participation intégrée de laboratoires publics (universités et instituts nationaux) et du milieu industriel ainsi qu'aux propositions conjointes émanant de deux ou plusieurs laboratoires situés dans des États membres différents.

En outre, le programme comporte une action complémentaire de concertation visant à une harmonisation accrue des politiques nationales et communautaire.

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, l'ensemble du programme devrait contribuer largement au transfert de technologie vers l'industrie et faciliter les collaborations transnationales.

From the Official Journal

Council Decision of 11 February 1985 adopting the 1985 work programme for the European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies: ESPRIT . . . . . .

ESPRIT 1985 WORKPLAN

0. INTRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BREAKDOWN

1. SUBPROGRAMME 1:
   ADVANCED MICROELECTRONICS
R & D areas
1.1 Submicron MOS
1.2 Submicron Bipolar
1.3 Computer Aided Design (CAD)
1.4 Compound Semiconductor Integrated Circuits
1.5 Optoelectronics
1.6 Advanced Display Technologies
1.7 (Number not used)
1.8 General Type B research Themes
1.9 Projects in support of more than one microelectronic area

2. SUBPROGRAMME 2: SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY
R & D areas
2.1 Theories, Methods and Tools
2.2 Management and Industrial aspects
2.3 Common Environment
2.4 Evaluation and demonstration projects

3. SUBPROGRAMME 3: ADVANCED INFORMATION PROCESSING
R & D areas
3.1 Knowledge engineering
3.2 External interfaces
3.3 Information and Knowledge storage
3.4 Computer Architectures
3.5 Design and System aspects
3.6 Focusing projects

4. SUBPROGRAMME 4: OFFICE SYSTEMS
R & D areas
4.1 Office Systems Science and Human factors
4.2 Advanced workstations
4.3 Communication systems
4.4 Advanced filing and retrieval systems
4.5 Integrated Office System

5. SUBPROGRAMME 5: COMPUTER INTEGRATED MANUFACTURE
R & D areas
5.0 Manufacturing Company Strategy and organisation
5.1 Integrated System Architecture
5.2 Computer Aided Design & Engineering (CAD/CAE)
5.3 Computer Aided manufacturing (CAM)
5.4 Machine Control Systems
5.5 Subsystems and Components
5.6 CIM Systems Applications

(O.J. No L 55 from 23. 2. 1985)

Commission communication concerning the non-nuclear energy research and development programme — — Invitation to submit project proposals in the following fields:

1. Solar energy
2. Energy from biomass
3. Wind energy
4. Geothermal energy
5. Energy conservation
6. Utilization of solid fuels
7. Production and utilization of new energy vectors.
8. Optimization of the production and utilization of hydrocarbons.
9. Energy systems analysis and modelling.

Persons and undertakings are requested to submit their proposal as soon as possible and not later than 15 July 1985, the postmark being accepted as the date of dispatch. The Commission reserves the right not to consider proposals submitted after this date.

Further information:
Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-general for Science, Research and Development
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels.
(O.J. No C 69 from 16. 3. 1985)

Commission communication concerning the BRITE programme (1) — Call for proposals

The Commission of the European Communities is entrusted with the task of carrying out during the period 1985 to 1988 the research and development programme BRITE (Basic Research in Industrial Technologies for Europe).

Proposals are now invited.

The technical contents and the conditions for participation were summarized in the Advance Notice for participation in BRITE (2). These remain unchanged. Fuller information and the forms for submission of proposals are to be found in the Information Package referred to in the Advance Notice.

The Closing date for the submission of proposals as given in the Advance Notice is postponed to 5 p. m. on 15 May 1985.

Further information:
Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-general for Science, Research and Development
Rue de la Loi 200
B- 1049 Brussels.
(O.J. No C 66 from 14. 3. 1985)

Du Journal Officiel

Décision du Conseil, du 11 février 1985, adoptant le programme de travail de l'année 1985 pour le programme stratégique européen de recherche et de développement relatif aux technologies de l'information (ESPRIT)

PLAN DE TRAVAIL ESPRIT 1985

0. INTRODUCTION ET RÉPARTITION GÉNÉRALE DES RESSOURCES

1. SOUS-PROGRAMME 1: MICRO-ÉLECTRONIQUE DE POINTE
Secteurs de R & D
1.1 MOS submicroniques
1.2 Procédé bipolaire submicronique
1.3 Conception aidée par ordinateur (CAO)
1.4 Composés semi-conducteurs et circuits intégrés
1.5 Optoélectronique
1.6 Technologies évoluées des affichages
1.7 (Numérotation non utilisée)
1.8 Thèmes de recherche généraux de type B
1.9 Projets à l'appui de plusieurs secteurs de la microélectronique

