

# Environmental protection expenditure by the European Union institutions

**Data 1994-97**












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
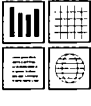

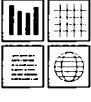






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# Environmental protection expenditure by the European Union institutions

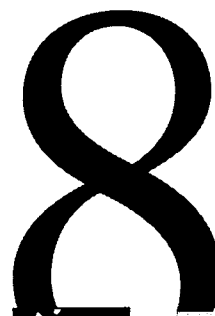
**Data 1994-97**



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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. (352) 43 01-1 — Telex COMEUR LU 3423  
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles — Tel. (32-2) 299 11 11

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**Yves Franchet**  
**Director-General**



## Foreword

The European Union constantly strives to combine economic progress with environmental concerns. 'A strategy for Integrating Environment into EU Policies', adopted by the Council in Cardiff during June 1999, states that "The concern for the environment, both at local and global level, is just one of a number of major challenges the Community is facing. Alongside concerns for continuing high levels of unemployment, social exclusion and the need to prepare the Community for the accession of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe". This concern for the environment has motivated the inclusion of sustainable development along with the social and economic provisions of the Treaty of Amsterdam.

Clear and accessible information on development and integration of the environment into other policies, as well the mechanisms for monitoring their implementation is one of the targets of the European Parliament and the Council.

The present publication is designed to meet these needs. With this, Eurostat provides information to better understand the European Union environmental protection policy through the analysis of the Budget of the European Union Institutions and its applications by the Community Institutions, in Member States and in the Candidate countries.

This data will provide enhanced information for the analysis of the financial aspects of the environmental policy of the European Union, as well an insight of environmental policies of the European Union and its Member States.

## Responsible

Authorisation of the preparation of this publication was the responsibility of

Mrs Inger ÖHMAN,  
Head of Unit F3,  
Environment Statistics, Eurostat

## Project Coordinator

Mr Rogério REIS

## Data processing

Sverre DOMMERSNES & Antonella CATANIA

## Methodology & statistical analysis

Luisa SANCHES

## Layout and composition

Zuzana FABIANOVA

## Graphical layout

Peter LINDMARK

## You

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## E-mail us

Send comments to:

Mr Inger ÖHMAN

[inger.oehman@eurostat.cec.be](mailto:inger.oehman@eurostat.cec.be)

Keep yourself updated on  
"Responses: Environmental Protection  
Expenditure Information" on the  
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# Contents

Structure of this publication	4
1 Introduction	5
2 Environmental Protection Expenditure by the European Union Institutions	9
2.1 Temporal Trends and Destinations of Environmental Protection Expenditure	10
2.2 Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective	12
2.3 Environmental Protection Expenditure - supporting information	18
3 Core Environmental Protection Expenditure: Transfers To Member States	25
3.1 Temporal Trends of the Transfers to Member States - Core EPE Capital and Current transfers	26
3.2 Transfers to Member States - Core EPE - by Environmental Domain 1994 to 97	29
3.3 Country tables - supporting information	33
4 Methodology	35
4.1 Methodological framework	36
4.2 The scope of the estimates	37
4.3 Destinations of the EPE	38
4.4 Sources	39
4.4.1 The Budget of the European Union Institutions	39
4.4.2 Other sources	39
4.5 Estimation methods	40
4.5.1 Estimations by type of expenditure	40
4.5.2 Description of the budget lines	40
5 Annexes	43
5.1 Annex 1 - Detailed estimations by the budget line	44
5.2 Annex 2 - CEPA	99
5.3 Annex 3 - Abbreviations & Signs	110





## Structure of this publication

The publication is divided into four chapters.

### Chapter 1 - Introduction

This chapter describes the objectives and potential uses of the study and summarises the major practical problems linked with features of the environmental policy.

Relevant terminology and analytical concepts are discussed and recommendations for further work included.

### Chapter 2 - Environmental Protection Expenditure by the European Union Institutions

This chapter includes graphs, tables and conclusions of the analysis of the 1994-1997 time series.

This analysis has been based on a temporal approach to describe the relevance, trends and destinations of EPE and its components. Overview graphs, tables with total values and percentages and conclusions have been produced.

The analysis illustrates the breakdown of the types of expenditure by environmental domain and policy objective by graphs, tables and comments.

### Chapter 3 - Core Environmental Protection Expenditure: Transfers to Member States

This Chapter includes the main component of the EPE, i.e. the core expenditure allocated to the Member States. The structure is similar to the previous chapter, i.e., a temporal analysis followed by a profile analysis.

Graphs and conclusions have been produced.

Section 3 of this chapter includes the tables of time series.

### Chapter 4 - Methodology

The methodology describes the conceptual framework of the study, the sources used and their major characteristics.

The complexity of the various estimation methods and subsequent conclusions are fully documented in order to provide users with complete information.

## Some Key Concepts

**Environmental protection expenditure (EPE)** is primary aimed at maintaining or restoring the quality of the environment and avoiding its degradation.

**SERIEE** is the European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment

**Budgetary analysis** is research on the flows of capital, identified through public accounts, in order to estimate shares of total general government expenditure for specific purposes. Transfers between levels of government are a relevant part of this analysis.

**CEPA** is the Single European Standard Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities that gives the definition and scope of EPE.

**Core & Non-core expenditure** are concepts used to identify the following situations: core EPE is included in CEPA, non-core EPE is excluded from this Classification but is relevant for environmental policy.

**Intra-EU expenditure** is the portion of the transfers allocated to the EU economic territory. For accounting purposes the EU economic territory may be separated into the economic territory of each Member State and international enclaves, such as international agencies. In the former case EPE is named EU-15 or Member States, in the latter EPE is named non-allocated (to a country).

**Extra-EU expenditure** is the portion of the transfers allocated to any country that is not EU Member. Applicant countries have been separately estimated.



# Introduction

1

## Introduction

Several types of institutional users, mainly decision-makers and researchers often pose the following questions:

- How much has been spent by the European Union institutions on environmental protection?
- How is this expenditure divided by environmental domain?
- What is the total (and the breakdown by environmental domain) of the transfers by Member State?
- What is the amount allocated to applicant countries?
- What is the amount allocated to other countries?
- What are the amounts allocated to related environmental policy fields?

Amongst the decision-makers the European Union Institutions themselves, i.e. the Commission and the European Parliament are identified as preferential users. Additionally Member States and the general public show an increasing interest on statistical information related to environmental issues.

The evaluation of the total financial support given to environmental protection is not an easy task due to the fact that environmental protection activities are linked to all aspects of production and social issues.

The broad guidelines for environmental policy are defined in the Fifth Action Programme on the environment. For the period 1996-2000 five priority areas have been defined:

- Integration into other policies;
- Broadening of the range of instruments used;
- Improvement of the application of legislation;
- Raising public awareness and international co-operation.

One of the crucial aspects of this study is the need to evaluate a broad range of financial supporting instruments in terms of their final purpose. Several policy areas are involved in the scope of the financial environmental policy and, consequently in addition to the financial mechanisms

and actions implemented by DG XI, other financial flows and actions are implemented by several General Directorates and Community agencies, e.g. DG XII (Research & Development) and DG VII (Transports).

Structural Funds, i.e. the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) managed by several Directorates, e.g. DG XVI (Regional Policies and Cohesion), DG V (Employment), DGVI (Agriculture) all encompass environmental protection concerns. Additionally the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) deal with issues concerning environmental protection<sup>1</sup>.

One of the main difficulties of producing an overall analysis lies in the large number of budget lines and policies that must be researched. Another is that the information available is not compatible with the requirements of statistical information. Identification of environmental domains, based on the Single Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Facilities (CEPA), which outlines the scope and contents of the subject is, in many cases, not direct. The methodology has to be extensively defined and adapted to each situation and budget line configuration.

This document attempts to provide answers to the above mentioned questions. We have used the term 'core expenditure' to refer to those allocations that are compatible with CEPA and 'non-core expenditure' for those which refer to policy fields that focus on sustainability but are not identifiable in the classification.

Time series have been evaluated at Member State level as far as core expenditure is concerned and for the total EU economic territory (intra-EU) for non-core expenditure. The proportion not allocated to a national economic territory is known as intra-EU non-allocated (to a country). Within the economic territory outside the European Union (extra-EU) applicant countries<sup>2</sup> have been separated.

<sup>1</sup> The European Investment Bank provides several types of loans and soft loans for projects that encompass environmental protection. These require a different type of accounting practice and are not included in this study.

<sup>2</sup> Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Cyprus.

The user should take into consideration that these time series refer to flows of capital that have different time periods of use and implementations, depending on types and national practices, and therefore their uses might be related to different economic periods.

This innovative approach relies on the development of a budget analysis to identify the purpose of the expenditure, in this case environmental protection expenditure (EPE). This type of analysis is common at country level but new at supra-national level where it involves more uncertainties.

## **Recommendations**

### To continue this time series

It is recommended to use this methodology in future years in order to produce a consistent and long time series that can be used to evaluate the impact of the European Union environmental policy.

### To strengthen the information

Both the methodology and the data treatment have been produced in a short time frame. The estimation methods are rather complex in cases where additional information has been used to produce different ratios per budget line for each Member State. The core expenditure in Member states has been subject to this in-depth analysis. Nevertheless in certain situations the establishment of contacts with the authorities in the Member States (Statistical Offices and other authorities) in order to obtain the best available estimates is necessary and should be implemented on a regular basis.

This is the case of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Germany is the only country that provides an estimate of the amount allocated to environmental protection activities by this Fund. This estimate still requires breakdown by environmental domain but is certainly an interesting start. With the implementation of Agenda

2000 and the reformulation of the Structural Funds the need for statistical data is highlighted by the Commission documents and the environmental purposes for reporting should be envisaged.

The same situation applies to several Community Initiatives, relevant in the total of the expenditure. This first estimation enables the identification of the cases where direct contacts must be established, in other words what is necessary to complement the existing information to improve the estimation methods.

### To enlarge the analysis

User needs require other components of the expenditure to be subjected to research. This is the case of non-core expenditure in Member States, its breakdown by capital and current transfers as well as all types of expenditure for applicant countries. In the future, allocations for these countries will certainly increase, predominantly for first wave countries, therefore the analysis can only be of benefit because of their well-known environmental problems.

### To develop the methodology

In addition there are suggestions from users to develop methodology for the following purposes:

- Identification of the purpose of the expenditure for policy oriented issues such as 'integrated technologies/end of pipe';
- Analysis of the beneficiaries in Member States in terms of institutional sector (corporations or government) as well as proportions of total investment financed by the Commission and national partners;
- Analysis of the links between environmental protection expenditure by the European Union Institutions and the financial mechanisms, policies and actions undertaken by the European Union Institutions;
- Analysis of the effects of the environmental activities on employment.





# Environmental Protection Expenditure

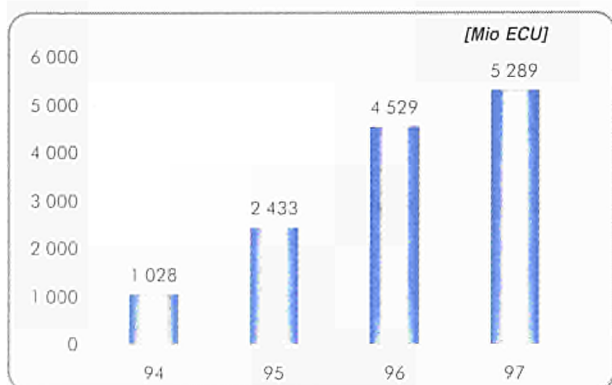
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European Union Institutions

2.1 Temporal Trends and Destinations of Environmental Protection Expenditure	10
2.2 Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective	12
2.3 Environmental Protection Expenditure - supporting information	18

## 2.1 Temporal Trends and the Destinations of Environmental Protection Expenditure

### Environmental Protection Expenditure



### How much has been spent on environmental protection over the period?

In 1994-1997 amounts of 1 028, 2 433, 4 529 and 5 289 million ECU were allocated to environmental protection. The mean annual growth<sup>1</sup> rate over the period 1994/97 was 51%.

### When was the increase strongest?

The yearly percentage changes<sup>2</sup> of 137%, 86% and 17%, in 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 respectively, show that the strongest increase occurred between 1994 and 1995. This illustrates compliance with European Union environmental policy orientations for the integration of environmental policy on sectoral policies, which has strengthened since 1995. Major amounts were allocated by the Structural Funds in the second programming exercise (1994-1999). The adoption of a large number of programmes arising from the Community Supporting frameworks approved in 1994 together with the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden were reflected in 1995 payments. Additionally 1995 was the first full year of operation of the Cohesion Fund.

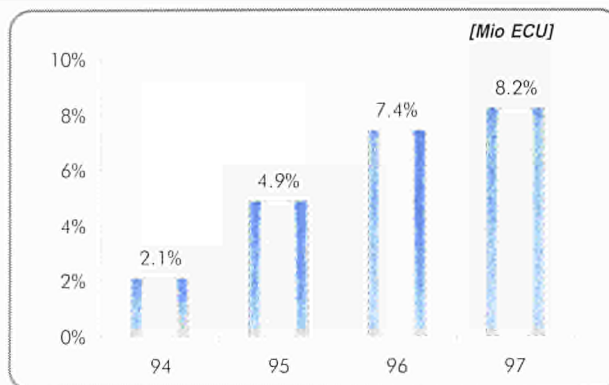
The increase recorded in 1996/97 (17%) would seem to indicate a slowdown in the trend of relative increase for subsequent years, which is consistent with the stringency applied to public budgets as economic and monetary union approaches.

<sup>1</sup> The formula is included in annex 2:

<sup>2</sup> The formula is included in annex 2:

<sup>3</sup> Administrative and staff costs are not included in this part of the Budget.

### EPE as percentage of operational budget of the European Union

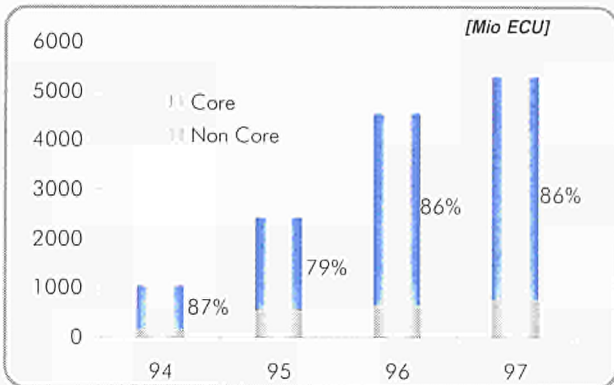


### Environmental policy plays a significant role in total EU budget

It is relevant to measure these amounts by comparing them with total values, as in the graph, Environmental protection expenditure of the European Union, where EPE is shown as percentage of total operational budget<sup>3</sup>. These percentages are 2.1 %, 4.9% , 7.4% and 8.2% in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 respectively. These amounts include transfers to Member States, Intra EU non-allocated expenditure and transfers to Extra EU economic territory.



## Components of EPE : Core and Non Core expenditure



## Core EPE versus non-core EPE

The graph Components of EPE: core and non-core expenditure compares both types of expenditure. In 1994 some 87% of the expenditure was core, in 1995 only 79%, while in 1996 and 1997 the proportion stabilised at around 86%. Core expenditure covers the 'traditional' domains of environmental policy, i.e. 'air & climate', 'waste-water', 'waste', 'soil & groundwater', 'biodiversity & landscape', 'radiation protection', research & development'. Non-core expenditure refers to other areas of policy that include environmental concerns, such as 'energy', 'transports', 'agriculture', 'civil protection', 'consumers protection' and 'urban areas' sustainability and are not classifiable in CEPA<sup>4</sup>.

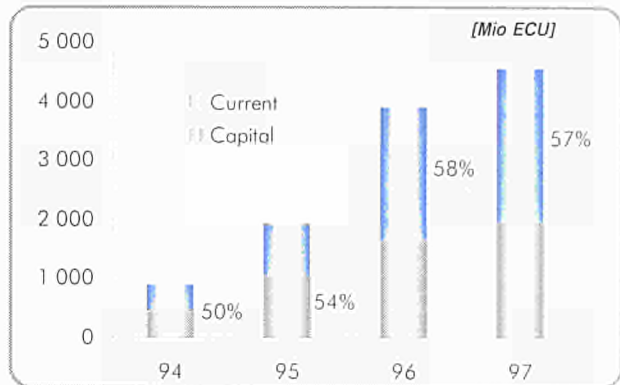
The amounts of core EPE over the period were 889, 1 913, 3 900 and 4 545 million ECU in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 respectively. Non-core expenditure amounts for the same years were 139, 520, 630 and 744 million ECU, respectively.

## Which are the trends in core and non-core?

Core expenditure rose by 50% over the period 1994/97, while non-core rose by 52%. The period, which recorded the highest increase for both types of expenditure, was 1994/1995, 115% and 274% for core and non-core EPE respectively. In 1995/96 while core expenditure rose by 104%, non-core expenditure only increased by 20%. In 1996/97 the increases were similar, i.e. 17% and 21%, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 2

## Core EPE breakdown by capital and current transfers



Major financial allocations such as those related to the Cohesion Fund, LIFE, Afforestation, ERDF are included in core expenditure and have shown strong growth. Non-core expenditure has increased strongly in 95/94. The reason is the activation of a specific action on sustainable mobility, the starting of the urban initiative and the transports part of the Cohesion Fund. Other components of non-core remained stable.

