



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 27.09.1996
COM(96) 453 final

96/0034 (COD)
96/0035 (CNS)

4412.1 text
4422

Amended proposal for a

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL DECISION

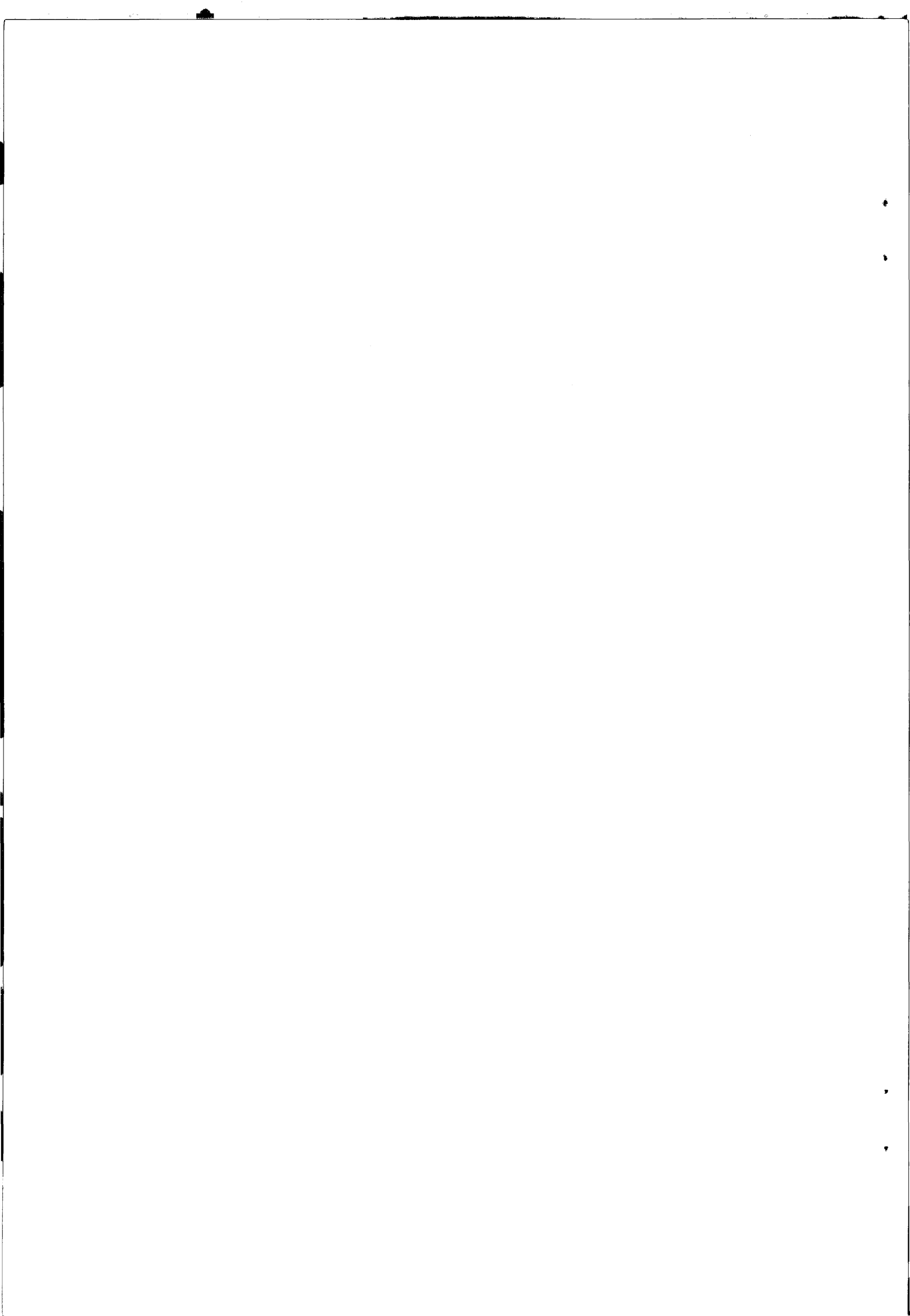
ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND TIME DECISION No 1110/94/EC
CONCERNING THE FOURTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEMONSTRATION (1994-1998), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 616/96/EC