2. SOUS-PROGRAMME 2: TECHNOLOGIE DU LOGICIEL
Secteurs de R & D
2.1 Théories, méthodes et outils
2.2 Aspects industriels et de gestion
2.3 Environnement commun
2.4 Projets d'évaluation et de démonstration

3. SOUS-PROGRAMME 3: TRAITEMENT AVANCÉ DE L'INFORMATION
Secteurs de R & D
3.1 Génie de la connaissance
3.2 Interfaces externes
3.3 Stockage de l'information et de la connaissance
3.4 Architectures d'ordinateurs
3.5 Aspects de la conception et des systèmes
3.6 Projets de focalisation

4. SOUS-PROGRAMME 4: SYSTÈMES BUREAUTIQUES
Secteurs de R & D
4.1 Science des systèmes bureautiques et facteurs humains
4.2 Postes de travail avancés
4.3 Systèmes de communication

(1) Council Decision of 12 March 1985.
(2) OJ No C 27, 29. 1. 1985, p. 2.

4.4 Systèmes d'archivage et de recherche avancés
4.5 Système bureautique intégré

5. SOUS-PROGRAMME 5: PRODUCTION INTÉGRÉE PAR ORDINATEUR
Secteurs de R & D
5.0 Stratégie et organisation de l'industries manufacturière
5.1 Architecture des systèmes intégrés
5.2 Conception aidée par ordinateur (CAO) et Ingénierie aidée par ordinateur (IAO)
5.3 Production assistée par ordinateur (PAO)
5.4 Systèmes de commande des machines
5.5 Sous-systèmes et composants
5.6 Applications des systèmes de PIO

(J.O. No L 55 du 23. 2. 1985)

Communication de la Commission relative au programme de recherche et de développement dans le domaine de l'énergie non nucléaire.

— Invitation à soumettre des propositions de projets dans les domaines suivants:

1. Énergie solaire
2. Énergie de la biomasse
3. Énergie éolienne
4. Énergie géothermique
5. Économies d'énergie
6. Utilisation de Combustibles solides
7. Production et utilisation de nouveaux vecteurs énergétiques
8. Optimisation de la production et de l'utilisation des hydrocarbures
9. Analyse de systèmes énergétiques et modélisation

Les personnes et organismes concernés sont priés de soumettre leurs propositions le plus rapidement possible et, au plus tard le 15 juillet 1985, le cachet de la poste faisant foi. La Commission se réserve le droit de ne pas prendre en considération des propositions soumises après cette date.

Pour plus d'informations:
Commission des Communautés européennes,
Direction générale Science, Recherche et Développement
Rue de la Loi, 200
B-1049 Bruxelles
(J.O. No C 69 du 16. 3. 1985)

Communication de la Commission au sujet du programme BRITE (1) — Appel de propositions

La Commission des Communautés européennes est chargée d'exécuter au cours de la période 1985-1988 le programme de recherche et de développement BRITE (recherche de base sur les technologies industrielles pour l'Europe).

Elle lance maintenant un appel de propositions.

Le contenu technique et les conditions de participation qui ont fait l'objet d'un avis préliminaire concernant la participation au programme BRITE (2) restent inchangés. De plus amples informations et les formulaires de soumission se trouvent dans le dossier d'information dont fait état l'avis préliminaire.

La date de clôture des soumissions indiquée dans l'avis préliminaire est reportée au 15 mai 1985 à 17 heures.