## Current and capital transfers in core expenditure

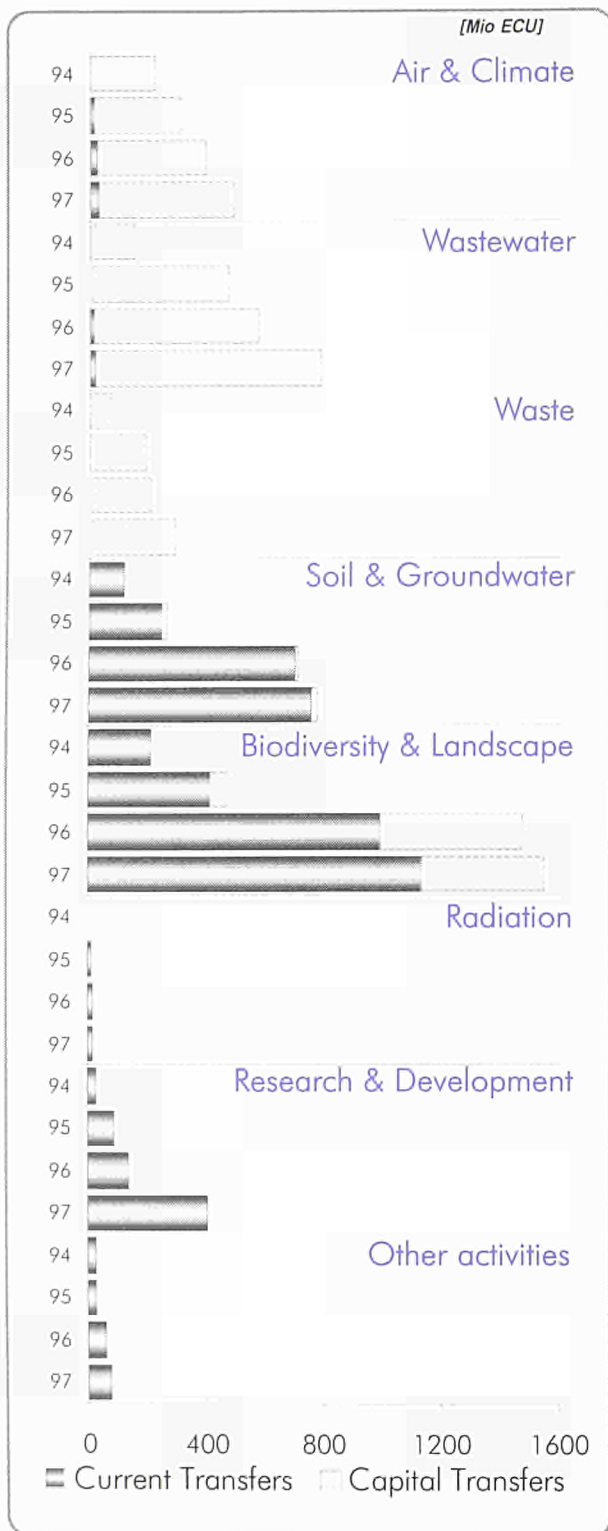
Current transfers show a mean annual growth rate over the period of 55% while capital transfers rose by 45%.

The amounts of current transfers were 449, 888, 2 275 and 2 605 million ECU, while the amounts of capital transfers were 441, 1 026, 1 625 and 1 940 million ECU.

Yearly percentage changes for current transfers were 98%, 156% and 15% in 1994/1995, 1995/1996 and 1996/97 respectively. Capital transfers increased by 133%, 58% and 19% over the same periods.

## 2.2 Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective

### Core EPE by Environmental Domain - Intra EU



#### 'Bio-diversity & landscape' is typically the primary domain

In 1995 it reached 26%, in 1996 41% and in 1997 35% of total Intra-EU core EPE respectively. In 1994 the first domain was 'air & climate' (26%), 'bio-diversity & landscape' followed closely with 25%. Predominant components are LIFE Natura, and budget lines covered by the EAGGF and referring to environment protection, i.e., upkeep of abandoned farmland and woodlands, afforestation, etc. Community Initiatives such as Leader and Interreg are included in this domain. LIFE Natura reached in 1996 its second implementation phase (1996-99) which lead to a reinforcement of allocations. Leader and Interreg II, which also increased during 1996, contributed to the increase of this domain.

#### 'Soil & groundwater' and 'waste water' share second position and are stable

These two domains reached 20% and 16% respectively in 1996, and 18% each in 1997 and show stable values over the period.

In the domain 'Soil & groundwater' the share of the EAGGF referring to sustainable agriculture is relevant. Rechar is intended, among other purposes, to restore the environment damaged by former mining buildings.

In the domain 'waste water' the Cohesion Fund as well as ERDF funds are predominant.

#### 'Air & climate' and 'waste' show a declining relative trend

26% of Intra EU core EPE was allocated to 'air & climate' against 17% and 11% in 1994, 1995 and 1996, 1997 respectively. 'Waste' reached circa 10% in both 1994 and 1995, and, in 1996 and 1997, 6% and 7% respectively.

## Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective

Important amounts included in these domains come from ERDF, Rechar (conversion of coal industry) and Resider (conversion of steel industry) Initiatives and from the Cohesion Fund, ERDF and LIFE. The declining trend is caused by the relatively larger increase in other domains.

***'Research & development' expenses are typically around 5%***

In 1997 these rose to 9%.

### ***'Radiation'***

Radiation is the smallest domain and 'noise', which is included in CEPA, is not identifiable in the total expenditure, i.e. the amount is so small that could not be included.

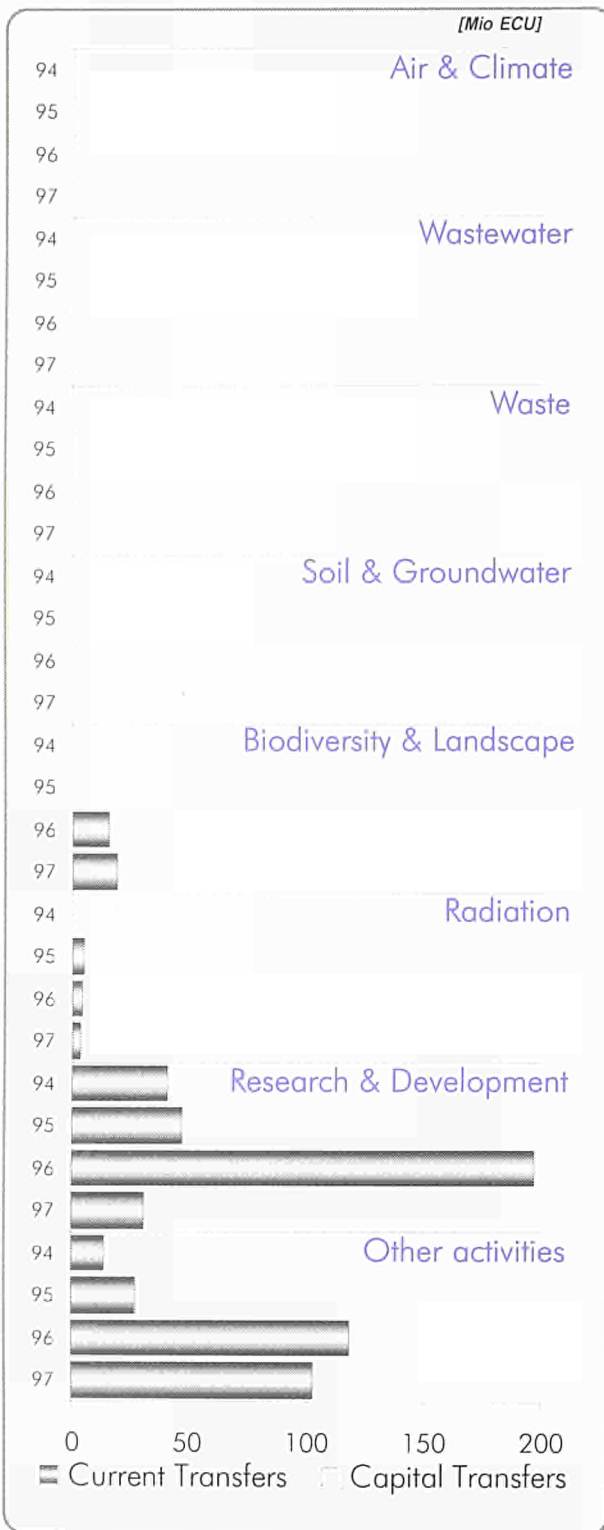
### ***Domains are predominantly capital or current transfers***

Capital transfers are predominant in the following domains: 'air & climate', 'waste water' and 'waste'. In all others current transfers are predominant or exclusive. In the first mentioned domains the majority of the transfers (other capital transfers according to the ESA terminology) are used for the acquisition or production of assets. In those cases they can be used for the production of equipment goods that might include technology conversion in the 'air & climate' domain or the building of waste water and waste treatment plants in the case of 'waste water' and 'waste' domains. In the typical current transfers domains, i.e., 'soil & groundwater', 'biodiversity & landscape', 'radiation' 'research & development' and 'other activities' the type of uses are more diffuse.



## Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective

### Core EPE by Environmental Domain - Extra EU



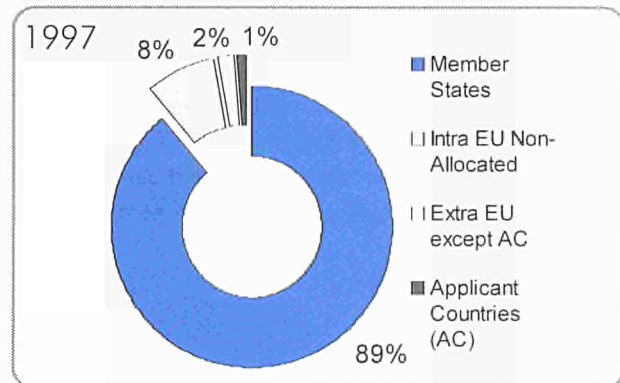
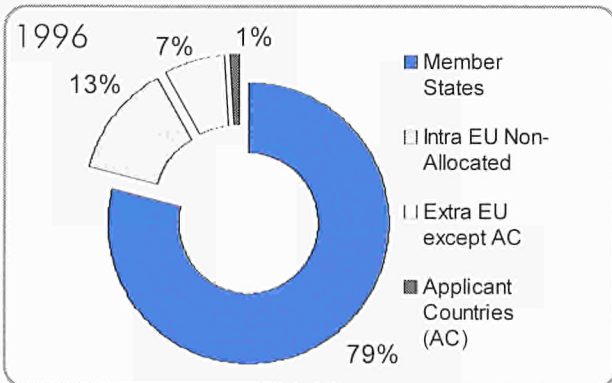
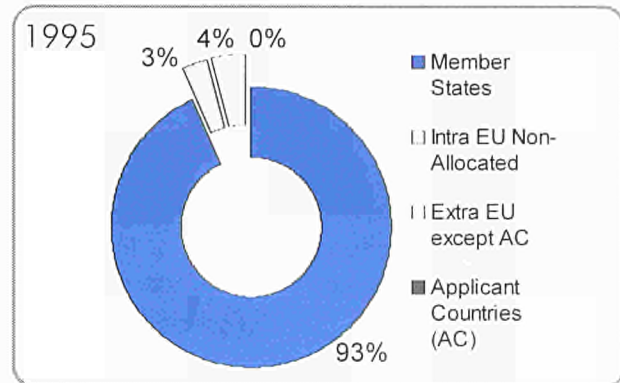
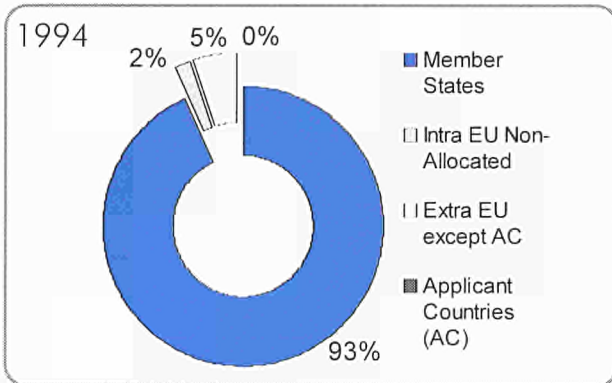
**'Research & development' expenses are the main EPE domain outside the EU economic territory**

In fact Extra-EU core expenditure is only recorded for a few environmental domains besides 'research & development', i.e., 'bio-diversity & landscape', 'radiation' and 'other activities'.

**The majority of Applicant countries' transfers are not imputable to a single domain**

Over the period, the great majority, approximately 99%, of the amounts allocated to Applicant countries had to be included in 'other activities', i.e. they could not be broken down by domain. For these countries amounts allocated to 'Research & development' are very small. Nevertheless in the period 1997/96 the percentage increase in this domain was 450%.

## Temporal Trends and Destinations of Environmental Protection Expenditure



### 95% of EPE over the period is addressed to Intra-EU territory

Over the period 1994/97, 95% of the allocations were addressed to the EU economic territory (Intra-EU) with 87% to Member States and 9% non-allocated. The non-EU (Extra-EU) economic territory received the remaining 5% of which circa 1% was allocated to the applicant countries, i.e., Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Cyprus.

For Extra-EU, the pattern is similar over time except that in 1996 7.8% of the transfers were addressed to Extra-EU with 1.1% for applicant countries.

### Non-allocated expenditure

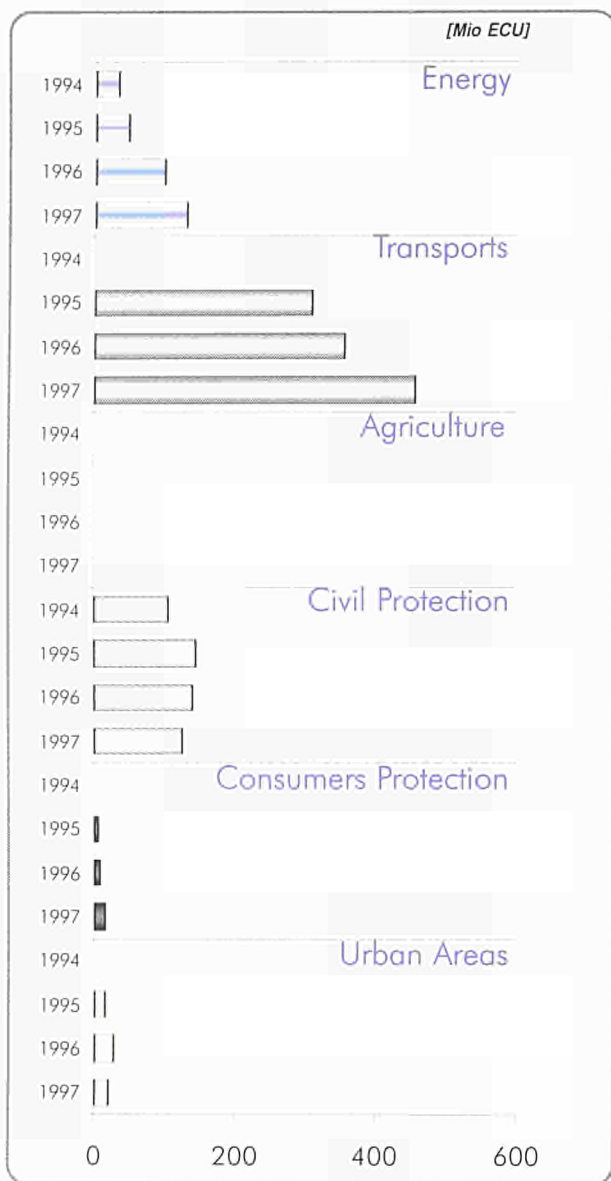
The proportion of non-allocated expenditure varies over the years. 1996 records the highest value i.e., 13.7% of total expenditure, followed by 1997 with 8.4%. R&D and other expenditure managed by the Joint Research Centre and to a lesser degree by the European Environmental Agency are relevant in these amounts. In 1995 the value was 3.5% and in 1994 2.5%.

### Applicant countries transfers increased strongly over the period

Over the period only around 1% of EPE has been addressed to applicant countries. The mean annual growth rate was 186%. The strongest increase occurred in 1995/96 (5444%). In fact in 1996 priority has been accorded to the development of co-operation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Total aid for economic restructuring of these countries reached 22% of EU budget for external action in this year while before this proportion was quite small. In 1994/95 the yearly percentage change rate was 11% while in 1996/97 it rose by only 2%.

## Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective

### Non Core - EPE by objective : Intra EU



Policy objectives or policies that include strong environmental concerns and could not be classified in CEPA are included in non-core expenditure. 'Energy', 'transports', 'agriculture', 'civil protection', 'consumers protection' and 'urban areas' have been identified as such.

### 'Transport policies' are predominant in non-core expenditure

Over the period 1996/98 'agriculture' and 'energy' follows with close values, respectively 17.5% and 16.8% in 1997. Major components of 'transport policies' are the Cohesion Fund (the transports part) as well as Preparation, evaluation and promotion of sustainable mobility and research activities linked to transport impact. These payments started in 1995.

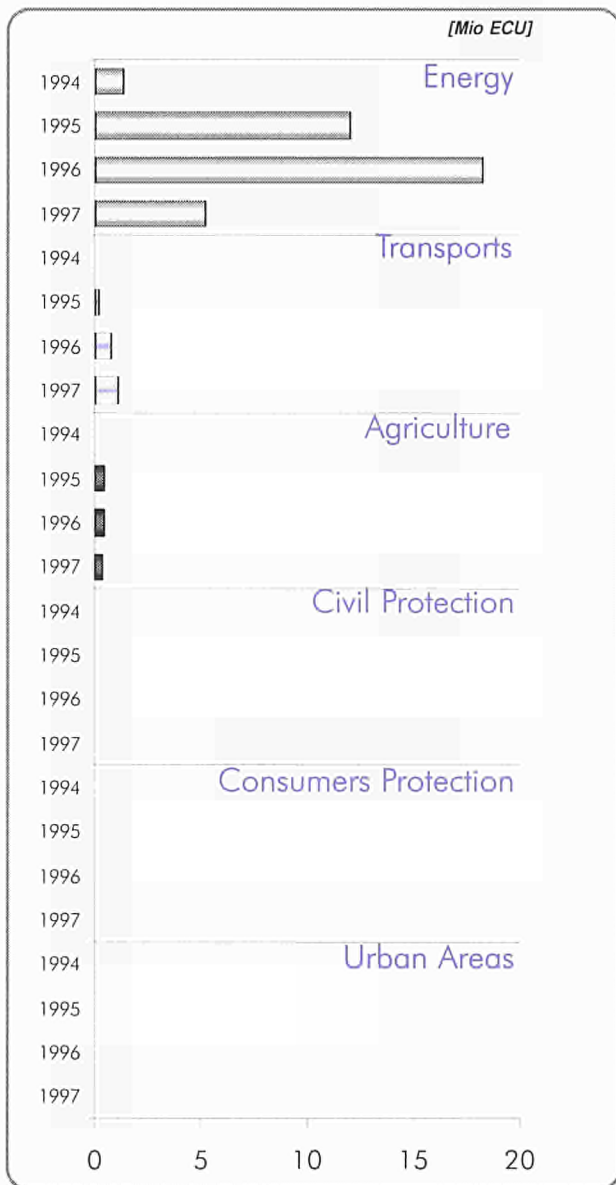
In 1994 a different picture arose. In this year 'agriculture' amounted to 75.6% and energy to 23.4%. Predominant in 'agriculture' were set-aside and long term set-aside measures as well as extensification premium. Budget lines included in 'energy' are even and they are addressed, e.g., to the production of renewable energy (ALTENER), energy efficiency (SAVE II) and technologies for cleaner and more efficient energy production and use.

