

European Communities

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

1983-1984

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18 November 1983

DOCUMENT 1-1002/83

REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Budgetary Control

on the budgetary control aspects of decentralized  
agencies, autonomous organs and satellite bodies  
of the EC together with other recipients of  
subsidies

Rapporteur: Mr Edward KELLETT-BOWMAN

OR. EN

PE 85.929/fin.

English Edition



By letter of 6 April 1982 the Committee on Budgetary Control was authorized to draw up a report on the budgetary control aspects of decentralized agencies, autonomous organs and satellite bodies of the EC together with other recipients of subsidies.

At its meeting of 2 November 1982 the Committee on Budgetary Control confirmed the appointment of Mr Kellett-Bowman as rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 26/27/28 September and 3/4 November 1983. At the latter meeting the committee adopted the motion for a resolution unanimously.

The following took part in the vote: Mr Aigner, chairman; Mr Treacy, vice-chairman; Mrs Boserup, vice-chairman; Mr Kellett-Bowman, rapporteur; Mr Gabert; Mr Irmer; Mr Jürgens; Mr Key; Mr Mart; Mr Patterson; Mr Saby and Mr Konrad Schön.

The report was tabled on 7 November 1983.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
A MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION	5
B EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	7
ANNEX I	16
ANNEX II	18
ANNEX III	22

The Committee on Budgetary Control hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the budgetary control aspects of decentralized agencies, autonomous organs and satellite bodies of the EC together with other recipients of subsidies

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgetary Control (Doc. 1-1002/83),
- A. stressing the importance of ensuring that all sectors of the budget undergo political scrutiny and control,
- B. appreciating the advantages that accrue from the operation of decentralised sections of responsibility and of services with a degree of autonomy which enables them to foster a sense of enhanced responsibility and managerial initiative,
- C. noting the need for attention to cost-effectiveness in the use of budgetary appropriations,
- D. insisting that duplication of effort or of services should be avoided and that there should be a clear and transparent presentation of expenditure,

Need for autonomous services

1. Reiterates its belief that the complicated rôle of the Community entails, of necessity, the setting up of a number of specialized agencies and the granting of a degree of autonomy to certain administrative units; such bodies should be the subject of close watch and the justification for their continued existence should be reviewed from time to time<sup>1</sup>;

Financial Regulation to apply

2. Considers that the provisions of the Financial Regulation<sup>2</sup> should apply to them and that any specific derogations should be strictly limited;

Strict criteria

3. Expects that sound value for the Community outlay involved is assured by applying strict criteria to assessing management standards;

<sup>1</sup> OJ No. L 180, 14.7.80, page 24, para. 56

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. L 356, 31.12.77, page 1

#### Role of the Court of Auditors

4. Observes that the work of the Court of Auditors in relation to the activities of these various bodies has brought certain shortcomings to light, has resulted in reinforcing the positive effects of political control and has been of major assistance to Parliament; therefore, the Court of Auditors must have access to all relevant records of recipients of Community subsidies and funds;

#### Improvements in management

5. Notes the improvements that have been made in the management of the various satellites, over recent years, in relation to accounting generally, staff deployment, inventory control, effectiveness and general coordination, following on resolutions adopted by this House;

#### Budgetary transparency

6. Believes that the criterion of budgetary transparency is well served in the individual presentation of the funds required for the various satellites; considers, however, that zero-based budgeting techniques should be applied, wherever possible, to these bodies and their raison d'être should be examined at regular intervals;

#### The Statistical Office

7. Considers that there should be separate provision in the budget for the Statistical Office, because it provides services for all institutions and Member States and its individualized budget presentation would also add to clarity;

#### The European Foundation

8. Notes that the European Foundation is currently being established in Paris and requests that the lessons learned from the control of existing satellites be taken into account when setting up its procedures;

#### Subsidies

9. Notes the subsidies paid to a large number of recipients and looks to the Commission and the Court of Auditors to make the appropriate checks on these subventions;

#### Advisory, consultative and management committees and groups of experts

10. Recalls its separate enquiries into the 650 committees and groups of experts and will consider the final report in the near future.