Pour plus d'informations:
Commission des Communautés européennes,
Direction générale Science, Recherche et Développement
Rue de la Loi, 200
B-1049 Bruxelles.
(J.O. No C 66 du 14. 3. 1985)

Aus dem Amtsblatt

Beschluß des Rates vom 11. Februar 1985 zur Annahme des Arbeitsprogramms 1985 des Europäischen Strategischen Programms für Forschung und Entwicklung auf dem Gebiet der Informationstechnologien: ESPRIT

ARBEITSPLAN ESPRIT 1985

0. EINLEITUNG UND AUFSCHLÜSSELUNG DER MITTEL

1. TEILPROGRAMM 1: FORTGESCHRITTENE MIKROELEKTRONIK
FuE-Bereiche
1.1 MOS im Submikrometerbereich
1.2 Bipolartechnologie im Submikrometerbereich
1.3 Rechnergestütztes Entwerfen (CAD)
1.4 Integrierte Schaltkreise in Verbindungshalbleitern
1.5 Optoelektronik
1.6 Fortschrittliche Bildschirm-Technologien
1.7 (Nummer nicht benutzt)
1.8 Allgemeine Forschungsthemen des Typs B
1.9 Vorhaben zur Unterstützung von mehr als einem Bereich der Mikroelektronik

2. TEILPROGRAMM 2: SOFTWARETECHNOLOGIE
FuE Bereiche
2.1 Theorien, Methoden und Werkzeuge
2.2 Management- und industrielle Aspekte
2.3 Gemeinsame Umgebung
2.4 Auswertungs- und Demonstrationsvorhaben

3. TEILPROGRAMM 3: FORTGESCHRITTENE INFORMATIONSVERARBEITUNG
FuE-Bereiche
3.1 Wissenstechnik (knowledge engineering)
3.2 Externe Schnittstellen
3.3 Informations- und Wissensspeicherung
3.4 Rechnerarchitekturen
3.5 Entwurfs- und Systemaspekte
3.6 Orientierungsvorhaben

4. TEILPROGRAMM 4: BÜROSYSTEME
FuE-Bereiche
4.1 Wissenschaft der Bürosysteme und menschliche Faktoren
4.2 Fortgeschrittene Arbeitsstationen
4.3 Kommunikationssysteme
4.4 Fortgeschrittene Informationsablage- und -abrufsysteme
4.5 Integrierte Bürosysteme

5. TEILPROGRAMM 5: COMPUTERINTEGRIERTE FERTIGUNG (CIM)
FuE-Bereiche
5.0 Strategie und Organisation der Fertigungsbetriebe
5.1 Integrierte Systemarchitektur
5.2 Rechnergestütztes Entwerfen und Konstruieren (CAD/CAE)
5.3 Rechnergestützte Fertigung (CAM)
5.4 Machinenkontrollsysteme
5.5 Teilsysteme und Komponenten
5.6 CIM-Systemanwendungen

(ABl. der EG Nr. L 55 vom 23. 2. 1985)

---

(1) Décision du Conseil du 12 mars 1985.
(2) JO n° C 27 du 29. 1. 1985, p. 2.

Mitteilung der Kommission zum Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprogramm auf dem Gebiet der nichtnuklearen Energie —

— Aufforderung zur Einreichung von Vorschlägen für Vorhaben in den folgenden Bereichen:

1. *Sonnenenergie*
2. *Energie und Biomasse*
3. *Windenergie*
4. *Geothermische Energie*
5. *Energieeinsparung*
6. *Nutzung fester Brennstoffe*
7. *Produktion und Nutzung neuer Energieträger*
8. *Optimierung der Erzeugung und Verwendung von Kohlewasserstoffen*
9. *Energiesystemanalyse und -modelle*

Die Personen und Unternehmen werden gebeten, ihre Vorschläge so rasch wie möglich, spätestens aber bis zum 15. Juli 1985, einzureichen; maßgebend ist das Datum des Poststempels. Die Kommission behält sich das Recht vor, nach diesem Datum eingegangene Vorschläge nicht zu bearbeiten.

Weitere Auskünfte:
Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Generaldirektion Wissenschaft, Forschung und Entwicklung,
rue de la Loi 200,
B-1049 Brüssel.
(Abl. der EG Nr. C 69 vom 16. 3. 1985)

Mitteilung der Kommission über das Programm BRITE (1) **—**
— Aufforderung zur Einreichnung von Vorschlägen

Die Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften ist damit beauftragt, im Zeitraum 1985-1988 das Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprogramm BRITE (Grundlagenforschung auf dem Gebiet der industriellen Technologien für Europa) durchzuführen.

Um die Einreichung von Vorschlägen wird jetzt gebeten.

Der technische Inhalt und die Teilnahmebedingungen wurden in der Vorabmitteilung für die Teilnahme an BRITE zusammengefaßt (2). Sie bleiben unverändert. Umfassendere Informationen und die Formblätter für die Einreichung der Vorschläge sind in dem in der Vorabmitteilung erwähnten Informationspaket enthalten.