'Urban areas' transfers started in 1995, with 2.8%. In 1996 and 1997 these shares were 4.3% and 2.5% respectively.



## Profile of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Environmental Domain and Objective

### Non Core - EPE by objective : Extra EU



### Non-core expenditure in Intra-EU versus non-core expenditure in Extra-EU

Over the period some 99% of non-core expenditure went to the EU economic territory of which approximately 99% has been allocated to Member States.

### 'Energy' policy is the predominant share of non-core EPE in Extra-EU

'Energy' reaches approximately 95% in 1994, 1995 and 1996. In 1997 this share decreased to 79%, while 'transports' reached 5%. This is due to the fact that the energy budget lines, as described above have decreased in this year while Preparation, evaluation and promotion of sustainable mobility has almost doubled in 96/97. Transport research activities show strong increase.

N.B. : Budget lines have been imputed with different ratios (please see Annex 1 for details)

## 2.3 Environmental Protection Expenditure - supporting information

	[1000 ECU]							[%]					
	Total EPE		Intra-EU		Extra-EU			Total		Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
	Total	Subtotal	Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries	Total	Subtotal	Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries	
<b>Total</b>													
1994	1 028 315	971 744	947 293	24 451	56 571	731	100%	94.5%	92.1%	2.4%	5.5%	0.1%	
1995	2 433 292	2 341 798	2 259 217	82 581	91 494	813	100%	96.2%	92.8%	3.4%	3.8%	0.0%	
1996	4 529 134	4 174 533	3 603 771	570 762	354 602	47 737	100%	92.2%	79.6%	12.6%	7.8%	1.1%	
1997	5 288 690	5 125 351	4 695 376	429 975	163 339	48 891	100%	96.9%	88.8%	8.1%	3.1%	0.9%	

	[1000 ECU]							[%]					
	Core EPE		Intra-EU		Extra-EU			Total		Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
	Total	Subtotal	Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries	Total	Subtotal	Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries	
<b>Total</b>													
1997	4 544 678	4 387 859	3 959 205	428 654	156 819	48 891	100%	96.5%	87.1%	9.4%	3.5%	1.1%	
1996	3 899 621	3 564 442	3 000 628	563 814	335 180	47 737	100%	91.4%	76.9%	14.5%	8.6%	1.2%	
1995	1 913 402	1 834 431	1 756 342	78 089	78 971	813	100%	95.9%	91.8%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	
1994	889 363	834 112	809 683	24 429	55 251	576	100%	93.8%	91.0%	2.7%	6.2%	0.1%	
<b>Current</b>													
1997	2 605 043	2 448 236	2 347 741	100 496	156 807	48 891	100%	94.0%	90.1%	3.9%	6.0%	1.9%	
1996	2 274 990	1 939 836	1 774 808	165 029	335 153	47 737	100%	85.3%	78.0%	7.3%	14.7%	2.1%	
1995	887 594	808 623	731 249	77 374	78 971	813	100%	91.1%	82.4%	8.7%	8.9%	0.1%	
1994	448 548	393 297	369 198	24 099	55 251	576	100%	87.7%	82.3%	5.4%	12.3%	0.1%	
<b>Capital</b>													
1997	1 939 635	1 939 623	1 611 464	328 158	12	0	100%	100.0%	83.1%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
1996	1 624 632	1 624 605	1 225 820	398 785	27	0	100%	100.0%	75.5%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
1995	1 025 808	1 025 808	1 025 093	715	0	0	100%	100.0%	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
1994	440 815	440 815	440 485	330	0	0	100%	100.0%	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding

## Environmental Protection Expenditure

- supporting information

### Core EPE by domain in 1997

[1000 ECU]

	TOTAL	%	Subtotal	Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
				Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries
<b>Total</b>	4 544 678	100.0%	4 387 859	3 959 205	428 654	156 819	48 891
Air & Climate	488 348	10.7%	488 307	488 303	5	40	8
Waste-water	780 812	17.2%	780 783	780 461	322	30	8
Waste	292 306	6.4%	292 276	292 138	138	30	4
Soil & Ground water	776 897	17.1%	776 867	776 867	0	30	4
Biodiversity & landscape	1 560 566	34.3%	1 541 300	1 201 557	339 743	19 266	5
Radiation	20 760	0.5%	17 031	16 720	311	3 729	4
Research & Development	441 711	9.7%	411 072	372 245	38 827	30 640	11
Other activities	183 277	4.0%	80 223	30 914	49 309	103 055	48 851
<b>Current</b>	2 605 043	100.0%	2 448 236	2 347 741	100 496	156 807	48 891
Air & Climate	30 663	1.2%	30 622	30 622	0	40	8
Waste-water	15 565	0.6%	15 536	15 536	0	30	4
Waste	7 866	0.3%	7 837	7 837	0	30	4
Soil & Ground water	757 712	29.1%	757 682	757 682	0	30	4
Biodiversity & landscape	1 147 488	44.0%	1 128 233	1 116 185	12 049	19 254	5
Radiation	20 760	0.8%	17 031	16 720	311	3 729	4
Research & Development	441 711	17.0%	411 072	372 245	38 827	30 640	11
Other activities	183 277	7.0%	80 223	30 914	49 309	103 055	48 851
<b>Capital</b>	1 939 635	100.0%	1 939 623	1 611 464	328 158	12	0
Air & Climate	457 685	23.6%	457 685	457 680	5	0	0
Waste-water	765 247	39.5%	765 247	764 925	322	0	0
Waste	284 439	14.7%	284 439	284 302	138	0	0
Soil & Ground water	19 185	1.0%	19 185	19 185	0	0	0
Biodiversity & landscape	413 079	21.3%	413 067	85 372	327 694	12	0
Radiation	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Research & Development	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding

# Environmental Protection Expenditure

## - supporting information

### Core EPE by domain in 1996

[1000 ECU]

	TOTAL	%	Subtotal	Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
				Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries
<b>Total</b>	3 899 621	100.0%	3 564 442	3 000 628	563 814	335 180	47 737
Air & Climate	389 785	10.0%	389 714	389 711	3	71	8
Waste-water	568 504	14.6%	568 439	568 101	338	65	8
Waste	205 037	5.3%	204 972	204 827	145	65	6
Soil & Ground water	713 205	18.3%	713 141	713 141	0	65	6
Biodiversity & landscape	1 488 742	38.2%	1 473 112	1 060 078	413 034	15 630	7
Radiation	18 845	0.5%	14 974	14 974	0	3 871	6
Research & Development	333 901	8.6%	137 290	21 152	116 138	196 611	2
Other activities	181 602	4.7%	62 800	28 644	34 155	118 803	47 697
<b>Current</b>	2 274 990	100.0%	1 939 836	1 774 808	165 029	335 153	47 737
Air & Climate	23 201	1.0%	23 130	23 130	0	71	8
Waste-water	10 293	0.5%	10 228	10 228	0	65	6
Waste	5 553	0.2%	5 489	5 489	0	65	6
Soil & Ground water	697 526	30.7%	697 462	697 462	0	65	6
Biodiversity & landscape	1 004 068	44.1%	988 464	973 729	14 735	15 603	7
Radiation	18 845	0.8%	14 974	14 974	0	3 871	6
Research & Development	333 901	14.7%	137 290	21 152	116 138	196 611	2
Other activities	181 602	8.0%	62 800	28 644	34 155	118 803	47 697
<b>Capital</b>	1 624 632	100.0%	1 624 605	1 225 820	398 785	27	0
Air & Climate	366 584	22.6%	366 584	366 581	3	0	0
Waste-water	558 211	34.4%	558 211	557 873	338	0	0
Waste	199 483	12.3%	199 483	199 338	145	0	0
Soil & Ground water	15 679	1.0%	15 679	15 679	0	0	0
Biodiversity & landscape	484 674	29.8%	484 648	86 349	398 299	27	0
Radiation	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Research & Development	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding



## Environmental Protection Expenditure

- supporting information

### Core EPE by domain in 1995

	[1000 ECU]						
	TOTAL	%	Subtotal	Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
				Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries
<b>Total</b>	1 913 402	100.0%	1 834 431	1 756 342	78 089	78 971	813
Air & Climate	309 666	16.2%	309 597	309 249	348	69	41
Waste-water	467 328	24.4%	467 263	467 006	257	65	41
Waste	188 654	9.9%	188 589	188 479	110	65	40
Soil & Ground water	262 714	13.7%	262 649	262 649	0	65	40
Biodiversity & landscape	473 042	24.7%	472 976	472 976	0	66	40
Radiation	18 113	0.9%	13 250	13 249	0	4 863	40
Research & Developmer	137 742	7.2%	91 050	21 778	69 273	46 692	0
Other activities	56 144	2.9%	29 057	20 956	8 101	27 087	574
<b>Current</b>	887 594	100.0%	808 623	731 249	77 374	78 971	813
Air & Climate	13 092	1.5%	13 023	13 022	0	69	41
Waste-water	4 443	0.5%	4 379	4 378	0	65	40
Waste	2 856	0.3%	2 791	2 791	0	65	40
Soil & Ground water	243 813	27.5%	243 748	243 748	0	65	40
Biodiversity & landscape	411 392	46.3%	411 325	411 325	0	66	40
Radiation	18 113	2.0%	13 250	13 249	0	4 863	40
Research & Developmer	137 742	15.5%	91 050	21 778	69 273	46 692	0
Other activities	56 144	6.3%	29 057	20 956	8 101	27 087	574
<b>Capital</b>	1 025 808	100.0%	1 025 808	1 025 093	715	0	0
Air & Climate	296 574	28.9%	296 574	296 226	348	0	0
Waste-water	462 884	45.1%	462 884	462 627	257	0	0
Waste	185 798	18.1%	185 798	185 687	110	0	0
Soil & Ground water	18 901	1.8%	18 901	18 901	0	0	0
Biodiversity & landscape	61 651	6.0%	61 651	61 651	0	0	0
Radiation	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Research & Developpt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding

# Environmental Protection Expenditure

## - supporting information

### Core EPE by domain in 1994

	[1000 ECU]						
				Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
	TOTAL	%	Subtotal	Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries
<b>Total</b>	889 363	100.0%	834 112	809 683	24 429	55 251	576
Air & Climate	220 777	24.8%	220 754	220 588	166	23	2
Waste-water	152 589	17.2%	152 566	152 450	117	23	2
Waste	72 682	8.2%	72 659	72 609	51	23	2
Soil & Ground water	117 266	13.2%	117 243	117 242	1	23	2
Biodiversity & landscape	211 824	23.8%	211 073	211 072	1	751	169
Radiation	1 800	0.2%	1 777	1 776	1	23	2
Research & Development	70 048	7.9%	29 486	17 166	12 320	40 562	2
Other activities	42 375	4.8%	28 553	16 781	11 772	13 822	397
<b>Current</b>	448 548	100.0%	393 297	369 198	24 099	55 251	576
Air & Climate	1 745	0.4%	1 722	1 720	1	23	2
Waste-water	1 745	0.4%	1 722	1 720	1	23	2
Waste	1 745	0.4%	1 722	1 720	1	23	2
Soil & Ground water	117 266	26.1%	117 243	117 242	1	23	2
Biodiversity & landscape	211 824	47.2%	211 073	211 072	1	751	169
Radiation	1 800	0.4%	1 777	1 776	1	23	2
Research & Development	70 048	15.6%	29 486	17 166	12 320	40 562	2
Other activities	42 375	9.4%	28 553	16 781	11 772	13 822	397
<b>Capital</b>	440 815	100.0%	440 815	440 485	330	0	0
Air & Climate	219 033	49.7%	219 033	218 868	165	0	0
Waste-water	150 845	34.2%	150 845	150 729	116	0	0
Waste	70 938	16.1%	70 938	70 888	50	0	0
Soil & Ground water	0	:	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity & landscape	0	:	0	0	0	0	0
Radiation	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Research & Development	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding



## Environmental Protection Expenditure

- supporting information

### Non Core EPE by domain 1997-1994

[1000 ECU]

	TOTAL	%	Subtotal	Intra-EU		Extra-EU	
				Member States	Non Allocated	Extra EU	of which Applicant Countries
<b>Total 1997</b>	744 012	100.0%	737 492	736 171	1 321	6 521	0
Energy	129 859	17.5%	124 709	123 568	1 141	5 150	0
Transports	455 938	61.3%	454 868	454 698	170	1 070	0
Agriculture	124 797	16.8%	124 797	124 797	0	0	0
Civil Protection	747	0.1%	747	747	0	0	0
Consumers Protection	13 764	1.8%	13 463	13 452	10	301	0
Urban Areas	18 909	2.5%	18 909	18 909	0	0	0
<b>Total 1996</b>	629 513	100.0%	610 091	603 143	6 948	19 422	0
Energy	97 633	15.5%	79 420	72 672	6 748	18 213	0
Transports	354 703	56.3%	353 925	353 725	200	778	0
Agriculture	140 693	22.3%	140 693	140 693	0	0	0
Civil Protection	1 114	0.2%	1 114	1 114	0	0	0
Consumers Protection	8 342	1.3%	7 911	7 911	0	431	0
Urban Areas	27 029	4.3%	27 029	27 029	0	0	0
<b>Total 1995</b>	519 890	100.0%	507 367	502 876	4 491	12 523	0
Energy	47 203	9.1%	35 263	31 322	3 942	11 940	0
Transports	307 401	59.1%	307 209	306 904	306	192	0
Agriculture	143 809	27.7%	143 809	143 809	0	0	0
Civil Protection	1 040	0.2%	1 040	1 040	0	0	0
Consumers Protection	5 902	1.1%	5 511	5 267	244	391	0
Urban Areas	14 533	2.8%	14 533	14 533	0	0	0
<b>Total 1994</b>	138 952	100.0%	137 632	137 610	22	1 320	155
Energy	32 498	23.4%	31 177	31 155	22	1 320	155
Transports	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	105 094	75.6%	105 094	105 094	0	0	0
Civil Protection	1 360	1.0%	1 360	1 360	0	0	0
Consumers Protection	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Areas	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding



# Core Environmental Protection Expenditure

## 3

### Transfers to Member States

3.1 Temporal Trends of the Transfers to Member States - Core EPE Capital and Current transfers	26
3.2 Transfers to Member States - Core EPE - by Environmental Domain 1994 to 97	29
3.3 Country tables - supporting information	33

## **3.1 Temporal Trends of the Transfers to Member States - Core EPE**

### ***A strong growth over the period 1994-1997***

All countries showed a strong increase in the amount of transfers allocated to environmental protection over this period, with a mean annual growth rate of 49% in core Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE).

### ***The increase is larger for the new Member States***

Intra-community comparison shows a wide variation on this rate. The countries with the highest rates are the new Member States, i.e. Austria, Finland and Sweden. In fact the 1995 budget has been adapted (a new heading was added) to cover the compensation which these Member States were to receive over the period 1995-98 under the Act of Accession.

### ***Stable growth for the Cohesion countries***

From the Cohesion countries, i.e., Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal, only Spain and Ireland, with 61% and 53 % respectively, are above the European Union average increase in EPE.

### ***A few other countries have exceeded the EU increase rate***

Other countries which have exceeded the EU rate are Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

### ***Germany, France and the United Kingdom show the smallest mean annual growth rates***

The smallest mean annual growth rates are recorded for the United Kingdom, Germany and France with increases of 25%, 27% and 29% respectively.

### ***Yearly variations show a wide variation***

Over this period the strongest yearly percentage change for total transfers occurred over 1994/1995 when it rose by 117%, while in 1995/1996 and 1996/1997. These values are

71% and 32% respectively. Countries show diverse patterns on a yearly base, linked most likely to unevenness in the timing of transfers.

### ***Common patterns occur for the new Member States***

In Austria and Finland the larger increases for both countries were recorded over 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 while the yearly percentage change in 1996/97 is negative, (-50% for Austria and -39% for Finland). Sweden shows the same pattern except that in 1995/1996 there is a smaller increase in comparison to the other two countries and there is a positive value over 1996/97, 122%.

These differences are linked to different dates of adoption and implementation of the structural operations, e.g.. the adoption of the single programming documents (SPDs). Finland and Sweden were also covered within the ERDF by the creation of Objective 6 over the period 1994-1999. One region in Austria (Burgenland) has been declared eligible for Objective 1.

### ***A typical pattern for Cohesion countries***

In the Cohesion countries it is typical to find larger yearly percentage changes over the period 1994/1995. This is linked to the full implementation of the Cohesion Fund in 1995.