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11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the committee's report to the Commission, Council and Court of Auditors.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTBackground

1. The work of the Committee on Budgetary Control entails supervision of the financial and budgetary policy measures aimed at implementing Community policies; it involves monitoring the use of appropriations in the budget of the Community institutions, including the EAGGF, the Social Fund, the ERDF and the EDG.<sup>1</sup>

2. So as to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective way possible, the Committee has developed a system of specialisation of its members by dividing responsibility for the budget into twelve sectors. Your rapporteur was assigned responsibility for the sector which is described as

'decentralised agencies, autonomous organisations  
and satellite bodies of the EC'.

Nature of the sector

3. This sector has been accepted as covering a wide range of disparate bodies which are financed out of Community funds. These range from the Office for Official Publications which is wholly financed through the budget to the Joint European Torus<sup>2</sup> project at Culham which gets 80% of its funds from the Community budget.

4. Some of the bodies concerned operate fully within the Commission itself - e.g. the Data-Processing Centre or the Statistics Office (SDEC). Such bodies carry out highly-specialised tasks of a cohesive nature so that they can best be controlled in isolation from the totality of the Commission's services. Political audit and supervision can be facilitated by scrutinising these sections of the Commission on a discrete basis.

5. There are other bodies which are fully decentralised - e.g. the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which is situated in Dublin and the Centre for the Development of Vocational Training which is situated in Berlin. These two satellites were

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1 Application of Rule 91 of the Rules of Procedure of the EP

2 JET

assigned specific roles and were set up following initiatives taken more than a decade ago which were designed to highlight the social aspect of the European Community's activities. These satellites are readily controlled because of their geographic decentralisation and their separate budgets.

6. Quite apart from the categories of satellites outlined in the preceding paragraphs, there are other bodies in the European constellation in which all the Member states participate. However, they are quite independent of the other institutions, they are not financed through the Community budget, their accounts are not audited by the Community Court of Auditors, and they are not subject to the political control of the European Parliament. Relevant instances are the European Investment Bank and the Patents Office.

7. Your rapporteur has examined several of these various satellites, individually, in the course of the work of the Committee over the past four years.<sup>1</sup> The present text endeavours to review these bodies comprehensively in a uniform manner so as to lay down standard criteria in relation to their political audit and control.

#### Responsibilities of other committees

8. Because of their specific mandates, several committees of Parliament - other than the Committee on Budgetary Control - are interested in the activities of the satellites. For instance, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection follow the activities of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport takes an interest in the European Schools, and the Committee on Energy and Research follows the activities of the Joint Research Centre.

#### Rôle of the Committee on Budgetary Control

9. Whereas other committees are concerned about the way in which these satellites cope with their specific policy tasks, the Committee on Budgetary Control views their activities from the political audit aspect. This

<sup>1</sup> Docs: 1-726/79; 1-283/80; 1-344/80; 1-59/81; 1-66/81- 1-251/81  
1-345/81; 1-350/81; 1-32/82; 1-33/82; 1-425/82  
1-666/82; 1-70/83 and 1-96/83

Committee looks at the expenditure of these various decentralised bodies and autonomous agencies<sup>1</sup> and, in so doing, applies a certain number of criteria. These include:

- has expenditure been incurred as intended by the budgetary authority?
- have there been irregular procedures and infringements of proper accounting methods and, if so, how can these be set right?
- is there evidence of inefficiency, extravagance or waste in the use of Community funds?
- are management standards and results satisfactory?
- have cost-effectiveness (or similar) techniques been applied and with what results?
- has a zero-based budgetary technique been applied?

#### Certain shortcomings

10. In view of the reports footnoted at paragraph 7 above, it is not necessary to go into the details of the various problems discovered when scrutinising these bodies. However, for indicative purposes, the following is a selected list of problems that were noted.

- in the case of the Joint Research Centre establishment at Ispra,<sup>2</sup> it was found that:
  - (i) there was an absence of an effective inventory system;
  - (ii) the record of disposal of movable property left something to be desired;
  - (iii) the system of transfers between budget lines was used in a way that concealed delays in achieving results and also concealed details of expenditure from the budgetary authority;
  - (iv) there was need for greater staff mobility;
  - (v) a modern checking system for site security was needed;
  - (vi) the transport fleet appeared to be excessive;
  - (vii) the construction of a building take place without appropriate budgetary approval;

<sup>1</sup> For a list of the satellites together with particulars of the appropriations available to them - see Annex I and Annex III

<sup>2</sup> See OJ No. C172, 13.7.81, page 90

- in the case of the European Schools,<sup>1</sup> it was noted that:
  - (i) there were shortcomings of an accounting and procedural nature;
  - (ii) there were delays in the recovery of overpayments and of sums paid out in error;
  - (iii) the salary system was over elaborate and required to be simplified;
  - (iv) there was need for an experienced qualified accountant to prepare the detailed procedures, to be observed by all the schools, for implementation of the budget, and for executing and recording financial transactions and compiling accounts.
  