Der in der Vorabmitteilung genannte Einsendeschluß für die Einreichung von Vorschlägen wird auf den 15. Mai 1985 um 17.00 Uhr verschoben.

Weitere Auskünfte:
Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Generaldirektion: Wissenschaft, Forschung und Entwicklung
Rue de la Loi 200,
B-1049 Brüssel.
(ABl. der EG Nr. C 66 vom 14. 3. 1985)

(1) *Entscheidung des Rates vom 12. März 1985.*
(2) *ABl. Nr. C 27 vom 29. 1. 1985, S. 2.*

Della Gazzetta Ufficiale

Decisione del Consiglio, dell'11 febbraio 1985, che adotta il programma di lavoro 1985 per il Programma strategico europeo di ricerca e sviluppo sulle tecnologie dell'informazione: ESPRIT 1985

PIANO DI LAVORO ESPRIT 1985

0. INTRODUZIONE E RIPARTIZIONE DELLE RISORSE

1. SOTTOPROGRAMMA 1: MICROELETTRONICA AVANZATA
SETTORI R & S
1.1 MOS submicronici
1.2 Bipolari submicronici
1.3 CAD
1.4 Semiconduttori compound e circuiti integrati
1.5 Optoelettronica
1.6 Tecnologie avanzate di visualizzazione
1.7 (Numero non attribuito)
1.8 Argomenti generali di ricerca di tipo B
1.9 Progetti di supporto alle ricerche per più di un settore

2. SOTTOPROGRAMMA 2: TECNOLOGIA DEL SOFTWARE
SETTORI R & S
2.1 Teorie, metodi e strumenti
2.2 Aspetti gestionali e industriali
2.3 Ambiente comune
2.4 Progetti dimostrativi e di valutazione

3. SOTTOPROGRAMMA 3: TECNICHE AVANZATE DI TRATTAMENTO DELLE INFORMAZIONI
SETTORI R & S
3.1 Ingegneria della conoscenza
3.2 Interfacce con l'ambiente esterno
3.3 Memorizzazione delle informazioni e delle conoscenze
3.4 Architetture di elaboratori
3.5 Aspetti della progettazione e dei sistemi
3.6 Progetti di accentramento

4. SOTTOPROGRAMMA 4: SISTEMI PER UFFICI
SETTORI R & S
4.1 Scienza dei sistemi per uffici e fattori umani
4.2 Stazioni di lavoro di tipo avanzato
4.3 Sistemi di comunicazione
4.4 Sistemi avanzati di archiviazione e ricerca
4.5 Sistemi integrati per uffici

5. SOTTOPROGRAMMA 5: SISTEMI PER L'AUTOMAZIONE DELLA FABBRICA
SETTORI R & S
5.1 Architetture integrate di sistemi
5.2 CAD/CAE
5.3 Produzione assistita dal calcolatore (CAM)
5.4 Sistemi flessibili di produzione
5.5 Sottosistemi e componenti
5.6 Applicazioni di sistemi CIM

(G.U. N. L 55 del 23. 2. 1985)

Comunicazione della Commissione concernente il programma di ricerca e di sviluppo nel settore dell'energia non nucleare —

— Invito a presentare proposte di progetto nei campi seguenti:

1. Energia solare
2. Energia da biomassa
3. Energia eolica
4. Energia geotermica

5. Risparmio di energia
6. Utilizzazione di combustibili solidi
7. Produzione ed utilizzazione di nuovi vettori energetici
8. Ottimizzazione della produzione ed utilizzazione degli idrocarburi
9. Analisi dei sistemi e modelli energetici

Le persone e le imprese debbono presentare le loro proposte il più presto possibile e non oltre il 15 luglio 1985; la data del timbro postale ne farà fede. La Commissione si riserva il diritto di non esaminare le proposte pervenute dopo tale data.

Informazione ulteriore:
Commissione delle Comunità europee, Direzione generale Affari scientifici, ricerca e sviluppo
rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles.
(G.U. N. C 69 del 16. 3. 1985)

Comunicazione della Commissione sul programme BRITE (1) — Invito a presentare proposte

La Commissione delle Comunità europee ha il compito di realizzare durante il periodo 1985-1988 il programma di ricerca e sviluppo BRITE (Basic Research in Industrial Technologies for Europe).

È ora aperto l'invito a presentare proposte.