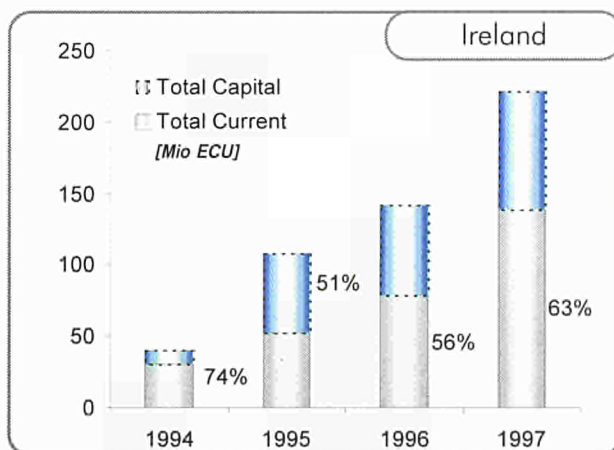
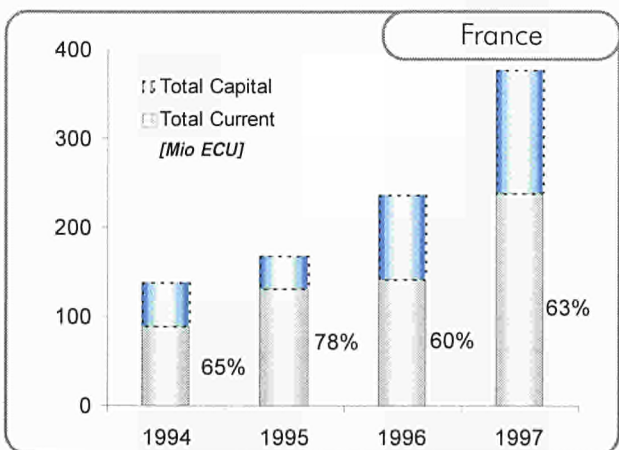
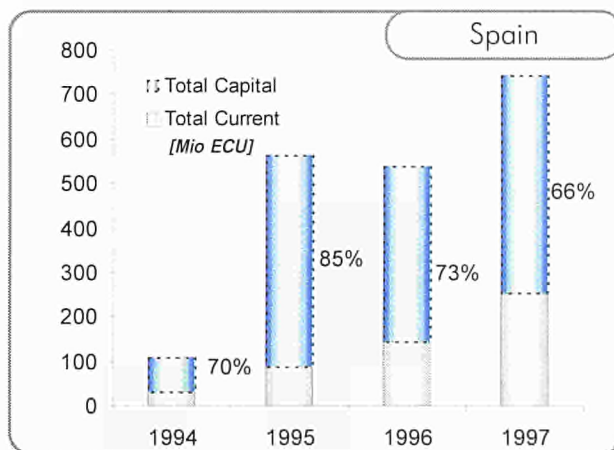
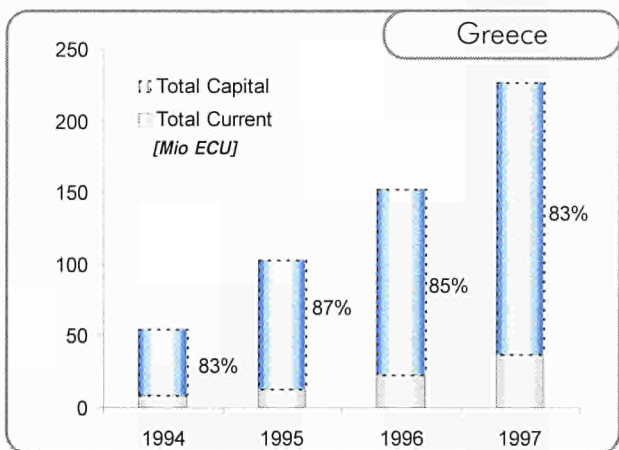
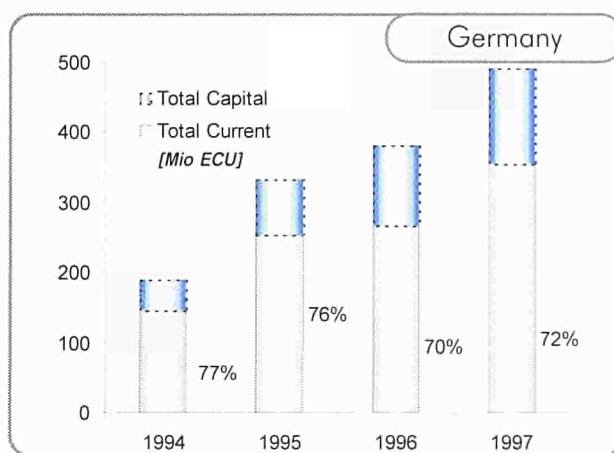
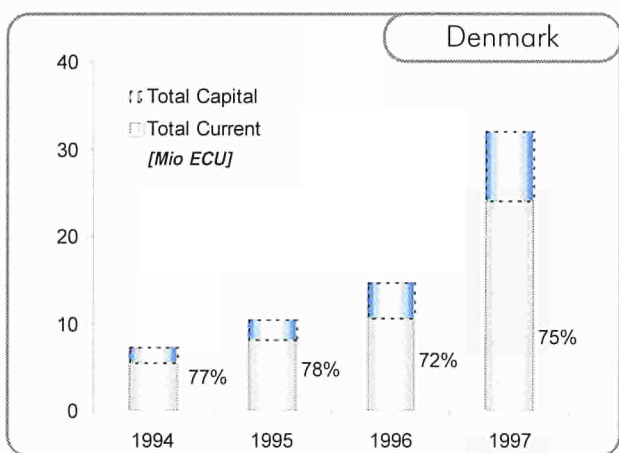
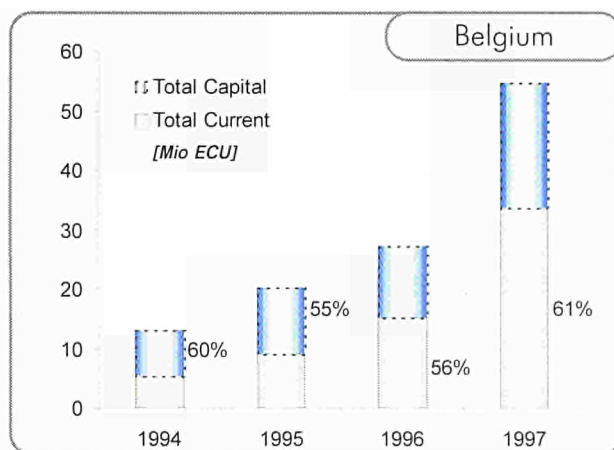
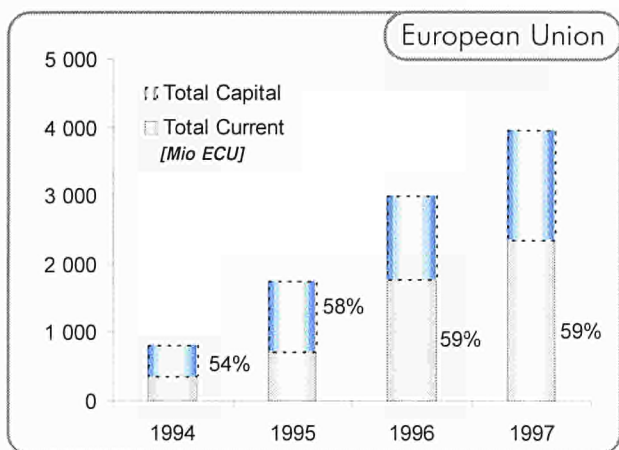
### ***No typical pattern for other Member States***

The transfers for other countries, over this period, do not show any specific pattern but show strong yearly variations.



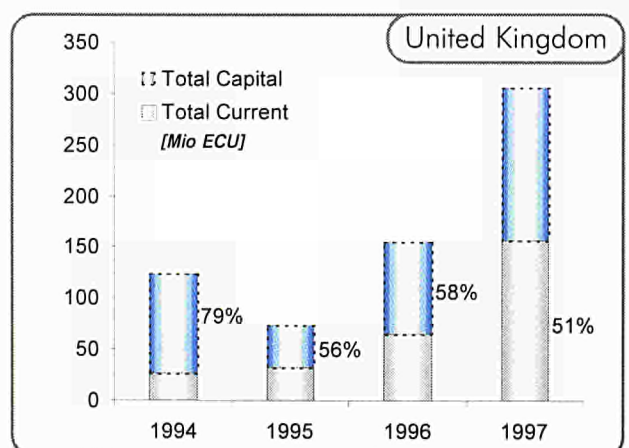
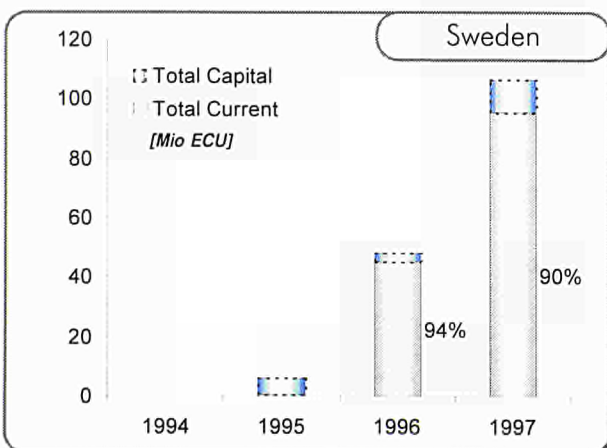
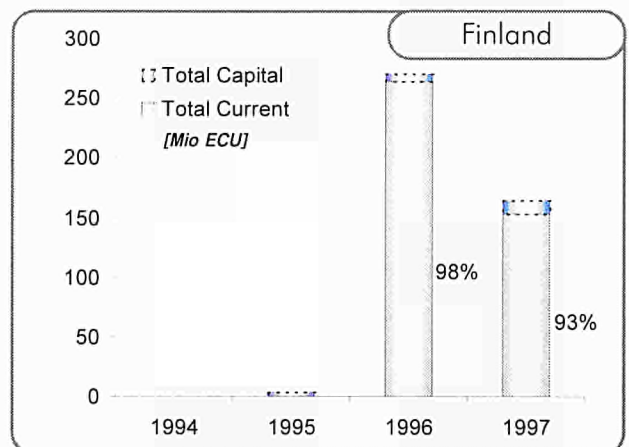
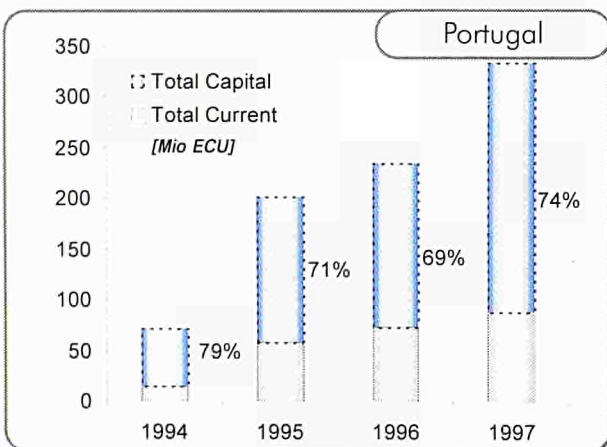
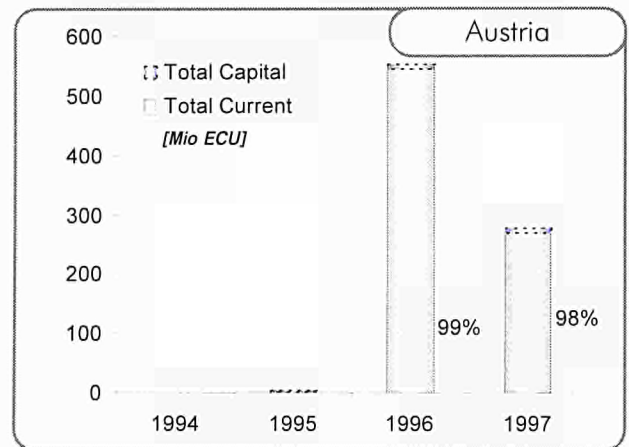
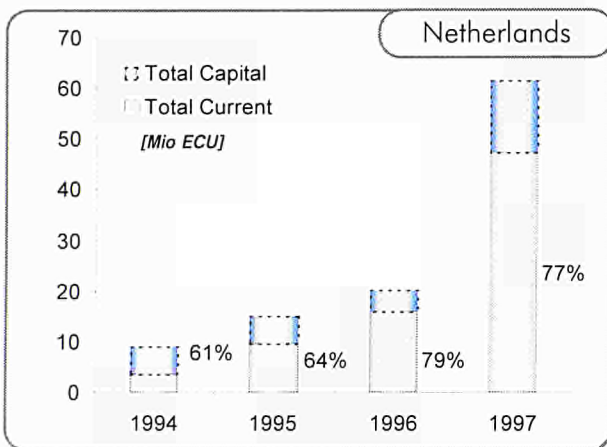
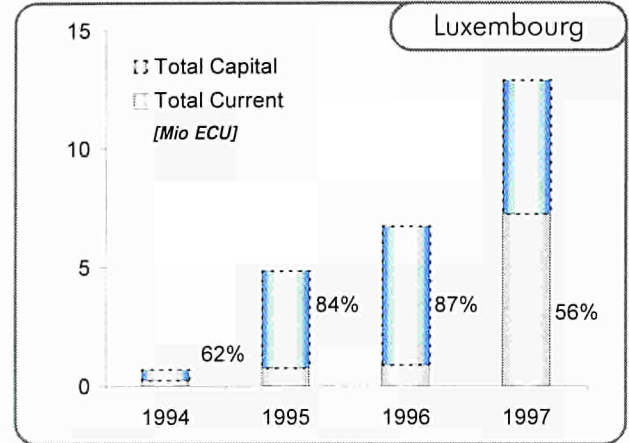
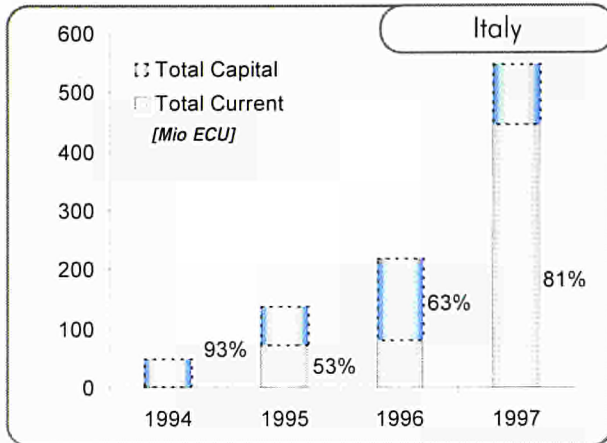
# Temporal Trends of the Transfers to Member States - Core EPE

## Capital and Current transfers



# Temporal Trends of the Transfers to Member States - Core EPE

## Capital and Current transfers



## **3.2 Transfers to Member States - Core EPE - by Environmental Domain**

The analysis of the breakdown of core EPE by environmental domain has been made on the basis of the average values for the period 1994/1997, due to the unevenness of yearly patterns .

It should be noted that domain breakdown comparisons between countries are impaired by the fact that Member States have quite different situations relating to geographical conditions, economic development, environmental regulation and culture that lead to different environmental problems and actions implemented to face these problems. The financial policy of the European Union has been adapted to this situation and therefore whenever specific financial support is established groups of countries (in spite of differences between countries) are identifiable.

***Predominant domains are 'biodiversity & landscape', 'waste-water', 'soil & groundwater' and 'air & climate'.  
Patterns vary, however, by Member State***

The values for these domains are 31%, 21%, 20% and 15% respectively. 'Waste' is the fifth domain (8%) and 'research & development' the sixth (5%).

***For the majority of countries the primary domain is 'biodiversity & landscape'***

For Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Austria and Finland 'biodiversity & landscape' is the primary domain exceeding 30%.

For Spain, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom this domain occupies the second position accounting for approximately 20%. For the remaining countries, i.e., Belgium (14%), Greece (13%), Luxembourg (10%) and Portugal (19%) it ranks third.

***'Waste-water' is first or second domain in five countries***

This is the case in Greece (50%), Spain (39%), Ireland (31%), Luxembourg (20%) and Portugal (33%).

In France and the United Kingdom the share is 15% for both countries and it is the third domain.

For a vast group of countries this domain might be the third or fourth, such is the case in Belgium (13%), Denmark and Germany (7% each), Italy (12%) and The Netherlands (5%).

***'Soil & groundwater' is the second domain in six countries***

This occurs in Germany (32%), France (25%), Italy (24%), Austria (48%), Finland (45%) and Sweden (39%).

This domain is also the third or fourth share in total transfers in several countries, i.e., Denmark (13%), Ireland (16%), Luxembourg (9%), The Netherlands (12%) and Portugal (8%). In the United Kingdom 'soil & groundwater' equals the proportion of the 'waste' domain and counts for 10%. In Greece (1%) and Spain (3%) is rather small.

***'Air & climate' alternates in several positions***

'Air & climate' accounts for 15% of total transfers nevertheless is still the first domain in four countries, i.e., Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, 24%, 34% and 29% respectively.

In Greece (24%) and Portugal (21%) is the second domain. In Germany (14%), Italy (18%) and The Netherlands is the third domain. In Denmark (12%), Spain (16%), France (12%) and Ireland (8%) is the fourth domain. It is not significant in Austria, Finland and Sweden.

***'Waste' alternates between 3rd and 4th in four countries***

'Waste' accounts only 8% of total transfers. It is nevertheless the third share of total transfers in Spain (17%) and Luxembourg (10%) and the fourth in Greece (10%) and Portugal (17%).

In Belgium it accounts for 7%, in France, in Italy and in The Netherlands 5%, in Denmark 4%, in Germany and Ireland 3%.



### **'Research & development'**

'Research & Development' activities linked to environmental protection and classifiable in CEPA count 5% of total transfers.

This domain is greater, comparatively, for the following countries: Belgium (21%), Denmark (19%), France (11%), The Netherlands (28%) and the United Kingdom (14%).

'Radiation' and 'Other activities' are rather small shares in total expenditure approximately 0% and 1% respectively.

### ***A common pattern in Germany, France and Italy***

For these three countries the first domain is 'biodiversity & landscape' that accounts for more than 30% of total transfers, the second domain is 'soil & groundwater' 32%, 25% and 24% respectively. For these countries the third and fourth domains are 'air & climate' and 'waste water'.