- in the case of the Data-Processing Centre,<sup>2</sup> it was found that:
  - (i) there was a need for thoroughgoing periodic reviews of existing programmes so as to verify that there was a continuing justification for them;
  - (ii) offers for tender were desirable so as to ensure that the most economic solutions were found;
  - (iii) greater clarity and transparency in the budget presentation were considered essential.
  
- in the case of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions,<sup>3</sup> it was considered that:
  - (i) there was a need for closer involvement of the Foundation in the formulation of Community policy;
  - (ii) there was also need for closer involvement of the Foundation with the specialised committees of Parliament;
  - (iii) increased revenue from the lettings of the conference facilities was feasible;
  - (iv) the need for unanimity before the publication of expensive studies should be dispensed with, recourse being had, if necessary, to the publication of supplementary reports setting out minority views.

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 1 See OJ no. C234, 14.9.81, page 107

2 See OJ no. C197, 4.8.80, page 79

3 See OJ no. L180, 14.7.80, page 15 and OJ no. L342, 28.11.81, page 6

- in the case of the Office for Official Publications,<sup>1</sup> Parliament:
- (i) called on all the institutions to cooperate fully so as to secure economies in the use of equipment, personnel and appropriations;
  - (ii) insisted on a joint inter-institutional approach so as to minimise costs and avoid duplication of plant and equipment;
  - (iii) urged that as much as possible of the printing etc. work be farmed out so as to reduce costs;
  - (iv) demanded that the quantity of paper used and the size of stocks be cut back as much as possible;
  - (v) asked that greater attention be paid to increasing sales of publications and documents, particularly as the marketability of such texts is often an indication of (a) their relevance and (b) the justification for their publication.

A further report on Community reprographics (including this Office) is in preparation.

11. The preceding points indicate the nature of the preoccupations of the Committee on Budgetary Control in regard to this sector. These preoccupations related to sound management being required, efficiency of operations being sought, inter-institutional cooperation being insisted on and, generally, the desirability of a more businesslike approach being adopted.

#### Satisfactory follow-up

12. In its work in relation to this sector, the Committee on Budgetary Control has enjoyed the fullest assistance from the Court of Auditors. Further, its efforts to secure greater efficiency have been largely successful - if for no other reason than that the managers concerned are aware that, if there were no follow-up to sound recommendations, appropriations would surely be cut back by way of budgetary amendments. In checking on the follow-up, the Court of Auditors has been most helpful. There has also been an osmosis-effect whereby other services have taken up the recommendations addressed to their fellow satellites.

The rapporteur is convinced that separate delineation of certain services makes control more effective than would be the case if they were fully embedded in the Commission bureaucracy - moreover, the separate nature of some services helps to foster a spirit of enhanced responsibility and managerial initiative.

<sup>1</sup> OJ no. C292, 8.11.82, page 94

### Satellites not yet closely examined

13. It is apparent from the preceding paragraphs that the satellites examined, so far, by Parliament have been those which gave rise to problems or those which involved significant amounts of expenditure.

Certain other satellites - JET, Euratom Supply Agency etc are the subject of reports from the Court of Auditors but have not yet been the subject of a separate report by the Committee on Budgetary Control. They are, however, examined by the Committee in the general context of the preparation of the annual discharge decision.

14. Problems in relation to the Euratom Supply Agency arise from the fact that its future appears to be uncertain.<sup>1</sup> One issue has been the question of the use of the Agency's paid-up capital which, in the view of the Court of Auditors, is not being employed for the purpose for which it was subscribed. An earlier problem - that of direct confirmation of bank balances by the Court of Auditors - has now been solved.

15. The European Trade Union Institute and the Youth Forum, both of which depend on the Commission for subsidy, were set up without any working capital. An examination of their accounts by the Court of Auditors revealed that expenditure presented as justifying the subventions received included charges for the setting up of provisions and reserves.<sup>2</sup> The growing subvention to the University Institute in Florence and its unusual auditing arrangements merit closer examination by the Committee.