Amended proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND
TIME DECISION 94/268/EURATOM CONCERNING THE FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH AND
TRAINING FOR THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (1994-
98), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 96/253/EURATOM

(presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 189 a (2)
of the EC-Treaty)



Amended proposal for a

96/0034 (COD)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL DECISION

ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND TIME DECISION No 1110/94/EC
CONCERNING THE FOURTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEMONSTRATION (1994-1998), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 616/96/EC

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

On 28 February 1996 the Commission presented a proposal, under the codecision procedure, to increase the funding of the fourth RTD framework programme (1994-98) by ECU 595 million.* On 18 June the European Parliament adopted its opinion at a first reading on the Commission's proposal.

Following that opinion, the Commission is sending an amended proposal of the original document incorporating a part of Parliament's amendments. The changes concern:

- the introduction of an explanation on the breakdown of the appropriations [Sole Article, 2a (new); Annex Ia (new)];

- more information on the activities planned in the field of multimedia [Annex II (ii) "Educational multimedia", first and fourth paragraph; Annex II (xvii)].

- references to important Commission documents [recital 4a (new); recital 5];

- the working procedures of the Task Forces [recital 7; Annex II (i) second paragraph, introduction];

- programme management procedures [recital 8a];

- a reminder of the importance of competitiveness and sustainable development [Annex II (ii) "Priority themes", first paragraph];

- the introduction of a science prize (Descartes prize) for outstanding European research work [Annex II (xxii) (new)].

* Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision adapting for the second time Decision No 1110/94/EC concerning the fourth framework programme of activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994-1998), as adapted by Decision 616/96/EC (COM(96)0012 FINAL - 96/0034(COD))

Amended proposal for a

96/0034 (COD)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL DECISION

ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND TIME DECISION No 1110/94/EC
CONCERNING THE FOURTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEMONSTRATION (1994-1998), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 616/96/EC

Recital 4a (new)

Whereas the Commission's White Papers on 'Growth, Competitiveness and Employment'¹ and on Education and Training², and its Green Paper on Innovation³, stress the need for intangible investment in training, research and innovation:

¹ OJ C 20, 24.1.1994, p. 9.

² COM(95)0590

³ COM(95)0688

Recital 5

Whereas the increase in the fourth framework programme must respect the development of the financial perspective of the European Union;

Whereas the increase in the fourth framework programme must respect the development of the financial perspective of the European Union; Whereas on 19 May 1996 the Commission presented its proposal for an amendment to the financial perspective⁴:

⁴SEC(96)492

Recital 7

Whereas the discussions by the research industry task forces created by the Commission help to define the research priorities more clearly, in consultation with industry, including SMEs, and users; whereas this leads to better coordination and targeting of the work carried out and the means available throughout the Union; whereas the objective is to create an environment favourable for innovation;

Whereas, in order to examine the opportunities for closer cooperation in specific areas of research and development, the Commission is setting up a limited number of task forces on an experimental basis which help to define the research priorities more clearly, in consultation with industry, including SMEs, and users; whereas this leads to better coordination and targeting of the work carried out and the means available throughout the Union; whereas the objective is to create an environment favourable for innovation;

Recital 8a (new)

Whereas the methods for the management of programmes should be improved; whereas the setting up of the task forces should help in this respect;

Sole Article

2. Annex I shall be replaced by Annex I to this Decision.

2. Annex I shall be replaced by Annex I to this Decision.

2a. As a result of Annex Ia to this Decision an Annex Ia giving an indicative breakdown of resources allocated to priority themes shall be inserted.

ANNEX Ia (new)

The following Annex Ia is added to Decision 1110/94/EC:

Annex Ia
Priority themes: Indicative breakdown by specific programme

PRIORITY THEMES	EU Specific Programme Contribution (Mecu)													TOTAL
	Telematics Applications	IT	IMT	Measurement/ Testing	Environment /Climate	MAST	Biotech	Biomed	Ag/ Fish	Non-nuclear Energy	Transport	TSER	INCO	
Aeronautics	20	25	105		5					X	10		X	165
Educational multimedia	95	20										X	10	125
Automobile	10	5	45		X					60	10			130
Transport Intermodality and Interoperability	25		10							X	50		5	90
Environment (Water)	X		20	10	35				5	5			10	85
Life Sciences: Vaccines and Viral Diseases							X	X	X				X	
Maritime Systems	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X			
Trains and Railway Systems of the Future	X	X	X							X	X			
TOTAL	150	50	180	10	40				5	65	70		25	595

Note:

X = Additional focusing without financial supplement.