### ***The pattern in the Cohesion countries***

The majority of the Cohesion countries have as primary domain 'waste water'. In Greece this value accounts 50% of the total while Spain (39%) and Portugal (33%) show a wider spread pattern. Common between Greece and Portugal is the fact that both countries have 'air & climate' as the second domain, 24% and 21% of the total respectively.

In Spain the second domain is 'biodiversity & landscape' (23%). This is the third domain for both Greece (13%) and Portugal (19%).

'Waste' reaches significant values in these three countries, i.e., 10% in Greece and 17% in Spain and Portugal. Other domains are insignificant.

Ireland is an exception in this group due to the fact that is included in the group of countries that have 'biodiversity & landscape' (42%) as the first domain. Nevertheless the typical pattern of the Cohesion countries is still apparent because 'waste water' is the second domain accounting for 31% of the total. A significant difference is the strong value in 'soil & groundwater' (16%) a domain rather small in the other three countries. 'Air & climate' and 'waste' 8% and 3% respectively are also different from the other countries in this group.

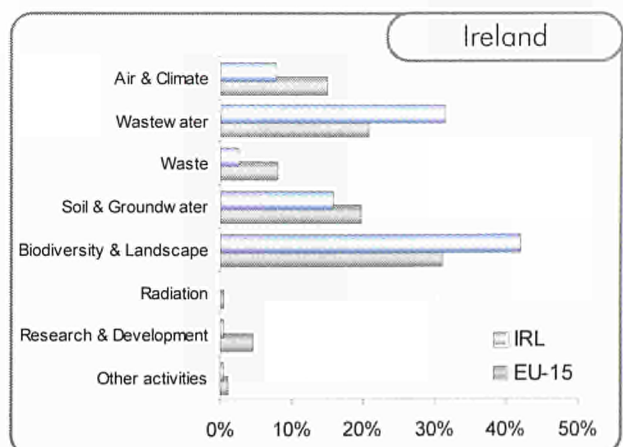
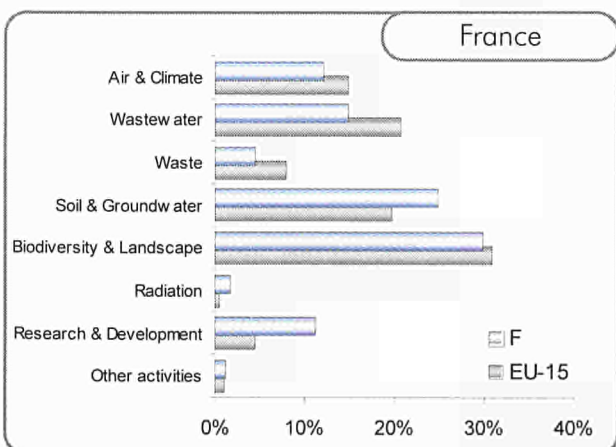
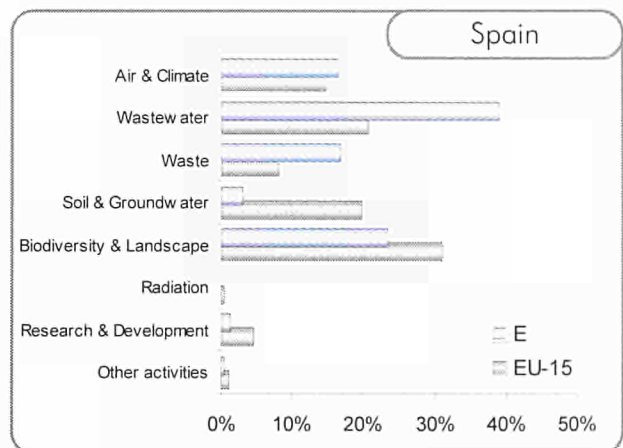
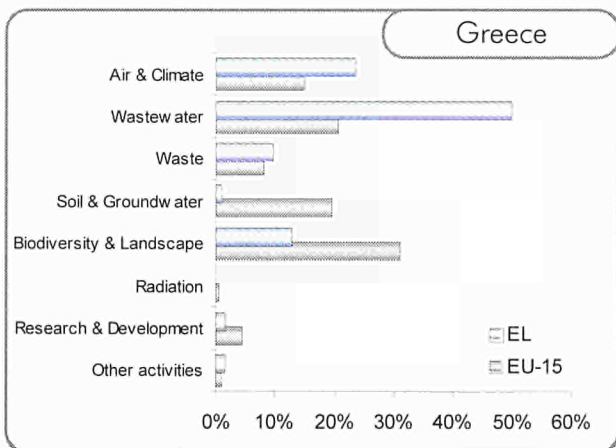
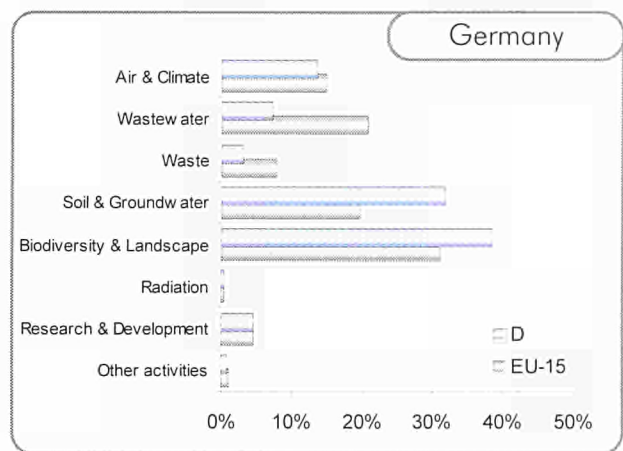
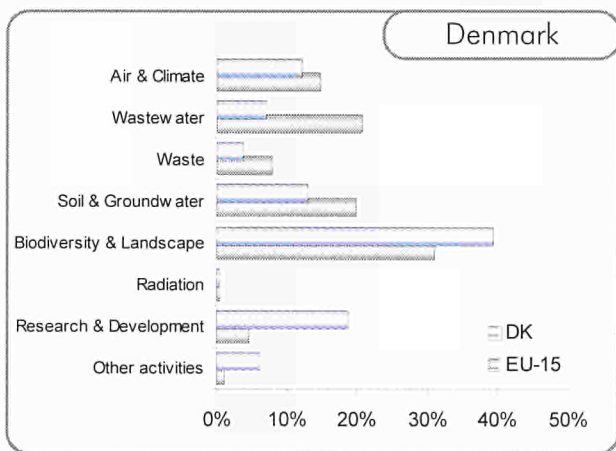
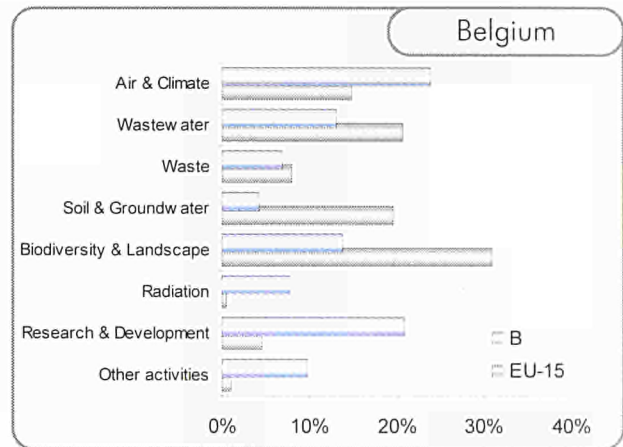
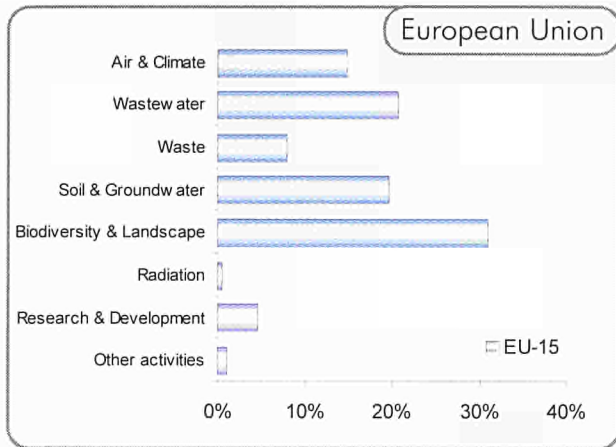
### ***Common patterns in new Member States***

These countries show a condensed pattern with the great majority of the transfers included in two domains, i.e., 'biodiversity & landscape' and 'soil & groundwater'. These values count 49%, 47% and 42% of total transfers in Austria, Finland and Sweden, respectively.

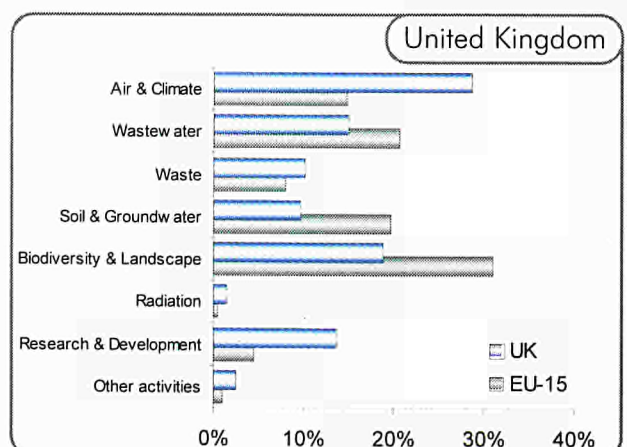
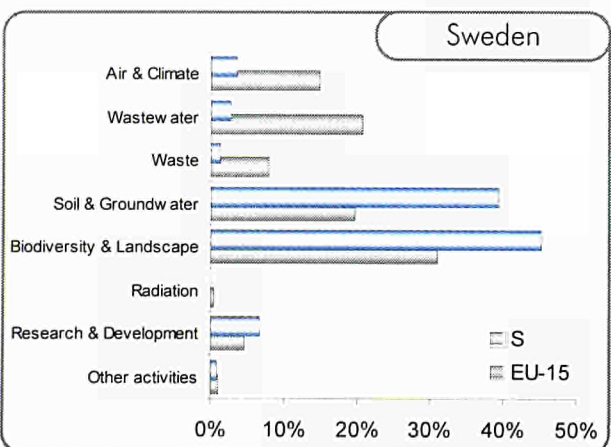
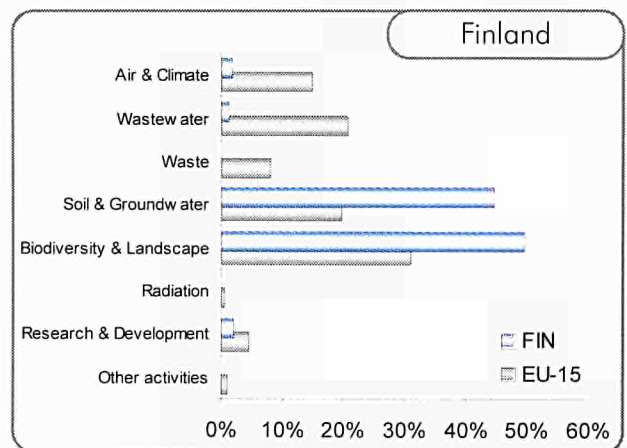
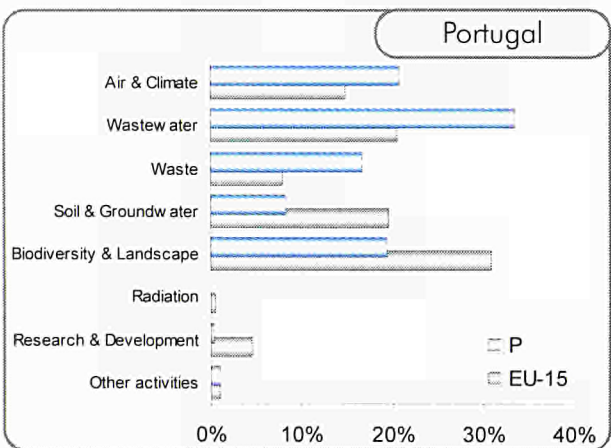
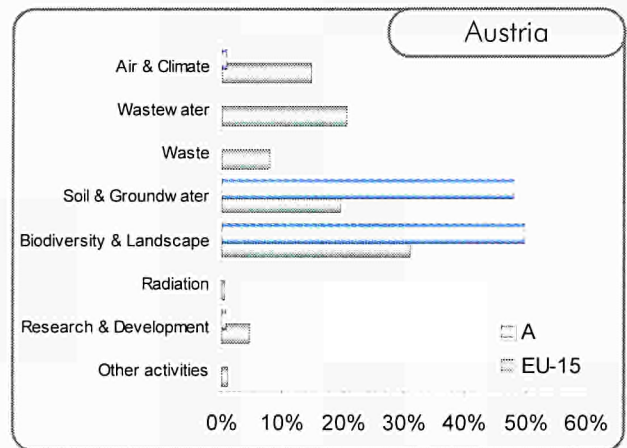
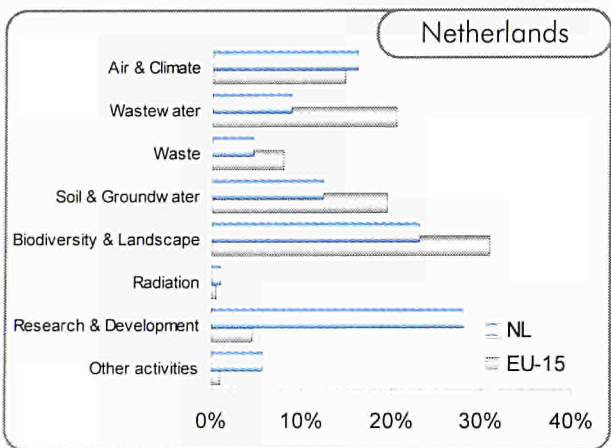
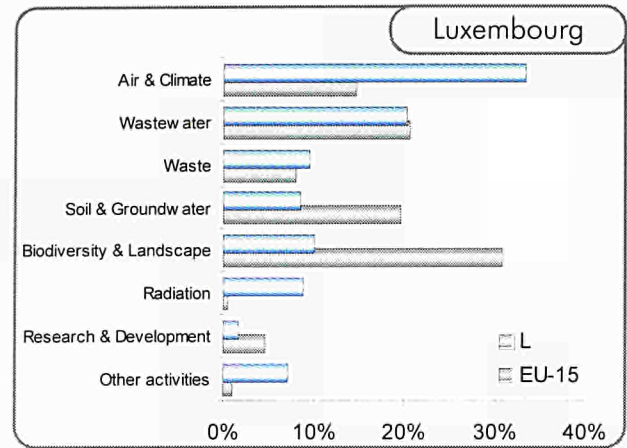
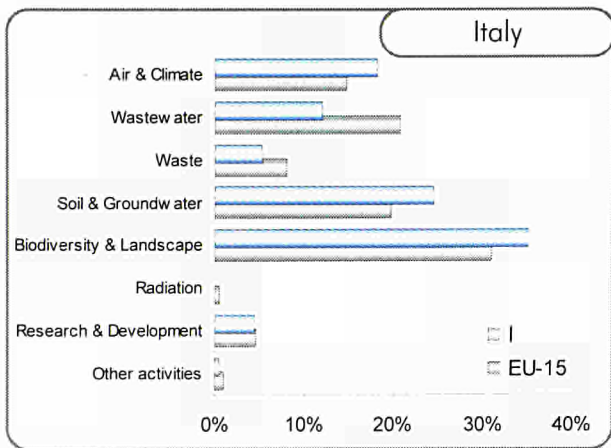
Sweden is the single country in this group where other domains reach relatively significant values. 'Research & development' accounts for 7% and only 1% and 2% in Austria and Finland, respectively and 'air & climate' accounts for 4% (1% and 2% in Austria and Finland, respectively).