16. In general, other minor satellites are, in any event, subject to supervision by the Commission, as well as to control by the Court of Auditors and by the Committee on Budgetary Control; these have not given rise to major observations. In the case of JET, specified difficulties that were noted earlier by the Court of Auditors have largely been resolved.

### Organisations which receive grants

17. Apart from the satellites, the decentralised organs and autonomous bodies, a whole series of organisations, institutions and movements receive grants from the Commission part of the EC budget. Details of these grants for the 1982 financial year are set out in annex II. It is evident from the list that the majority of these grants are of relatively minor importance. On the other hand, a few of the organisations receive annual grants of an amount which is close to that of the sums involved for the smaller satellites.

<sup>1</sup> OJ no. C344, 31.12.82, page 107  
<sup>2</sup> OJ no. C344, 31.12.81, page 139

It is evident that the receipt of these grants should involve the submission by the organisation in question to the Commission of evidence of sound financial management, together with the transmission of its annual financial statement. Control should be stricter when the grant from the budget of the Community is equal to one-third or more of all the receipts of the subsidised body. For this, identification in the budget together with receipt of their financial accounts by the controlling bodies of the Community should be the rule.

The Economic and Social Committee; advisory, consultative and other committees

18. It is not always easy to clearly draw the line between some of the satellites and certain consultative organs of the Community. So, for example, the Youth Forum and the European Trade Union Institute are involved in the consultation of relevant social groups - in these cases, young people and trade unions. Where it is necessary to associate such social groups more closely with advisory and consultative activities, the question should be raised in a systematic way as to whether this activity is not to some extent a substitution for, or parallel to, the activity of the Economic and Social Committee which has been envisaged as representing the different categories of the economic and social life of the Community under the Treaties; the question should also be asked as to what extent the activity in question could be integrated with the Economic and Social Committee's work.

19. Management, advisory and consultative committees, as well as ad hoc groups of experts,<sup>1</sup> are the subject of a separate report prepared by the Committee on Budgetary Control (Mrs. Boserup's report, Doc. 1-446/83).

Criteria to apply

20. It is not a matter for the Committee on Budgetary Control to decide, in each case, on what particular form certain Community activities should take. Nevertheless, it is within the competence of the Committee on Budgetary Control to put forward criteria for financial management and control which ought to apply, especially in cases where it has been found necessary to carry out these activities by way of a more or less autonomous organisation instead of having the work done directly through the services of the Commission.

21. In the case of individual satellites, the power of political sanction available to the budgetary authority cannot be used with the same effectiveness as it can be in relation to the Commission. Some of the satellites can be arrived at only through the intermediary of the Commission. Of course, the budgetary authority has available to it the possibility of reducing the level of appropriations, but this instrument loses some of its effectiveness because, if used, it affects the basis of the activity financed whereas what one wishes to influence is the authority responsible for the direct implementation of appropriations. These considerations imply that in the case of satellites, the control and regulation framework must be so developed as to ensure that there is conformity between the real activities of the satellites and those intended by the budgetary authority.

22. The following criteria should apply:-

- It is necessary to ensure that any separate financial regulation that exists should be in conformity with that which applies to the general budget. (This is envisaged in an amendment put forward by the Committee on Budgets to the proposal modifying the Financial Regulation, the Simonnet report, Doc 1-434/83.)

- Recourse should be had to the tendering system for the implementation of works and services, printing, translation etc. However, so as to avoid smaller satellites carrying out translation or printing work outside whilst at the same time there are services in the Community institutions capable of taking on the work and having under-employed staff at certain periods, the institutions should be able to participate in responses to such calls for tender, but such responses to calls for tender should be based on real costs (i.e. not marginal costs against invoiced costs).

- At regular intervals, the role of - and the justification for - satellites<sup>1</sup> should be examined. This is necessary since their autonomy and their legal structure risk conferring on their staff and their envisaged tasks a degree of immobility which is far greater than that existing within the services of the Commission.

- The zero-based budgeting system should be applied. Examination of the raison d'être of the satellites should be an occasion for applying a fundamental checking system.

- Where the Community provides grants of more than one-third of the budgetary resources of the subsidised body, financed out of Articles A290, A291, A292 or A299 (part of), specific identification in the budget and the appropriate organisation of accounts should be considered. The Court of Auditors should have access to all such accounts.