ANNEX II (i), SECOND PARAGRAPH, INTRODUCTION

This approach will be put into effect by means of two distinct and complementary modalities:

This approach aims to achieve concrete objectives by promoting cooperation between research centres, universities and industry on particular themes, addressed within different programmes, so as to optimise the exploitation of results, and to strengthen the scientific and technological base of Community industry and encourage it to become more competitive at international level. It will be put into effect by means of two distinct and complementary modalities:

ANNEX II (ii) PRIORITY THEMES, FIRST PARAGRAPH

European industry suffers several important disadvantages in comparison to its powerful competitors. Despite the promising development of the single market, European research and industry remain fragmented as a result of economic, cultural and institutional differences between Member States. There is a need to develop an integrated, operational approach so that research, development and demonstration activities - at EU and national level - effectively respond to market and policy requirements and thereby support industrial competitiveness and economic performance. Such cooperation should stimulate synergy at all levels of the supply chain, and promote research leading to the establishment of uniform standards.

European industry suffers several important disadvantages in comparison to its powerful competitors. Despite the promising development of the single market, European research and industry remain fragmented as a result of economic, cultural and institutional differences between Member States. There is a need to develop an integrated, operational approach so that research, development and demonstration activities - at EU and national level - effectively respond to market and policy requirements and support industrial competitiveness, economic performance and sustainable development. Such cooperation should stimulate synergy at all levels of the supply chain, and promote research leading to the establishment of uniform standards.

ANNEX II (ii), "EDUCATIONAL MULTIMEDIA", FIRST PARAGRAPH

Education and training systems in Europe are facing a triple challenge: to prepare European citizens to take a full part in the Information Society; to meet the educational and training needs of a growing diversity of learners, ranging from school-leavers to specialised categories such as disabled people and learners in rural communities; and to improve cost and pedagogic effectiveness, because this increased and diversified demand cannot be matched with additional resources.

Education and training systems in Europe are facing a triple challenge: to promote equal opportunities by meeting the educational and training needs of a growing diversity of learners, ranging from school-leavers to specialised categories such as disabled people and learners in rural and outlying communities; to improve the cost and pedagogic effectiveness of the resources employed; and to train citizens to master the new information technologies.

ANNEX II (ii), EDUCATIONAL MULTIMEDIA, FOURTH PARAGRAPH

To cope with these industrial and societal challenges, educational multimedia Community research has an insufficient budget at its disposal. It must be reinforced to allow the European industry to develop and validate the multimedia systems, services and contents of the future. The latter will have to be competitive worldwide, take into account the cultural and linguistic diversity of Europe and answer the needs of teachers, trainers and learners. These activities should be integrated into the global information society context through the validation and demonstration of new multimedia applications in other geographical areas, in particular with a view to strengthening the cooperation with developing countries.

To cope with these industrial and societal challenges, educational multimedia Community research has an insufficient budget at its disposal. It must be reinforced to allow the European industry to develop and validate the multimedia systems, services and contents of the future. The latter will have to be competitive worldwide, take into account the cultural and linguistic diversity of Europe and answer the needs of teachers, trainers and learners. In this context, particular attention will be paid to the language problem arising from Europe's linguistic diversity and to the problems faced by the elderly and the disabled. These activities should be integrated into the global information society context through the validation and demonstration of new multimedia applications in other geographical areas, in particular with a view to strengthening cooperation with developing countries.

ANNEX II (xvii)

"In response to the priority theme educational multimedia the following activities will be the subject of greater focusing and concentration: innovation and quality in formal and informal education and training; investigation of cognitive and pedagogic aspects of multimedia education and training; socio-economic implications of the introduction of multimedia based learning systems."

"In response to the priority theme educational multimedia the following activities will be the subject of greater focusing and concentration: innovation and quality in formal and informal education and training; investigation of cognitive and pedagogic aspects of multimedia education and training; socio-economic, legal, and financial implications of the introduction of multimedia based learning systems."