### 3.2 Transfers to Member States - Core EPE - by Environmental Domain 1994 to 97



# Transfers to Member States - Core EPE - by Environmental Domain 1994 to 97





### 3.3 Country tables - supporting information

#### Transfers to member States -Core EPE

#### by environmental domain in 1997

	[1000 ECU]										
	Air & Climate	Waste-water	Waste	Soil & Ground-water	Biodiversity & Landscape	Radiation	Research & Dev'tment	Other Activities	Total	Total Current	Total Capital
EU-15	488 303	780 461	292 138	776 867	1 201 557	16 720	372 245	30 914	3 959 205	2 347 741	1 611 464
B	10 629	7 310	3 905	1 219	4 508	3 366	20 899	2 754	54 591	33 560	21 031
DK	4 067	2 431	1 086	2 819	9 269	77	11 326	971	32 046	24 028	8 018
D	68 576	35 799	15 666	141 104	162 369	2 735	62 517	3 403	492 169	354 535	137 633
EL	33 541	128 154	24 031	4 571	27 418	203	7 072	1 914	226 904	37 635	189 269
E	118 808	277 541	94 214	22 243	206 253	169	21 594	2 728	743 548	254 125	489 423
F	47 356	66 605	20 309	74 331	90 645	4 151	70 769	2 890	377 056	238 133	138 923
IRL	12 995	66 296	5 331	48 875	85 008	56	2 070	1 494	222 126	139 124	83 002
I	48 830	32 636	14 715	184 374	231 391	567	35 048	1 262	548 824	447 204	101 619
L	3 308	1 547	878	2 144	2 249	1 695	191	893	12 905	7 251	5 654
NL	7 534	4 822	2 713	6 281	9 070	270	28 661	2 162	61 514	47 461	14 053
A	2 331	1 002	752	129 930	136 190	56	6 237	344	276 841	270 859	5 982
P	48 611	110 604	79 241	24 687	66 869	31	2 995	1 231	334 270	88 402	245 867
FIN	4 327	2 935	883	67 469	79 767	101	8 359	238	164 079	153 031	11 048
S	2 936	2 506	1 220	41 377	47 425	52	10 386	697	106 599	95 464	11 135
UK	74 453	40 273	27 196	25 442	43 126	3 191	84 121	7 932	305 734	156 926	148 808

#### Transfers to member States -Core EPE

#### by environmental domain in 1996

	[1000 ECU]										
	Air & Climate	Waste-water	Waste	Soil & Ground-water	Biodiversity & Landscape	Radiation	Research & Dev'tment	Other Activities	Total	Total Current	Total Capital
EU-15	389 711	568 101	204 827	713 141	1 060 078	14 974	21 152	28 644	3 000 628	1 774 808	1 225 820
B	5 909	2 725	1 557	1 018	9 208	2 291	1 160	3 312	27 180	15 306	11 874
DK	1 711	921	720	3 070	7 196	93	504	493	14 708	10 656	4 052
D	59 677	33 036	14 709	121 893	145 234	1 903	2 656	2 745	381 853	267 232	114 621
EL	37 358	78 981	10 738	896	20 252	112	662	3 883	152 884	23 097	129 786
E	67 306	225 628	84 810	20 585	136 484	157	1 428	1 153	537 550	145 443	392 107
F	31 057	32 992	10 223	63 408	82 176	5 484	7 598	3 399	236 337	142 496	93 841
IRL	10 187	49 478	2 991	21 715	56 842	39	482	63	141 797	79 046	62 751
I	70 996	44 559	20 228	21 048	59 304	266	921	2 018	219 340	80 414	138 925
L	2 931	2 044	886	18	133	263	231	268	6 774	897	5 877
NL	2 639	1 443	720	4 026	8 296	316	919	1 921	20 280	16 030	4 250
A	2 088	1 038	466	270 686	277 916	119	198	680	553 192	546 570	6 621
P	50 756	69 326	39 838	20 121	51 091	31	291	3 161	234 616	73 487	161 129
FIN	2 291	1 382	480	128 390	137 500	41	373	356	270 812	264 111	6 702
S	569	359	265	21 701	24 128	89	419	553	48 083	45 300	2 783
UK	44 237	24 190	16 195	14 564	44 318	3 768	3 311	4 640	155 223	64 721	90 502

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding

## Country tables - supporting information

### Transfers to member States -Core EPE

#### by environmental domain in 1995

[1000 ECU]

	<i>Air &amp; Climate</i>	<i>Waste-water</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Soil &amp; Ground-water</i>	<i>Biodiversity &amp; Landscape</i>	<i>Radiation</i>	<i>Research &amp; Dev'ment</i>	<i>Other Activities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Current</i>	<i>Total Capital</i>
EU-15	309 249	467 006	188 479	262 649	472 976	13 249	21 778	20 956	1 756 342	731 249	1 025 093
B	6 617	1 983	1 027	2 269	1 807	2 870	956	2 837	20 366	9 147	11 220
DK	1 012	508	242	1 539	5 591	43	46	1 403	10 382	8 091	2 291
D	39 907	15 886	6 931	118 623	146 464	1 106	124	4 147	333 188	252 381	80 807
EL	32 711	44 191	9 768	298	14 650	127	161	680	102 588	13 111	89 477
E	97 311	233 063	133 871	7 925	89 657	83	544	2 307	564 761	86 547	478 214
F	15 426	12 731	3 931	53 681	63 759	5 447	12 271	1 464	168 710	131 119	37 591
IRL	11 182	39 809	3 738	9 519	43 028	18	12	504	107 809	52 375	55 434
I	30 902	21 034	9 040	27 330	43 504	88	5 954	302	138 156	73 024	65 132
L	2 001	1 390	599	5	167	259	3	427	4 851	772	4 079
NL	3 846	1 020	515	2 264	6 311	288	90	871	15 206	9 733	5 473
A	1 420	643	514	1	2 276	1	103	46	5 003	2 325	2 678
P	41 824	86 879	13 743	19 395	36 629	33	17	3 450	201 971	58 561	143 410
FIN	1 219	971	245	3	703	3	24	97	3 267	502	2 765
S	2 293	1 603	690	6	1 208	29	5	24	5 856	693	5 163
UK	21 578	5 295	3 624	19 792	17 222	2 854	1 467	2 396	74 227	32 870	41 358

### Transfers to member States -Core EPE

#### by environmental domain in 1994

[1000 ECU]

	<i>Air &amp; Climate</i>	<i>Waste-water</i>	<i>Waste</i>	<i>Soil &amp; Ground-water</i>	<i>Biodiversity &amp; Landscape</i>	<i>Radiation</i>	<i>Research &amp; Dev'ment</i>	<i>Other Activities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Current</i>	<i>Total Capital</i>
EU-15	220 588	152 450	72 609	117 242	211 072	1 776	17 166	16 781	809 683	369 198	440 485
B	4 276	3 093	1 517	334	379	334	956	2 232	13 121	5 238	7 884
DK	906	657	325	829	3 222	76	45	1 125	7 184	5 523	1 661
D	22 307	15 692	6 871	61 578	81 638	263	123	1 923	190 395	146 291	44 104
EL	22 950	16 110	6 990	150	6 045	150	161	2 326	54 882	9 284	45 598
E	38 722	27 135	11 686	6 980	23 219	99	543	1 654	110 038	32 793	77 245
F	16 917	24 080	7 366	36 751	37 342	240	12 271	3 005	137 973	90 218	47 755
IRL	5 365	3 765	1 632	32	29 969	32	13	105	40 912	30 246	10 666
I	22 757	15 948	6 871	63	963	63	1 345	884	48 893	3 506	45 387
L	234	166	76	8	8	8	3	228	732	279	452
NL	3 146	2 037	929	599	988	190	90	1 182	9 159	3 617	5 542
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	128	239	239	0
P	33 669	14 056	8 453	6 058	8 235	47	17	709	71 243	15 207	56 035
FIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	10	34	34	0
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	230	235	235	0
UK	49 339	29 708	19 893	3 859	19 064	272	1 467	1 041	124 643	26 487	98 156

N.B.: A general note for all tables : additions of shares may not sum up to totals simply due to rounding



## 4

<b>4.1 Methodological framework</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>4.2 The scope of the estimates</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4.3 Destinations of the EPE</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>4.4 Sources</b>	<b>39</b>
4.4.1 The Budget of the European Union Institutions	39
4.4.2 Other sources	39
<b>4.5 Estimation methods</b>	<b>40</b>
4.5.1 Estimations by type of expenditure	40
4.5.2 Description of the budget lines	40

## **4.1 Methodological framework**

Satellite accounts are developed to expand the analytical capacity of National Accounts in order to study selected areas of the economy. An area is appropriate to the development of satellite accounts when it is relevant, from the point of view of decision-making, whenever it requires the development of integrated sectoral and institutional policies, large investments and has an impact on people's living conditions.

### ***EPEA the Environmental Protection Expenditure Account***

The European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment (SERIEE)<sup>1</sup> was designed as an environmental satellite account. Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEAs) are being developed by Member States under Eurostat co-ordination.

Amongst other relevant information the EPEA allows valuation of the financial burden borne by the institutional sectors, i.e., general government, corporations and households, to provide environmental protection.

To develop an EPEA it is necessary to identify the proportion of the users of resident units that have been financed by the European Union Institutions.

### ***A Budgetary analysis of the EPE of the European Union Institutions***

Budgetary analysis are developed within the accounting framework of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995) which is the conceptual basis for the production of National Accounts in the European Union.

To evaluate the expenditure of the general government the majority of Member States produce a budgetary analysis, based on a functional approach (expenditure by purpose), of the central government accounts providing reliable estimates.

Eurostat produces budgetary analysis of the European Union Budget. Environmental Protection Expenditure is the first area to apply this methodology within a satellite accounting approach.

This study provides a budgetary analysis of the European Union budget. The methodological guidelines for the production of data established in Eurostat in the Balance of Payments (National Accounts) have been followed. The consistency with national accounts concepts is therefore ensured.

<sup>1</sup> SERIEE Manual, Version 1994, Eurostat EB.

## 4.2 The scope of the estimates

A selection of budget lines included in Budget B (a description of this budget is included in section 4.4.1) of the European Union has been made.

This selection was orientated by the definition of environmental protection expenditure included in the SERIEE Manual version 1994:

"§2006 Environmental protection groups all actions and activities that are aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution as well as any other degradation of the environment.

§2007 included under environmental protection, actions, activities or parts thereof must satisfy the end purpose criterion (*causa finalis*) i.e. that environment protection is their prime objective.

§2009 Given the general nature of these criteria, to define the scope of environmental protection requires identifying:

- the activities characteristic for the field of environmental protection. These are activities whose purpose is environmental protection."

These activities are described in the Single Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Facilities (CEPA) adopted in June 1994 by the Conference of European Statisticians.

### CEPA

This Classification delineates the scope of the activities to be included in the Environmental Protection Accounts (EPEAs) as well as the definition of environmental domains.

CEPA<sup>2</sup> is structured by purpose of expenditure in terms of environmental aspects. These can be media (e.g. protection of ambient air, protection of biodiversity), environmental problems (e.g. waste water management, waste management) and related topics (e.g. Research & Development).

When selecting the budget lines it became apparent that some of them, which included an environmental protection purpose, could not be classified within CEPA. It was necessary to create two groups of expenditure.

### Core expenditure

The expenditure that was classifiable in CEPA by environmental domain has been called core expenditure. It includes the following groups: 'air & climate', 'waste water', 'waste', 'soil & ground-water', 'biodiversity & landscape', 'radiation', 'research & development' and 'other activities'.

The domain 'noise' included in CEPA has been excluded because it is only mentioned in a single budget line and to such a small total that the value corresponds to zero in this scale of magnitude.

### Non-core expenditure

In the official information produced by the Commission environmental concerns are included in policies supported by a few budget lines that could not be classified within CEPA.

These budget lines have also been subject to analysis and this proportion of the expenditure has been denominated non-core expenditure. This type of expenditure, rather than being presented by a total, has been divided by policy objective, i.e., 'energy', 'transports', 'agriculture', 'civil protection', 'consumers protection' and 'urban areas'.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Annex 2.

## 4.3 Destinations of the EPE

It was necessary to develop a few 'new' concepts to address this issue due to the fact that usually the European Union is the sum of the Member States when producing basic statistics, but in this case we had a certain number of nuances. Specific terminology based on national accounting concepts has been used to deal with them.

In National Accounts methodology the European Union Institutions are identified as non-resident institutional units (in any country). As they are engaged in transactions with countries they form an institutional sub-sector<sup>3</sup>.

An economic territory of a country is the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, services and capital move freely<sup>4</sup>.

The territories used by the Institutions of the European Union and other international organisations constitute the 'economic territories' of States sui generis. The feature of such States is that the only residents are the institutions themselves. These territories are denominated 'extraterritorial enclaves'<sup>5</sup>.

### *Intra-EU*

This is the term used to refer to the sum of the economic territories of Member States plus the 'economic territory' of the European Union Institutions (extraterritorial enclaves located in several Member States).

### *Member States*

Member States correspond therefore to the sum of the economic territory of each Member State and excludes non-allocated expenditure.

### *Non-allocated expenditure*

This is the proportion of the expenditure that is addressed to any agency included in the European Union Institutions and therefore included in the Budget. This expenditure can not be allocated to any Member State.

<sup>3</sup> They are included in the institutional sector 'Rest of the World.'

<sup>4</sup> More complete definition is included in European System of Accounts ESA 1995, Eurostat (§2.05).

<sup>5</sup> European System of Accounts ESA 1995, Eurostat (§2.06.)

<sup>6</sup> European System of Accounts ESA 1993, Eurostat (§ 4.145).

<sup>7</sup> European System of Accounts ESA 1993, Eurostat (§4.121).

### *Extra-EU*

Within the external action of the European Union, allocations are made in favour of third-countries. The sum of the economic territories of these countries is identified as Extra-EU expenditure.

### *Applicant countries*

Within the economic territory outside the European Union (extra-EU) the proportion of the expenditure addressed to applicant countries has been separated. Applicant countries are Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Cyprus.

Another concept used in the treatment of the expenditure is the separation into capital and current transfers. In this case the classification used by the Balance of Payments method has been adopted.

### *Capital transfers*

Capital transfers are different from current transfers by the fact that they involve the acquisition or disposal of an asset, or assets, by at least one of the parties of the transaction. Whether made in cash or in kind they should result in a commensurable change in the financial or non-financial assets shown in the balance sheets of one or both parties to the transaction<sup>6</sup>.

### *Current transfers*

Current international co-operation includes all transfers in cash or in kind between general governments and governments or international organisations throughout the rest of the world<sup>7</sup>.



## 4.4 Sources

### 4.4.1 The Budget of the European Union Institutions

The main source for this study was the 'Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year', as usually published by mid-February of the following financial year at series L 44, Volume 41 of the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The vertical structure of this budget<sup>8</sup> uses a nomenclature that distinguishes appropriations according to their nature and purpose. Section III of this Budget contains all the EU expenditure on operations broken down into titles, chapters, articles and items. Only the operational budget 'Budget B' (around 95% of the total budget) has been used for this analysis.

The operational budget encompasses the Common Agricultural Policy, Structural Operations, Internal Policies and External Action. Within the Internal Policy the Research & Technological Development (R&TD) is, in budgetary terms after the CAP and the Structural Funds, one of the most important policies. Administrative expenditure, which refers to the Commission institutions, is not included.

There is a commitment budget (perspective spending) and a payment budget (actual spending). We have chosen to use the payment budget in order to ensure the same accounting procedures followed by National Accounts.

Additionally the economic and financial framework of revenue and expenditure of the European Union institutions is annually described in the Financial Report<sup>9</sup> also published early in each subsequent year.

While the former facilitates the exhaustive inventory of the budget lines, the latter provides an overview of the main components of expenditure.

### 4.4.2 Other sources

Eurostat regularly publishes balance of payments statistics for each Member State<sup>10</sup>. The balance of payments records all economic transactions undertaken between the residents and non-residents of a country during a given period.

A transaction is an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer, or extinction of economic value and involves change in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital.

Our scope is more restrictive as we focus only on general government transfers, i.e., the transfers that the European Commission allocates to countries as well as the flows that the Community Institutions manage.

The institutions included in this evaluation are the European Environmental Agency and the Joint Research Centre (JRC). For the Joint Research Centre the budget line corresponding to staff and resources is not included.

Other major sources relate to specific methodological aspects of the work and have been summarised in Annex 1.

Other diverse material has been consulted for the development of this study, including information on Community Initiatives, related legislation and other documents either published or included in Europa Web site.

<sup>8</sup> European Union Public Finance, European Commission, 1995.

<sup>9</sup> Financial Report 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997, European Communities.

<sup>10</sup> Balance of Payments, Quarterly statistics, Eurostat 2B.

## **4.5 Estimation methods**

### **4.5.1 Estimations by type of expenditure**

The allocated core expenditure for the EU economic territory (intra-EU) is obtained by summing up the values for each Member State.

The evaluation has followed a bottom-up approach. For a great amount of the core expenditure (around 50% of the total), different ratios for the imputation and for the environmental domain breakdown of a budget line have been established per case and for each Member State. This is done, whenever possible, as it provides better estimates per country and totals. The next section describes these situations.

For the core non-allocated expenditure the situation is the same concerning the final purpose of the budget lines but of course the imputation and domain breakdown ratios are calculated for the total EU economic territory (intra-EU).

The non-core expenditure in intra-EU and both types of expenditure in extra-EU territory have been estimated, subject to the information available for each budget line, by a top down approach, i.e. the ratios used were calculated for the total amount of the allocations and not by country.

Intra-EU non-allocated expenditure is a concept that applies to transfers that are not addressed to a specific Member State, such as the flows that the Community Institutions manage.

In the existing information a part of this expenditure is already identified in the source and the same accounting practice has been developed to apply to the institutions of the European Environmental Agency and the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The flows for these institutions have been included in intra-EU non-allocated expenditure due to the fact that the addressee of the flow is not a specific Member State but rather the EU as a whole. A share, not identifiable, of these amounts included in non-allocated expenditure might be redistributed in a different reference period.

### **4.5.2 Description of the budget lines**

For accounting procedures the characteristics of a budget line are the following:

1. Its purpose is 100% environmental protection.
2. Its purpose is not exclusively environmental protection.

For the budget lines included under the second indent referred to here as imputation ratios have been calculated by taking into account additional information.

The accounting practices also require that a budget line is treated in one of the following ways:

1. Imputed to a single environmental domain.
2. Shared by more than one environmental domain.

The second situation gives rise to the use of domain breakdown ratios.

Imputation ratios and domain breakdown ratios are exhaustively described by budget line and domain in Annex 1 and are calculated on the basis of intensive research on community and countries information.

This additional information has been improved considerably in recent years. Due to this fact the ratios used for the year 1994 were calculated on the basis of the information compiled for 1995.

The main methods related to typical situations are described in this section, according to their relevance in terms of amounts of expenditure.

The Financial Instrument for the Environment LIFE II (Part 1 & 2) provides extensive information that enables the development of an in-depth analysis of each project undertaken for 1995, 1996 and 1997. Domain breakdown ratios for each Member State have been calculated.

## Description of the budget lines

The Commission provides detailed information on the allocations of the Cohesion Fund per year and per environmental domain to the Cohesion countries<sup>11</sup>. Imputation ratios and domain breakdown ratios were calculated for each country. A problem exists linked to the fact that the 'water' domain includes water supply, which is excluded in CEPA.

Community Initiatives and innovative measures proposed by the Commission are managed by identifiable budget lines and amount to 10% of the total Structural Funds. For the selection of Community Initiatives and for those included here, e.g. Interreg, Rechar, Resider, Adapt and SMEs, research has been made into their purposes and adequate imputation and domain breakdown ratios have been used. The need to use domain breakdown ratios depends on the type of initiative.

Concerning the Structural Funds, these are allocated to European Union regions on the basis of the following six objectives:

- Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.
- Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are that the unemployment rate should be above the Community average as well as a declining industrial employment.
- Objective 3: combating long term unemployment and facilitating the integration into working life of young people and of persons exposed to exclusion from the labour market, promotion of equal employment opportunities for men and women.
- Objective 4: facilitating the adaptation of workers to industrial changes and to changes in production systems.
- Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of

agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

- Objective 5b: facilitating the development and structural adjustment of rural areas. The general criterion to be included is a low level of socio-economic development (assessed on the basis of per capita GDP). Three additional criteria (of which two at least must be met) are required, i.e., a high share of agricultural employment, low level of agricultural income and low population density and/or significant depopulation trend.
- Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight or less inhabitants per square km.