Gli aspetti tecnici e le condizioni di partecipazione sono già state esposte nella nota preliminare relativa alla partecipazione al programma BRITE (2) e rimangono immutate. Maggiori informazioni, e i formulari per la presentazione delle proposte, sono disponibili in un fascicolo informativo citato nella nota preliminare di cui sopra.

La data ultima per la presentazione delle proposte, indicata nella nota preliminare, è posposta alle ore 17 del 15 maggio 1985.

Informazione ulteriore:
Commissione delle Comunità europee, Direzione generale Affari scientifici, ricerca e sviluppo
rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles.
(G.U. N. C 66 del 14. 3. 1985)

Postponed Mark-XIII-A Deadline

This communication is also published, in all Community languages, in the O. J. Nr. C 78 of 26. 3. 1985.

The closing date mentioned in section 4 of the call for proposals for the construction and operation of a pilot plant for flue gas desulphurization based on the Community's Mark-XIII-A process, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities on 28. 11. 84 (C317/2-3) and 30. 11. 84 (S231/33-34), has now been fixed as 31st May 1985. The call for proposals is otherwise unchanged. (For further information see NL 34).

(1) Decisione del Consiglio del 12 marzo 1985.
(2) GU n. C 27 del 29. 1. 1985, pag. 2.

CALENDAR

1) 6th EC Conference 'Photovoltaic: Solar Energy'
London, 15-17 April 1985
Contact person: Mr W. PALZ, CEC, Brussels
tel. (02) 2356 922

2) 2nd EC Conference 'Radioactive Waste Disposal and Management'
Luxembourg, 22-26 April 1985
Contact person: Mr R. SIMON, CEC, Brussels
tel. (02) 2356 623

3) EC Seminar 'A European Strategy for Technological Fairs'
Luxembourg, 29-30 April 1985
Contact person: Mr R. RAPPARINI, CEC,
Luxembourg, tel. (352) 4301 2780

4) International Seminar 'Electronics and Traffic on Major Roads'
Paris, 4-5 Juni 1985
Contact: 19, rue de Franqueville
75775 Paris Cédex 16

5) 8th International Conference 'Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology — SMIRT
Brussels, 19-23 August 1985
Contact person: Mr J. M. GIBB, CEC, Luxembourg,
tel. (352) 4301 2918

6) Colloque Européen sur l'innovation et le transfert technologique 'AGIR 85' (Action for the Growth of Innovation and Research)
Lille, 4 au 6 septembre 1985
Contact person: Mr F. WALLART, Cité Scientifique
F-58655 Villeneuve d'Ascq, tél. (020) 470062

7) EC European Textile Research Symposium, Competitivity through Innovation
Luxembourg, 18-19 septembre 1985
Contact person: Miss J. CANDRIES,
COMITEXTIL, 24, rue Montoyer, B-1040 Bruxelles

8) International Symposium on Coupled Processes Affecting the Performance of a Nuclear Waste Repository
Berkeley, California,
September, 18-20, 1985
Contact person: Dr. C. T. TANG, Lawrence Berkely Laboratory, University of California Berkeley, California, 94720, USA tel. (415) 486 5782

9) Séminaire: L'informatique juridique dans votre bureau
Bruxelles, Septembre, 23-27, 1985
Contact person: Mrs H. BAUER-BERNET,
ULB, Secrétariat, »Info-doc« C. P., 50, ave. Franklin-D. Roosevelt, B-1050 Bruxelles, tel. (02) 235 7618

10) Conference 'Ergonomics in the ECSC Industries (1980-1985)'
Luxembourg, 28-30 October 1985
Contact person: Dr. J. G. Fox, CEC, Luxembourg
tel. (352) 4301 2783

11) International Seminar, 'The Dual Trolleybus'
Brussels, 5-6 November 1985
Contact: SDR ASSOCIATED, Rue Villain XIII, 17a,
B-1050 Brussels, tel. (02) 647 87 80-647 35 26

12) NOVOTECH, 3rd European Forum of Operators of the Transfer of Technology
Lyon, 19-22 November 1985
Contact person: Mr. A. CARRISSIMOUX, Brussels,
tel. (02) 478 48 60

13) Information Symposium 'New Methods and Techniques of Coal Winning in the Coal Mines of the European Community
Luxembourg, 23-25 April 1986
Contact person: Mr F. W. KINDERMANN, CEC
tel. (02) 2354 394