#### The Statistics Office viewed as a Community satellite

23. It has been shown above that an activity which is specific and homogenous lends itself to the establishment of an organisation which is more or less autonomous. This facilitates budgetary transparency because the general appropriations for personnel, and for operations are then allocated to a specific function. Furthermore, management responsibility is enhanced. If the activities are of an inter-institutional nature, or if they provide services for outside users, additional reasons exist for envisaging the setting-up of a structure which can have more autonomy than that of a service within the Commission.

24. It is the view of the rapporteur that these conditions are fulfilled in the case of the Statistics Office. Even although it is quite evident within the Commission's organigram, the Statistics Office does not have a clear position within the budget framework. It might be useful for the Commission to present, taking account of the unicity which the budget ought to retain, a concept which would highlight the Statistics Office as a specific entity within the budget.

#### Concluding remarks

25. The appropriations provided for satellites etc.<sup>1</sup> are equivalent to one-third of the funds for the European Regional Development Fund,<sup>2</sup> or about double the budget of the European Parliament; hence, close scrutiny - which has borne results - is warranted. In the case of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions and the Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, an opinion<sup>3</sup> for a restructuring has been transmitted to the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection. When the present revision of the Financial Regulation is completed, the financial provisions applying to the various satellites will be appropriately adjusted.

1 409 MECU in the 1983 budget  
2 1,259 MECU in the 1983 budget  
3 PE 82.843

Evolution of the appropriations (1) of decentralised agencies, autonomous organisations and satellite bodies in 1982

Budget line (in Commission section of budget)	Heading	1 Appropriations in initial budget	2 Final <u>appropriations (2)</u>	3 Appropriations committed and/or paid	4 % <u>utilization</u>	5 Amounts to be paid or to carry over	6 <u>Cancellations</u>
A - 21	Data Processing	22.600.000	29.554.945	24.270.751	82,1	4.888.539	395.655
A - 254	European Youth Forum	480.000	509.025	505.623	99,3	-	3.397
A - 280	Euratom subsidy for operation of the Supply Agency	1.100.000	1.100.000	962.548	87,5	-	137.452
A - 281	Subsidy for the operation of the Community Business Cooperation Centre	126.000	174.325	111.089	63,7	56.217	7.019
A - 287	Office for Official Publications	16.588.500	17.437.599	15.433.288	88,5	716.015	1.288.296
A - 288	European University Institute, Florence	325.000	325.000	250.000	76,9	75.000	-
A - 289	European Schools	38.655.900	38.078.900	33.665.800	88,4	-	4.413.100
B - 632	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training	4.000.000	4.728.000	4.172.648	88,3	400.000	155.352
B - 641	European Fondation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions	3.500.000	4.189.000	3.217.743	76,8	895.000	76.257
B - 6420	European Trade Union Institute	825.000	825.000	825.000	100	-	-
B - 6450	Administrative Commission on Social Security for Migrant Workers	820.000	1.053.083	588.585	55,9	350.663	113.836

(1) When the appropriations are differentiated, commitment appropriations are shown within brackets below the amount of the payment appropriations.

(2) Including transfers and carryovers from previous financial years.

Budget line (in Commission section of budget)	Heading	1 Appropriations in initial budget	2 Final appropriations (2)	3 Appropriations committed and/or paid	4 % utilization	5 Amounts to be paid or to carry over	6 Cancellations
-	JRC						
B 730	Direct action - Joint Research Centre (JRC) - Joint Programme	127.082.000 (138.180.000)	162.107.092 (175.505.614)	136.637.074 (163.917.207)	84,3 (93,4)	25.470.018 (11.588.407)	- (-)
B 731	Direct action - Joint Research Centre (JRC) - Complementary Programme	11.915.000 (13.820.000)	15.347.912 (14.867.227)	14.683.912 (14.125.878)	95,7 (95,0)	663.999 (741.349)	- (-)
B 733	Joint Research Centre (JRC) - Other activities	3.723.000 (2.723.000)	25.757.427 (17.579.814)	7.872.757 (6.479.486)	30,6 (36,9)	12.910.730 (7.242.732)	4.973.940 (3.857.596)
	TOTAL JRC	142.720.000 (154.723.000)	203.212.431 (207.952.655)	159.193.743 (184.522.571)	78,3 (88,7)	39.044.747 (19.572.488)	4.973.940 (3.857.596)
B - 7342	Participation in the JET joint undertaking	66.700.000 (66.700.000)	81.000.931 (81.001.231)	80.993.839 (80.993.840)	100 (100)	7.092 (7.391)	- (-)
B - 980	EEC subsidy for the operation of the European Association for Cooperation (EAC)	1.721.000	3.206.245	3.205.588	100	-	658
B - 981	Commission delegations in the southern Mediterranean countries	3.000.000	3.755.094	3.755.094	100	-	-
B - 982	Commission delegations in the ACP countries and OCT	36.000.000	35.472.542	35.250.000	99,4	-	222.542

(2) Including transfers and carryovers from previous financial years.