The budget lines for the Structural Funds are organised according to the Objectives. Objectives 1, 2 and 6 encompass issues of environmental protection mainly linked to industrial activities as highlighted in several Commission reports and studies<sup>12</sup>. These objectives are regional and therefore managed under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Imputation ratios can be established but it is not possible to find quantified information for the breakdown per domain of this Fund. These ratios have been established by an indirect method, i.e., by using the information reported by the National Institutes to Eurostat on investment on industrial activities by domain and year<sup>13</sup>. A similar method has been used to establish the breakdown by domain of other budget lines addressed to industrial policies (e.g. SMEs initiatives). The other Structural Funds included are imputable to a single domain in core or to a group in non-core expenditure.

In the few cases of budget lines related to the implementation of environmental policy, e.g. 'Action on the environment, legislation and other actions' an even distribution per domain has been thought to be the appropriate method.

Finally budget lines on which the additional information does not allow for a conclusion were included as non-divisible expenditure (heading 9 of CEPA). These usually refer to international co-operation with third countries or specific budget lines related to the awareness of environmental concerns.

<sup>11</sup> Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997.

<sup>12</sup> Structural Funds reports, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997.

<sup>13</sup> Environmental Protection Expenditure in Member States, first edition 1988-1996, Eurostat.





# Annexes

## 5

5.1 Annex 1 - Detailed estimations by the budget line	44
5.2 Annex 2- CEPA	99
5.3 Annex 3 - Abbreviations & Signs	110

## Annex 1

### A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

#### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

##### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%,2:35%,3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

Part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution it is intended to cover:

- The costs of combining data in forests and its effects;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources, implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

N.B. Domain breakdown ratio: The number indicates the heading in CEPA (included in Annex 1).

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. The regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. The latter should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 430 COMMUNITY INITIATIVES:RECHAR II

Rechar II supports conversion in the areas worst affected by the decline of the coal industry, with priority being given to environment protection, to the rehabilitation of former mining buildings, to new economic activities and to training and employment.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 4:50%.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

#### B 21 431 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RESIDER II

Resider II supports conversion in steel-producing areas. Like Rechar II it gives priority to environment protection, to new economic activities and to the human resources, the aim being to speed up the adjustment to radical change in the economic conditions in the areas concerned. The measures planned are the same type as under Rechar II.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

#### B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

#### B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

#### B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment, including coastal and inland waters;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. The latter should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Collection and treatment of waste water and water supply.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS (growth and environment)

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Waste management.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 4. PROTECTION OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS:  
Environment

Subsidies for:

- The use farming practices which reduce the polluting effects of agriculture;
- Reducing the use of fertilisers or pesticides;
- Introducing or continuing organic farming;
- Extensifying crop production;
- Reducing the density of cattle or sheep;
- Using other "compatible" farming practices.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6 : 50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly on soil quality and biodiversity.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT:  
Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources, implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 430 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RECHAR II

Contribution to the economic conversion of coal-mining areas:

- Environment improvement and cleaning of disused soils.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 4:50% each

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE I: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS: Environment

It subsidises:

- Ways of using agriculture land which are compatible with protection and improvement of the environment;
- The upkeep of the abandoned farmland and woodlands where this is necessary for environmental reasons or because of natural hazards and fire risks, and thereby avert the dangers associated with the depopulation of agricultural areas;
- Long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6:50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly soil quality and biodiversity.

B 15 012 EAGGF Guarantee Section; Accompanying measures: Afforestation

Forestry measures in agriculture (methods compatible with the protection of the environment).

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 5 (a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

The purpose of FIG structural is:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Support fishing efforts;
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

Part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution and fires it is intended to cover:

- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTION BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- The establishment of nature reserves in which the whole range of forest species would be preserved;
- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 43 200 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part I

Part I Nature protection: Projects on Community territory.

- Protection and conservation of water bodies;
- Restoration of endangered species habitats;
- Conservation of endangered species biotopes;
- Restoration of natural habitats and animal or plant species in the community interest;
- Marine conservation.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 76 201 ENVIRONMENT,HEALTH IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Tropical forest

It is intended to provide Community support for the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forest and their biological diversity.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 5 (a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector

The purpose of FIG structural is:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Support fishing efforts;
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 410 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: INTERREG II

INTERREG II has three strands:

- (Part A) cross-border co-operation (tourism of cross-border natural parks),
- (Part B) Regen, i.e. the completion of energy networks to link them up to the wider European networks;
- (Part C) or the new INTERREG II C, i.e. the co-operation in the field of development planning (co-operation in the area of regional planning, particular management of water supply).

The INTERREG II C is also expected to help Member States and their regions adopt a preventive and co-operative approach to water-management problems caused by drought and floods.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. 9th Annual Report of the Structural funds (1997).

B 21 460 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: LEADER II

Leader and technological innovation in rural areas tries to encourage:

- Innovation in terms of methods, products, and processes and markets, particularly agriculture markets (including the environment aspects and renewable sources of energy).

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 7. PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 41 020 ENERGY POLICY: Transport of radioactive material in the European Union

This appropriation is intended to cover the funding of activities in the following areas:

- Functioning of the internal market and harmonisation;
- Investigation of transport incidents;
- Emergency arrangements for transport;
- Public perception of transport of nuclear materials.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 000 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Safeguard inspection and training and retraining of inspectors

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure arising out of the safeguards relating to nuclear materials, inspections, visits, back up connected with inspections.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 020 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, provision of services and specific work

Sampling and analyses, equipment, specific work, provision on services and transport.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 021 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, and provision of services and specific work

Specific for large-scale plutonium processing plants.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Harmonisation of safety methods, practice, criteria, rules and requirements at European level definition of strategy for the management of radioactive waste;
- Projects relating to the implementation of directives laying down basic standards and updating such standards;
- Consultation on plans for radioactive waste disposal;
- Monitoring levels of background radioactivity and other tasks;
- Training and information activities.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

B 75 340 OTHER COMMUNITY MEASURES: Co-operation on nuclear safety with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

It aimed to the harmonisation at European level of safety methodologies, practices, criteria, rules and requirements and the establishment of a strategy for radioactive waste management.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 62 121 FIRST ACTIVITY:RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: Industrial and materials technologies

The programme covers the Joint Research Centre's research relating to industrial and materials technologies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

This item covers the Joint Research Centre research relating to environment and climate.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 143 FIRST ACTIVITY:RESEARCH: Life sciences and technologies

One of the actions is relating to support activities for the common agriculture policy and the environment policy.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 63 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

This item is intended to cover specific expenditure relating to research about nuclear safety.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 111 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programmes 1984 to 1987 and 1988 to 1991

It covers the following three areas:

- Quality of life;
- Modernisation of industrial sectors;
- Energy.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 120 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covers the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 130 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covers the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 64 210 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

This appropriation is intended to cover earlier commitments concerning the activities to be undertaken by the Joint Research Centre and adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by them.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 64 420 OPERATION OF THE HFR: COMPLETION OF SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

It is intended to cover part of the various expenses entailed by the implementation of the supplementary research programme to be undertaken by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 121 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL: Industrial technologies

The programme covers the following areas:

- Production technologies;
- Materials and technologies for product innovation;
- Technologies for means of transport.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

It covers the following areas:

- Research on the natural environment, environment quality and global change;
- Environment technologies;
- Space techniques to environmental monitoring and research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 132 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Marine sciences and technologies

It covers the following four areas:

- Marine sciences;
- Strategic marine research;
- Marine technology;
- Supporting initiatives.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 68 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

The programme covers the following areas:

- Exploring innovative approaches;
- Radioactive waste management and disposal and decommissioning;
- Radiological impact on man and the environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 433 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RETEX

Retex aids economic diversification in areas heavily dependent on textiles and clothing.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

Implementation of Community policy in integrated control of pollution from industrial installations and products:

- Control products, industrial installations and biotechnology;
- Urban environment preparation, implementation and monitoring of Community law, economics and environment;
- Ecological products and environment audits.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

B 43 060 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Awareness and subsidies

- General measures to educate and increase awareness of environmental issues and their effects on public health;
- The promotion of representative European organisations active in the environmental and animal protection fields.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 090 ACTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: Completion of earlier measures

It intends to cover the following payments :

- Concerning an experimental project for gathering, co-ordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resource in the Community;
- For the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean Sea;
- On action by the Community relating to nature conservation;
- On action by the Community to protect the environment in the coastal areas and coastal waters.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 101 EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: Subsidy to the European Environment Agency

European Environment Agency expenditure in relation to the environment and sustainable development.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:14%, 2:10%, 3:29%, 4:4%, 6:22%, 8:11%, 9:10%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1994 and 1995

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

**B 73 000** CO-OPERATION WITH ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Financial and technical co-operation with Asian developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Asian developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 73 310** CO-OPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Financial and technical co-operation with Latin American developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Latin American developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 000** CO-OPERATION WITH COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: Aid for economic restructuring of the countries of Central Europe

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Central and Eastern European countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 200** COOPERATION WITH THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES AND MONGOLIA: Assistance to economic reform and recovery in the New Independent States

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in New Independent States and Mongolia developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 78 100** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: LIFE

(European Financial Instrument for the Environment ).

- Aids to action on the environment and sustainable development;
- Technical assistance for the definition of environment policies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

**B 78 110** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: Contribution to international environment activities including the Global Environment Fund

- Part-financing of action undertaken in co-operation with international organisation responsible for sustainable development and the environment;
- Contribution to the implementation of action resulting from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the follow-up to the Rio Conference, including protection of forests;
- Protection of the marine environment, of nature and of the atmosphere.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%





## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

#### B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

#### B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

Part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution and fires it is intended to cover:

- The costs of combining data in forests and its effects;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.

#### B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concern:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources, implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. The regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Additional information: Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:EUROPEAN: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 430 COMMUNITY INITIATIVES:RECHAR II

Rechar II supports conversion in the areas worst affected by the decline of the coal industry, with priority being given to environment protection, to the rehabilitation of former mining buildings, to new economic activities and to training and employment.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 4:50%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 431 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RESIDER II

Resider II supports conversion in steel-producing areas. Like Rechar II it gives priority to environment protection, to new economic activities and to the human resources, the aim being to speed up the adjustment to radical change in the economic conditions in the areas concerned. The measures planned are the same type as under Rechar II.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

(Adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises to the internal market).

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concern:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment, including coastal and inland waters;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaption of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Collection and treatment of waste water and water supply.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: Measures to assist firms (growth and environment)

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concern:

- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, specially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. These are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry. "The Structural Funds in 1996",

European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Waste management.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 4. PROTECTION OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS: Environment

Subsidies for:

- The use farming practices which reduce the polluting effects of agriculture;
- Reducing the use of fertilisers or pesticides;
- Introducing or continuing organic farming;
- Extensifying crop production;
- Reducing the density of cattle or sheep;
- Using other "compatible" farming practices.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6 : 50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly soil quality and biodiversity.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concern:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources, implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 430 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RECHAR II

Contribution to the economic conversion of coal-mining areas:

- Environment improvement and cleaning of disused soils.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 4: 50%.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS: Environment

It subsidies:

- Ways of using agriculture land which are compatible with protection and improvement of the environment;
- The upkeep of the abandoned farmland and woodlands where this is necessary for environmental reasons or because of natural hazards and fire risks, and thereby avert the dangers associated with the depopulation of agriculture areas;
- Long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6 : 50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly soil quality and biodiversity.

B 15 012 EAGGF Guarantee Section: Accompanying measures: Afforestation

Forestry measures in agriculture (methods compatible with the protection of the environment).

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 5 (a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

The purpose of FIFG structural is:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector
- Support fishing efforts
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

Part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution and fires it is intended to cover:

- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- The establishment of nature reserves in which the whole range of forest species would be preserved;
- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%

B 43 200 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part I

Part I Nature protection: Projects on Community territory.

- Protection and conservation of water bodies;
- Restoration of endangered species habitats;
- Conservation of endangered species biotopes;
- Restoration of natural habitats and animal or plant species in the community interest;
- Marine conservation.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 76 201 ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Tropical forest

It is intended to provide Community support for the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forest and their biological diversity.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES  
GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES  
GUIDANCE: Objective 5 (a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

The purpose of FIFG structural is:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Support fishing efforts;
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 410 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: INTERREG II

INTERREG II has three strands:

- (Part A) cross-border co-operation (tourism of cross-border natural parks),
- (Part B) Regen, i.e. the completion of energy networks to link them up to the wider European networks;
- (Part C) or the new INTERREG II C, i.e. the co-operation in the field of development planning (co-operation in the area of regional planning, particular management of water supply).

The INTERREG II C is also expected to help Member States and their regions adopt a preventive and co-operative approach to water-management problems caused by drought and floods.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 460 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: LEADER II

Leader and technological innovation in rural areas tries to encourage:

- Innovation in terms of methods, products, and processes and markets, particularly agriculture markets (including the environment aspects and renewable sources of energy).

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 7. PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 41 020 ENERGY POLICY: Transport of radioactive material in the European Union

This appropriation is intended to cover the funding of activities in the following areas:

- Functioning of the internal market and harmonisation;
- Investigation of transport incidents;
- Emergency arrangements for transport;
- Public perception of transport of nuclear materials.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 000 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Safeguard inspection and training and retraining of inspectors

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure arising out of the safeguards relating to nuclear materials, inspections, visits, back-up connected with inspections.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 020 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, provision of services and specific work

Sampling and analyses, equipment, specific work, provision on services and transport.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 021 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, provision of services and specific work

Specific for large-scale plutonium processing plants.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Harmonisation of safety methods, practice, criteria, rules and requirements at European level definition of strategy for the management of radioactive waste;
- Projects relating to the implementation of directives laying down basic standards and updating such standards;
- Consultation on plans for radioactive waste disposal;
- Monitoring levels of background radioactivity and other tasks;
- Training and information activities.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

B 75 340 OTHER COMMUNITY MEASURES: Co-operation on nuclear safety with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

It is aimed at the harmonisation, at European level, of safety methodologies, practices, criteria, rules and requirements and the establishment of a strategy for radioactive waste management.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 62 121 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: Industrial and materials technologies

The programme covers the Joint Research Centre's research relating to industrial and materials technologies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

This item covers the Joint Research Centre research relating to environment and climate.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 143 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Life sciences and technologies

One of the actions relates to support activities for the common agriculture policy and the environment policy.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 63 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

This item intends to cover specific expenditure relating to research about nuclear safety.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 111 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programmes 1984 to 1987 and 1988 to 1991

It covers the following three areas:

- Quality of life;
- Modernisation of industrial sectors;
- Energy.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 120 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covers the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 130 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covers the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 64 210 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

This appropriation is intended to cover earlier commitments concerning the activities to be undertaken by the Joint Research Centre and adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by them.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 64 420 OPERATION OF THE HFR: COMPLETION OF SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

It is intended to cover part of the various expenses entailed by the implementation of the supplementary research programme to be undertaken by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 121 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: Industrial technologies

The programme covers the following areas:

- Production technologies;
- Materials and technologies for product innovation;
- Technologies for means of transport.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

It covers the following areas:

- Research on the natural environment, environment quality and global change;
- Environment technologies;
- Space techniques to environmental monitoring and research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 132 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Marine sciences and technologies

It covers the following four areas:

- Marine sciences;
- Strategic marine research;
- Marine technology;
- Supporting initiatives.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 68 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

The programme covers the following areas about nuclear safety and safeguard:

- Exploring innovative approaches;
- Radioactive waste management and disposal and decommissioning;
- Radiological impact on man and the environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 433 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RETEX

Retex aids economic diversification in areas heavily dependent on textiles and clothing.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

Implementation of Community policy in integrated control of pollution from industrial installations and products:

- Control products, industrial installations and biotechnology;
- Urban environment preparation, implementation and monitoring of Community law Economics and environment;
- Ecological products and environment audits.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1.2.3.4.6.7.9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

B 43 060 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Awareness and subsidies

- General measures to educate and increase awareness of environmental and their effects on public health;
- The promotion of representative European organisations active in the environmental and animal protection fields.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 10%

B 43 090 ACTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: Completion of earlier measures

It intends to cover the following payments :

- Concerning an experimental project for gathering, co-ordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resource in the Community;
- For the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean Sea;
- On action by the Community relating to nature conservation;
- On action by the Community to protect the environment in the coastal areas and coastal waters.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 101 EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: Subsidy to the European Environment Agency

European Environment Agency expenditure in relation to the environment and sustainable development.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:6%, 2:12%, 3:43%, 4:15%, 6:13%, 8:3%, 9:8%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

## A - Core expenditure by domain 1996

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

**B 73 000** CO-OPERATION WITH ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Financial and technical co-operation with Asian developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Asian developing countries. One of these operations relates to the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 73 310** CO-OPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Financial and technical co-operation with Latin American developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Latin American developing countries. One of these operations relates to the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 000** CO-OPERATION WITH COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: Aid for economic restructuring of the countries of Central Europe

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Central and Eastern European countries. One of these operations is related to the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 200** CO-OPERATION WITH THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES AND MONGOLIA: Assistance to economic reform and recovery in the New Independent States.

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in New Independent States and Mongolia developing countries. One of these operations relates to the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 78 100** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: LIFE

(European Financial Instrument for the Environment )

- Aids to action on the environment and sustainable development;
- Technical assistance for the definition of environment policies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

**B 78 110** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: Contribution to international environment activities including the Global Environment Fund

- Part-financing of action undertaken in co-operation with international organisation responsible for sustainable development and the environment;
- Contribution to the implementation of action resulting from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the follow-up to the Rio Conference, including protection of forests;
- Protection of the marine environment, of nature and of the atmosphere.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%





## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

#### B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

#### B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

It is part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution and is intended to cover:

- The costs of combining data in forests and its effects;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.