ANNEX II (xxii) (new)

At the end of the FOURTH ACTIVITY the last paragraph is replaced by
"- o r g a n i z a t i o n o f Euroconferences, summer schools and other similar initiatives.
- Award of scientific prizes, including the European Science Prize (René Descartes Prize), for outstanding scientific achievements in a project carried out under this Framework Programme."

Amended proposal for a

96/0035 (CNS)

COUNCIL DECISION

ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND
TIME DECISION 94/268/EURATOM CONCERNING THE FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH AND
TRAINING FOR THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (1994-
98), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 96/253/EURATOM

8 E

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

On 28 February 1996 the Commission presented a proposal to increase the funding of the Euratom framework programme (1994-98) by ECU 105 million.* On 18 June 1996 the European Parliament adopted its opinion on the Commission's proposal.

Following that opinion, the Commission is amending its proposal to incorporate a part of Parliament's amendments. The changes concern:

- the Community's role in scientific cooperation and coordination [Recital 1a (new)];
- Due regard for competitiveness by European constructors and operators when taking safety requirements into account (Recital 3);
- a reference to the PHARE and TACIS programmes [Annex II, introduction, second paragraph];
- introduction of a research theme on radiation protection [Annex II (2)];

* Proposal for a Council Decision adapting for the second time Decision 94/268/Euratom concerning the framework programme of activities in the field of research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994-98), as adapted by Decision 96/253/Euratom (COM(96)0012 FINAL - 96/0035(CNS))

Amended proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

96/0035(CNS)

ADAPTING FOR THE SECOND
TIME DECISION 94/268/EURATOM CONCERNING THE FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH AND
TRAINING FOR THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (1994-
98), AS ADAPTED BY DECISION 96/253/EURATOM

Recital 1a (new)

Whereas the Community can play a role in promoting cooperation and coordination of the wealth of scientific expertise to be found in all Member States;

Recital 3

Whereas it is necessary that the Community continues to play an important international role in the field of nuclear safety; whereas it has special responsibility for enhancing the safety of nuclear plants throughout the continent of Europe; whereas constructors and operators in the Union must take safety requirements into account; whereas the competitiveness depends on the research and technological development work carried out in this field;

Whereas it is necessary that the Community continues to play an important international role in the field of nuclear safety; whereas it has special responsibility for enhancing the safety of nuclear plants throughout the continent of Europe; whereas constructors and operators in the Union must take safety requirements into account with due regard for competitiveness; whereas competitiveness depends on the research and technological development work carried out in this field;

ANNEX II, INTRODUCTION, 2ND PARAGRAPH

Citizens all over the continent of Europe are highly concerned about nuclear fission safety and expect more stringent standards and safety practices to be established. European constructors and industrial operators must take account of these requirements at a time of mounting competition worldwide. Safety is also a crucial issue in the Union's relations with the Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In order to step up the pace of research, to ensure closer cooperation throughout Europe and to reduce the delays in take-up and dissemination of the results, the framework programme must be reinforced.