SUBSIDIES GRANTED IN 1982 UNDER ARTICLES 290, 291, 292, 293  
AND (PARTIALLY) 299 (in ECU)

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Article 290 : Subsidies to higher education institutions.

1. Collège d'Europe - Bruges	70 000
2. CEDECE - Paris	16 000
3. Institut für Europäische Politik - Bonn	15 000
4. University of Edinburgh - Centre of European Governmental Studies	9 000
5. Institut Européen Hautes Etudes Inter- nationales - Nice	8 500
6. United World Colleges - London	8 000
7. Inteuropa - Lisbonne	5 000
8. Zentrum für Europäische Rechtspolitik - Bremen	5 000
9. Universidad de Alcala de Henares - Instituto de Estudios Europeos - Madrid	5 000
10. Fondation Feltrinelli - Milano	5 000
11. Wilton Park - Steyning	4 000
12. The European Academy Great Britain - London	4 000
13. Universidad Granada - Centro de documentation Europea	4 000
14. Académie de droit international - La Haye	3 750
15. Centre for European Agricultural Studies - Ashford	3 000
16. Danish Society for European Studies - København	3 000
17. Università degli studi di Urbino - Centro Alti Studi europei	3 000
18. Vrije Universiteit Brussel	3 000
19. University of Essex - Department of Government	2 500
20. Gesamthochschule - Kassel	2 500
21. Université de Grenoble - CUREI	2 000 (*)
22. Université Libre de Bruxelles - Institut d'Etudes Européennes	2 000
23. Wolfson College - Cambridge	2 000
24. U.C.L. Journées d'études juridiques Jean Dabin - Louvain-La-Neuve	2 000
25. INSEAD - Fontainebleau	2 000
26. Universität des Saarlandes - Europa Institut - Saarbrücken	2 000

27. Universidad Sevilla - Centro de documentation Europea	2 000
28. Université de Nancy II - Centre Européen Universitaire	1 500
29. Edward Boyle Memorial Trust - Leeds	1 000
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TOTAL :	195 750 ECUS
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Article 291 : Subsidies to European movements

1. Mouvement Européen Secrétariat international - Bruxelles	105 000
2. Conseil des Communes d'Europe - Paris	30 700
3. Union Paneuropéenne	18 000
4. Mouvement socialiste européen - Bruxelles	12 000
5. Cooperation North - Dublin	10 000
6. Mouvement libéral pour l'Europe Unie - Bruxelles	8 000
7. Institut für Europäische Politik - Bonn	7 000
8. Association Robert Schumann "Pour l'Europe" - Metz	6 500
9. Fondation P.H. Spaak - Bruxelles	6 000
10. Institut International des Sciences Administratives - Bruxelles	6 000
11. Fondation Jean Monnet "Pour l'Europe" - Lausanne	5 500
12. Réalités Européennes du Présent - Paris	5 500
13. Glenree Centre for Reconciliation - Dublin	5 000
14. Association for films and TV in Celtic countries - Dublin	5 000
15. Comité de Recherche pour l'Unification européenne - Londres	5 000
16. Dialogue pour des alternatives européennes - Bruxelles	5 000
17. Ligue européenne de Coopération économique - Bruxelles	5 000
18. Musée international de la Croix-Rouge - Genève	5 000
19. Mouvement pour l'Indépendance de l'Europe - Paris	4 500
20. Circolo Europeo	4 000

21. Internationales Zentrum für wissenschaftliche, ökumenische und kulturelle Zusammenarbeit - Würzburg	4 000
22. Conférence des régions périphériques maritimes de la CEE - Rennes	3 800
23. Union européenne démocrate chrétienne - Bruxelles	3 500
24. Politischer Club - Berlin	3 500
25. Comité européen de droit rural - Paris	3 000
26. Club de l'Européen - Bruxelles	2 750
27. Centre d'accueil pour l'Europe Unie	2 500
28. Association des régions frontalières européennes - Bonn	2 000
29. Groupe d'études politiques européennes - Bruxelles	2 000
30. Maison de l'Europe de Bruxelles	2 000
31. Eurolex	2 000

TOTAL : 289 750 ECUS

Article 292 : Participation in the organization of congresses and occasional meetings.

1. Mouvement Européen - organisation française - Paris	15 000
2. Comité d'action pour l'union européenne	6 250
3. Policy Studies Institute - London	5 000
4. Fédération internationale pour le Droit européen - Dublin	5 000
5. Europa-Union Deutschland - Bonn	4 200
6. Institut européen d'Administration publique - Maastricht	4 000
7. Forum Européen Alpbach - Österreichisches College - Wien	4 000
8. Université Catholique de Louvain - Centre d'Etudes Européennes	3 500
9. Centre International de Formation Européenne - Paris	3 000
10. Association Internationale de Sciences Economiques - Paris	3 000
11. European Values Systems Study Group - Bruxelles	3 000
12. Jeune Chambre Economique Française - Paris	2 900
13. Evangelische Akademie Nordelbien	2 600
14. Atlantic Visitors Association - Bruxelles	2 500
15. Congrès international des Economistes de Langue Française - Chatenay-Malabry	2 500

16. Société Internationale pour la Recherche sur Les Maladies de Civilisation et L'Environnement - Luxembourg	2 500
17. Festival Européen de Poésie - Louvain	2 000
18. Fondation Cardiologique Princesse Liliane - Bruxelles	2 000
19. UNITAR, Rome	2 000
20. Democraten '66 - Den Haag	1 500
21. Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft - British Steering Committee - London	1 500
22. Ligue Européenne de Coopération Economique - Bruxelles	1 100
23. Centre Européen d'Etudes Burgondo-Médianes - Bâle	1 000
24. University of Strathclyde	1 000
25. International Association for Research in Income and Health - New Haven (USA)	800
26. Centre d'Accueil pour l'Europe Unie - Bruxelles	750
27. Association de Science Régionale de Langue Française - Rotterdam	450
28. Association d'Econométrie Appliquée - Paris	200
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TOTAL :	83 250 ECUS
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Article 293 : Subsidies for certain activities of NGOs pursuing humanitarian aims and promoting human rights

1. Stichting European Human Rights Foundation - La Haye	130 000
2. Brüsewitz Zentrum - Bad Oeynhausen	25 000
3.. Eurochildren - Antwerpen	16 000
4. Centrum Europese Veiligheid en Samenwerking - 's Granvenhage	10 000
5. Huridocs - London	10 000
6. Institut International des Droits de L'Homme-Strasbourg	5 000
7. Comité International des Camps - Wien	3 000
8. Europäische Konferenz für Menschenrechte und Selbstbestimmung - Bonn	1 000
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TOTAL :	200 000 ECUS
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Article 299: Other subsidies

International Press Club	100 000 ECUS
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Brief description of decentralized agencies, autonomous organs and satellite bodies\* and certain Commission departments carrying out specific tasks

1. Computer Centre (Chapter A - 21)

- Commission department
- all expenditure met by the budget; staff costs covered by the general appropriations of the Commission's budget
- a report on data processing applications in the Commission is submitted each year to the Council and the EP.

2. Youth Forum (Art. A - 280)

- international non-profit-making association covered by Belgian law; started its activities in November 1978
- political platform of youth organizations vis-à-vis the Community Institutions
- all expenditure met by the Community budget; the budget line mainly covers the staff (5½ posts) and operating costs of the permanent secretariat and the costs arising from the Forum's meetings
- nevertheless, the Forum's budget is independent and is approved and adopted by its general assembly under the administrative responsibility of its executive committee.

3. Euratom Supply Agency (Art. A - 280)

- agency with legal personality set up by the Euratom Treaty with the task of implementing the common policy for the supply of ores, source materials and special fissile materials
- about 98% of expenditure met by the budget, the rest by bank interest. The budget line covers staff (22 posts) and operating expenditure
- placed under the control of the Commission, which appoints its director-general; the Commission grants the director-general a discharge in respect of the performance of his duties
- the subject of an annual report by the Court of Auditors
- consideration is currently being given to a proposal amending the provisions of the Treaty concerning the Agency's exclusive right to conclude contracts for the supply of ores, source materials or special fissile materials.