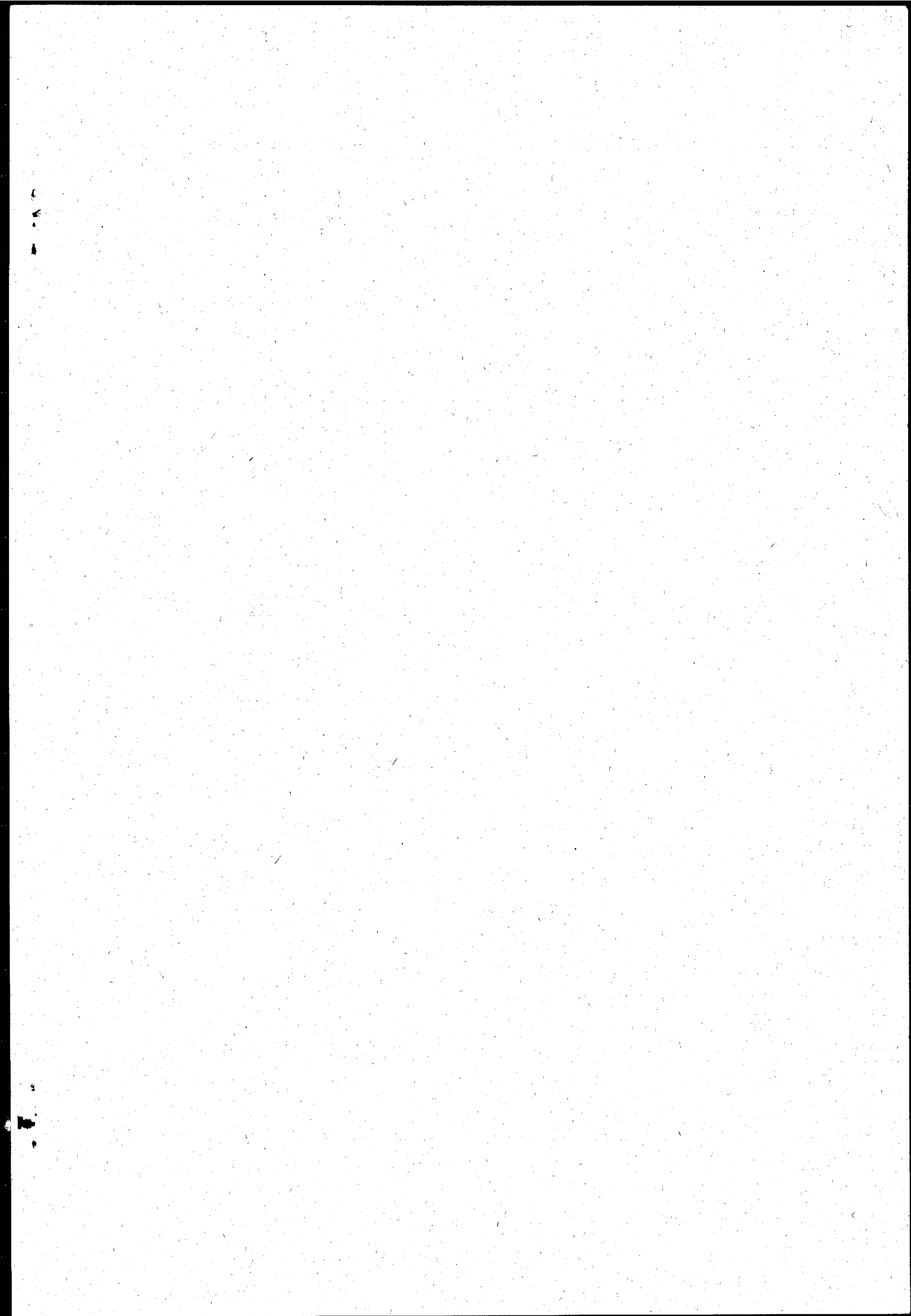
Citizens all over the continent of Europe are highly concerned about nuclear fission safety and expect more stringent standards and safety practices to be established. European constructors and industrial operators must take account of these requirements at a time of mounting competition worldwide. The PHARE and TACIS programmes already include assistance to deal with safety in the Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In order to step up the pace of research, to ensure closer cooperation throughout Europe and to reduce the delays in take-up and dissemination of the results, the framework programme must be reinforced.

ANNEX II, (2)

Cooperation could be established on characterizing potential sites for storage of radioactive wastes. For the decommissioning of nuclear installations the technology developed in the European Union could be applied, or adapted as necessary to the needs of Russian type reactors. Reactors being decommissioned could be used as sites for demonstration, training and transfer of the technologies concerned. There will be coordination with the Union's assistance programmes.

Cooperation could be established on characterizing potential sites for storage of radioactive wastes. For the decommissioning of nuclear installations the technology developed in the European Union could be applied, or adapted as necessary to the needs of Russian type reactors. Reactors being decommissioned could be used as sites for demonstration, training and transfer of the technologies concerned. There will be coordination with the Union's assistance programmes.

Research on radiation protection will focus on the early events of radiation carcinogenesis and on the epidemiological follow-up of cancer induction as a consequence of acute or chronic exposure. The research will be conceived in the framework of broad international cooperation and will cover a number of populations which have been exposed to radiation.



ISSN 0254-1475

COM(96) 453 final

DOCUMENTS

EN

15 12 16

Catalogue number : CB-CO-96-462-EN-C

ISBN 92-78-08881-1

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

L-2985 Luxembourg

12