4. Community Business Cooperation Centre (Art. A - 281)

- Commission department, known as the companies' 'marriage bureau'
- all expenditure met by the budget; the budget line covers operating costs only.

5. Office for Official Publications (Art. A - 287)

- an interinstitutional body set up in 1969 to publish, print and distribute the institutions' publications

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\* which received appropriations in 1982

- entry in the budget supplemented by a detailed revenue and expenditure account in an annex to the budget
- all expenditure met by the budgets of the different institutions.

6. European Schools (Art. A - 289)

- an intergovernmental body governed by the Statute of the European School of 1957 and the Protocol on the Establishment of European Schools of 1962
- there are at present 8 schools, with a total of 12,000 pupils
- the subject of an annual report by the Court of Auditors
- 70 to 75% of expenditure met by the Community budget; the remaining funds are provided by the Member States, which contribute the equivalent of the national salary paid to teachers seconded to the European Schools
- the Board of Governors adopts the budget and approves the annual accounts submitted by the Management Board.

7. Administrative Commission on Social Security for Migrant Workers (Item B - 6450)

- set up in 1971 under the auspices of the Commission; made up of government representatives
- responsible for dealing with all administrative questions or questions of interpretation arising from the provisions of the regulation on the application of social security schemes to migrant workers; also required to have documents relating to the regulation's implementation translated
- all expenditure met by the budget; the budget lines cover the costs of meetings and, in particular, the cost of translations by outside agencies.

8. European Trade Union Institute (Item B - 6420)

- set up in 1978 by the European Trade Union Confederation
- responsible for helping trade union organizations train and inform their representatives on Community matters and improve their knowledge of languages
- 75 to 80% of expenditure met by the Community budget.

9. European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop - Berlin) (Art. B - 632)

- set up in 1975; responsible for helping the Commission solve vocational training problems
- administered by a Management Board (33 members) representing the Member States, the trade unions, employers and the Commission
- 99% of expenditure met by the Community budget, the rest by bank interest and sundry items of revenue
- subject to a specific financial regulation; the subject of an annual report by the Court of Auditors
- Parliament and the Council grant a discharge to the Centre's Management Board.

10. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Dublin) (Art. B - 641)

- set up in 1975; responsible for carrying out studies on the improvement of living and working conditions

- run by an Administrative Board of 33 members, representing the Member States, employers, the trade unions and the Commission
- 98% of expenditure met by the Community budget, the rest by bank interest and sundry items of revenue
- subject to a specific financial regulation; the subject of an annual report by the Court of Auditors
- Parliament and the Council grant a discharge to the Foundation's Administrative Board.

11. Joint Research Centre (Articles B - 730, 731 and 733)

- Commission department; consists of 4 establishments: Ispra - Italy, Petten - Netherlands, Karlsruhe - FRG, and Geel - Belgium
- the budget lines cover staff costs (2,200 posts) and operating and investment expenditure
- since several Member States (Netherlands, FRG, Italy) contribute to certain programmes, about 90% of the budget has been financed in recent years from Community funds
- the special provisions in the Financial Regulation for research and investment appropriations apply to the JRC.

12. JET (Item B - 7342)

- a joint undertaking established in 1978, the aim of the JET project is to construct and exploit, as part of the thermonuclear fusion programme, an installation of the Tokamak type
- 80% of expenditure met by the Community budget, the rest by the other participants in the joint undertaking (certain institutions in the Member States and two non-member countries)
- falls under the control of the Court of Auditors
- the budget is adopted and the annual accounts are approved by the JET Council.

13. European Association for Cooperation; Commission delegations in the ACP and the southern Mediterranean countries (Articles B - 980, 981 and 982)

- the EAC manages the staff (about 350 posts) of the Commission's delegations in the abovementioned countries
- about 75% of expenditure met by Title 9 of the general budget, the rest by the EDF
- the appropriations cover the staff (56 posts) and operating costs of the EAC headquarters in Brussels and those of the delegations, but not the remuneration of the heads of the delegations, which is covered by appropriations in Part A of the Commission's budget
- the utilization of Title 9 and EDF appropriations is audited by the Court of Auditors, which makes an appropriate entry in its annual report
- the Association will be replaced by the European Agency for Cooperation once the implementing rules applicable to the Agency have been drawn up.