#### B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

N.B. Domain breakdown ratio: The number indicates the heading in CEPA (included in Annex 1).



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. They are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 430 COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RECHAR II

Rechar II supports conversion in the areas worst affected by the decline of the coal industry, with priority being given to environment protection, to the rehabilitation of former mining buildings, to new economic activities and to training and employment.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 4: 50%.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 431 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RESIDER II

Resider II supports conversion in steel-producing areas. Like Rechar II it gives priority to environment protection, to new economic activities and to the human resources, the aim being to speed up the adjustment to radical change in the economic conditions in the areas concerned. The measures planned are the same type under Rechar II.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 100 %

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 1. PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND CLIMATE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II :Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS:COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the Imputation ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment, including coastal and inland waters;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. They are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 2. WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Collection and treatment of waste water and water supply.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS (growth and environment)

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection;
- Protection and management of water;
- Measures to prevent pollution and clean up the aquatic environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1.2.3.4.6.7.9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 200 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 1

It promotes the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 201 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 2

Objective 2: converting regions or parts of regions seriously affected by industrial decline. The eligibility criteria are the unemployment rate to be above the Community average as well as the percentage of industrial employment. This last should also show a decline. They are designated at NUTS 3 level or a part thereof.

- Measures to promote innovation;
- Measures to support technology transfer;
- Measures to support research in firms, especially small firms;
- The development of labour in activities linked to RDT.

Imputation ratio 15%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 203 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): Objective 6

Objective 6: development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density. They are regions with a population density of eight inhabitants per square km or less designated at NUTS 2 level or parts thereof.

Imputation ratio 5%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Objective 6 is particularly important for the role of the information society. The overall priority is reflected in measures for the development of information technologies, RDT and education.

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 424 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Adapt

This is aimed at encouraging the adaptation of the workforce to industrial change, helping firms increase their productivity and fostering the emergency of new activities.

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 470 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: SME Initiatives

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of Community initiatives making a contribution to the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to the internal market.

Imputation ratio 25%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 2:35%, 3:15%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission. Article 130r of the Treaty establishing the European Community stipulates that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies

B 23 000 COHESION FUND

Waste management

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 2:70%, 3:30%

"Annual report of the Cohesion Fund 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 53 230 PROMOTION OF GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT: MEASURES TO ASSIST FIRMS: Growth and Environment

It is intended to afford small enterprises greater access to sources of loan finance, particularly when these loans are designed to finance investment in energy savings or upgrading or complying with environment standards.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1: 50%, 2:35%, 3:15%



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 4. PROTECTION OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS: Environment

Subsidies for:

- The use farming practices which reduce the polluting effects of agriculture;
- Reducing the use of fertilizers or pesticides;
- Introducing or continuing organic farming;
- Extensifying crop production;
- Reducing the density of cattle or sheep;
- Using other "compatible" farming practices.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6 : 50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly soil quality and biodiversity.

B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general action based on the fifth programme on the environment

The main regulations, decisions and directives concerning:

- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources, implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution;
- Protection and management of land, the environment and natural resources;
- Implementation of community policy on integrated control of pollution from industrial plants and products;
- Protection and management of water;
- Action to combat pollution caused by waste products, soil protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 430 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RECHAR II

Contribution to the economic conversion of coal-mining areas:

- Environment improvement and cleaning of disused soils.

Imputation ratio 50%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:50%, 4: 50%.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26% 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 15 011 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUNDS: Environment

It subsidises:

- Ways of using agriculture land which are compatible with protection and improvement of the environment;
- The upkeep of the abandoned farmland and woodlands where this is necessary for environmental reasons or because of natural hazards and fire risks, and thereby avert the dangers associated with the depopulation of agriculture areas;
- Long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 4, 6 : 50% each

The impacts of the measures are mainly soil quality and biodiversity.

B 15 012 EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION; Accompanying measures: Afforestation

Forestry measures in agriculture (methods compatible with the protection of the environment).

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES GUIDANCE: Objective 5 (a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

The purpose of FIFG structural is aimed to:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Support fishing efforts;
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 25 150 COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Forestry

It is part of the framework of measures against atmospheric pollution and fires and is intended to cover:

- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems;
- Fire prevention measures in high-risk regions.

Imputation ratio 80%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:75%, 6:25%

The impact of the measures are mainly protection of ambient and biodiversity.

B 43 200 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part I

Part I Nature protection: Projects on Community territory.

- Protection and conservation of water bodies;
- Restoration of endangered species habitats;
- Conservation of endangered species biotopes;
- Restoration of natural habitats and animal or plant species in the community interest;
- Marine conservation.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

Current transfers to Member States

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- The establishment of nature reserves in which the whole range of forest species would be preserved;
- Measures to preserve the remaining virgin forest ecosystems.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

B 76 201 ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Tropical forest

It is intended to provide Community support for the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forest and their biological diversity.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 6. PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

#### Capital transfers to Member States

B 21 100 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES  
GUIDANCE: Objective 1

Objective 1: promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions or parts of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 regions are those whose per capita GDP has amounted to less than 75% of the Community average over the past 3 years, as well as certain other regions whose GDP is around that mark and for which there are special reasons for inclusion. They are designated at NUTS 2 level.

- Infrastructure;
- Support for industry;
- Co-operation between the various actors in technological development and technology transfers;
- Training measures.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

Domain breakdown according to the ratio provided by Environment Protection Expenditure by Industry (Eurostat survey). The majority of the projects are related to industry.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 101 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FISHERIES  
GUIDANCE: Objective 5(a)

Objective 5a: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the framework of the reform of the common agricultural policy and promoting the modernisation and structural adjustment of the fisheries sector.

The purpose of FIG structural is:

- Assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- Support fishing efforts;
- Support and strengthen the entire European fisheries sector.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 410 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: INTERREG II

INTERREG II has three strands:

- (Part A) cross-border co-operation (tourism of cross-border natural parks),
- (Part B) Regen, i.e. the completion of energy networks to link them up to the wider European networks;
- (Part C) or the new INTERREG II C, i.e. the co-operation in the field of development planning (co-operation in the area of regional planning, particular management of water supply).

The INTERREG II C is also expected to help Member States and their regions adopt a preventive and co-operative approach to water-management problems caused by drought and floods.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

B 21 460 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: LEADER II

Leader and technological innovation in rural areas tries to encourage:

- Innovation in terms of methods, products, and processes and markets, particularly agriculture markets (including the environment aspects and renewable sources of energy).

Imputation ratio 30%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 7. PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 41 020 ENERGY POLICY: Transport of radioactive material in the European Union

This appropriation is intended to cover the funding of activities in the following areas:

- Functioning of the internal market and harmonisation;
- Investigation of transport incidents;
- Emergency arrangements for transport;
- Public perception of transport of nuclear materials.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 000 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Safeguard inspection and training, and retraining of inspectors

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure arising out of the safeguards relating to nuclear materials, inspections, visits, back-up connected with inspections.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 020 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, provision of services and specific work

Sampling and analyses, equipment, specific work, provision on services and transport.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 42 021 EURATOM NUCLEAR SAFEGUARD: Purchase of equipment, provision of services and specific work

Specific for large-scale plutonium processing plants.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 43 040 LEGISLATION AND OTHER GENERAL ACTIONS BASED ON THE FIFTH ACTION PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Harmonisation of safety methods, practice, criteria, rules and requirements at European level definition of strategy for the management of radioactive waste;
- Projects relating to the implementation of directives laying down basic standards and updating such standards;
- Consultation on plans for radioactive waste disposal;
- Monitoring levels of background radioactivity and other tasks;
- Training and information activities.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

B 75 340 OTHER COMMUNITY MEASURES: Co-operation on nuclear safety with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

It is aimed at the harmonisation, at European level, of safety methodologies, practices, criteria, rules and requirements and the establishment of a strategy for radioactive waste management.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year Source DG XI.

B 62 121 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: Industrial and materials technologies

The programme covers the Joint Research Centre's research relating to industrial and materials technologies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

This item covers the Joint Research Centre research relating to environment and climate.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 62 143 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Life sciences and technologies

One of the actions relates to support activities for the common agriculture policy and the environment policy.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 63 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

This item intended to cover specific expenditure relating to research about nuclear safety.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 111 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programmes 1984 to 1987 and 1988 to 1991

It covers the following three areas:

- Quality of life;
- Modernisation of industrial sectors;
- Energy.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 120 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covered the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

B 64 130 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

Completion of the joint programme 1992 to 1994

It covered the following four areas:

- Industrial and materials technologies;
- The environment;
- Nuclear energy;
- Exploratory research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%



## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 64 210 COMPLETION OF PREVIOUS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

This appropriation is intended to cover earlier commitments concerning the activities to be undertaken by the Joint Research Center and adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by them.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 64 420 OPERATION OF THE HFR: COMPLETION OF SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

It is intended to cover part of the various expenses entailed by the implementation of the supplementary research programme to be undertaken by the Joint Research centre for the European Atomic Energy Community.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 121 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL: Industrial technologies

The programme covers the following areas:

- Production technologies;
- Materials and technologies for product innovation;
- Technologies for means of transport.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 131 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Environment and climate

It covers the following areas:

- Research on the natural environment, environment quality and global change;
- Environment technologies;
- Space techniques to environmental monitoring and research.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 67 132 FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Marine sciences and technologies

It covers the following four areas:

- Marine sciences;
- Strategic marine research;
- Marine technology;
- Supporting initiatives.

Imputation ratio 70%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 68 111 NUCLEAR ENERGY: Nuclear safety and safeguard

The programme covers the following areas about nuclear safety and safeguard:

- Exploring innovative approaches;
- Radioactive waste management and disposal and decommissioning;
- Radiological impact on man and the environment;

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

#### B 21 433 STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: RETEX

Retex aids economic diversification in areas heavily dependent on textiles and clothing.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

"The Structural Funds in 1996", European Commission.

#### B 43 040 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Legislation and other general actions based on the fifth programme on the environment

Implementation of Community policy in integrated control of pollution from industrial installations and products:

- Control products, industrial installations and biotechnology;
- Urban environment preparation, implementation and monitoring of Community law Economics and environment;
- Ecological products and environment audits.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 : 15% each except domain 9 with 10%.

#### B 43 060 ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Awareness and subsidies

- General measures to educate and increase awareness of environmental and their effects on public health;
- The promotion of representative European organisation active in the environmental and animal protection fields.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 43 090 ACTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: Completion of earlier measures

It intends to cover the following payments :

- Concerning an experimental project for gathering, co-ordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resource in the Community;

- For the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean Sea;
- On action by the Community relating to nature conservation;
- On action by the Community to protect the environment in the coastal areas and coastal waters.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 43 101 EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY: Subsidy to the European Environment Agency

European Environment Agency expenditure in relation to the environment and sustainable development.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

#### B 43 201 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: LIFE II: Part II

Part II Environment protection.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 1:10%, 2:14%, 3:26%, 4:12%, 6:9%, 8:13%, 9:15%

Based on the classification by project run under this programme per country and per year. Source DG XI.

#### B 73 000 CO-OPERATION WITH ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Financial and technical co-operation with Asian developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Asian developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

## A- Core expenditure by domain 1997

### 9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

#### Current transfers to Member States

**B 73 310** CO-OPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:  
Financial and technical co-operation with Latin American developing countries

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Latin American developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% funds are to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Programme agreed at the Rio Conference.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 000** CO-OPERATION WITH COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE:  
Aid for economic restructuring of the countries of Central Europe

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in Central and Eastern European countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 75 200** CO-OPERATION WITH THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES AND MONGOLIA: Assistance to economic reform and recovery

This appropriation is intended to cover development schemes in New Independent States and Mongolia developing countries. One of these operations concerns the environment.

Imputation ratio 10%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

At least 10% of these funds are to be used for environmental protection.

Financial Report 1996.

**B 78 100** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: LIFE

(European Financial Instrument for the Environment )

- Aids to action on the environment and sustainable development;
- Technical assistance for the definition of environment policies.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%

**B 78 110** EXTERNAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY: Contribution to international environment activities including the Global Environment Fund

- Part-financing of action undertaken in co-operation with international organisation responsible for sustainable development and the environment;
- Contribution to the implementation of action resulting from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the follow-up to the Rio Conference, including protection of forests;
- Protection of the marine environment, of nature and of the atmosphere.

Imputation ratio 100%

Domain breakdown ratio 100%





## Detailed estimation by budget lines

### B - Non Core expenditure by domain 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997

		Ratios	Ratios per domain
<b>ENERGY</b>			
B 41 030	ENERGY POLICY: ALTERNER (Renewable energy sources)	100%	
B 41 031	ENERGY POLICY: SAVE II (Promotion of energy efficiency)	100%	
B 41 041	ENERGY POLICY: Energy cooperation and market observation: Synergy	100%	
B 41 009	ENERGY POLICY: Completion of the earlier measures	100%	
B 67 151	FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Non nuclear energy	60%	
B 62 151	FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH: Technologies for cleaner and more efficient energy production and use	100%	
<b>TRANSPORTS</b>			
B 27 040	TRANSPORT: Preparation, evaluation and promotion of sustainable mobility	100%	
B 57 000	TRANSPORTS NETWORKS: Financial support for projects of common interest in the transeuropean trans	25%	
B 23 000	COHESION FUNDS 1	5%	S:1.2.3
B 67 161	FIRST ACTIVITY: RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL: Transport	50%	
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
B 25 170	COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Plant and genetic resources	100%	
B 25 102	COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET: Plant health measures	100%	
B 11 060	ARABLE CROPS: SET-ASIDE	5%	
B 11 062	ARABLE CROPS: FIVE-YEAR SET-ASIDE	5%	
B 12 125	BEEF / VEAL: Extensification premium	5%	
<b>CIVIL PROTECTION</b>			
B 43 300	CIVIL PROTECTION: Community cooperation on civil protection and environmental emergencies	100%	
<b>CONSUMERS PROTECTION</b>			
B 51 000	CONSUMER POLICY AND CONSUMER HEALTH PROTECTION: Measures in favour of consumers with regard to products and service	100%	
B 34 310	HEALTH: Health and safety at work	100%	
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>			
B 21 450	STRUCTURAL FUNDS: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: Urban areas	25%	

## **Annex 2**

### **CEPA - Single European Standard Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Facilities**

As proposed by the Joint ECE/CEC Work Session on Statistics of Environmental Protection Expenditure and Facilities (Geneva, 23-25 March 1994) for adoption by the conference of European Statisticians (see document CES/809).

#### **Introduction**

##### ***Purpose, Scope and Coverage of the Classification***

The need to consider environmental issues in economic contexts creates special data requirements. One such requirement concerns environmental protection expenditures. Statistics on such expenditures are currently being tackled in environmental accounting, be it in the form of satellite accounting to national accounts or in other forms. Apart from the accounting work, environmental expenditures are increasingly subject to more limited, independent data collections and compilations at international levels. Common to all these efforts is a need for a systematic conceptual delineation of environmental protection activities and related facilities. However, none of the existing international classifications of economic activities provides a satisfactory solution in this respect. The current draft classification aims at standardising, for statistical purposes, categories of activities and facilities. The classification is primarily intended for use in international statistics.

It covers activities in Part One of the categories of the classification and facilities in Part Two. Both activities and facilities relate to purposes of environmental protection by government, corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households. The classification results from the merger of the draft ECE Standard Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Facilities and Expenditures (1992) and the corresponding parts of the European System for the Collection of Economic Data on the Environment (SERIEE), developed by Eurostat (1993). The classification is compatible with other existing international conceptual guidelines in environment and related statistics.

The classification includes a set of conventions for use in collection and compilation of data on environmental protection expenditures. In general, these data are often collected from a multitude of data sources, usually following different concept and methods. Thus, the

classification can also be seen as providing assistance in coordination and harmonisation of statistics obtained from different sources.

##### ***Characteristic Environmental Protection Activities***

Characteristic activities included in Part One of the classification relate to the prevention of environmental degradation and the restoration of environmental quality. They are primarily categorised according to type of activity within each domain (media) of environmental protection. At more disaggregated levels of the classification, activities are sometimes specified in terms of technical operations, anticipating constraints of practical data possibilities. Only those activities are included that are directly concerned with environmental protection; in other words, the classification does not aim at covering all activities with positive environmental effects.

Definitions of activities are derived, if available, from the respective ECE Standard Statistical Classifications, which were developed by the Conference of European Statisticians within its work programme on environment statistics. For the concepts not included in the ECE Classifications, definitions provided by the SERIEE system are mainly used. The system of National Accounts (SNA 1993) was another source for the development of conceptual specifications.

Environmental protection activities comprise prevention as well as other measures. Prevention through in-process modifications is linked to:

- the use of adapted (clean) technologies (no unambiguous formula exists however for determining that part of in-process modifications which is meant for environmental protection)
- the use of adapted (clean) products in the existing process.

##### ***Facilities***

Statistics on physical facilities for environmental protection help to characterise the availability of technical equipment for that purpose. Such data needs appear for purposes that are independent of the needs for monetary (expenditure) data. Thus, a direct relationship between "Part One" and "Part Two" of the classification does not exist from this point of view. However, expenditure data can also be collected by protection facilities rather than activities. For this reason (as well as for reasons of overlap in a number of definitions, the two classifications are presented under a combined heading.

##### ***Avoiding Double Counting***

In the 1993 SNA (Chapter 21) and in the 1994 SERIEE manual there are three approaches of looking at envi-



ronmental protection expenditures: USES (intermediate and final consumption, investment), FINANCING and PRODUCTION (output). Production covers only output of the environmental protection services.

The risks of double accounting may result from adding up data referring to different approaches. The three cases are:

- Adding up expenditure to the uses and the output of the same product. Example: Adding current expenditure of enterprises for waste services to the expenditure made by municipalities to produce these waste services.
- Adding up expenditure for uses and transfers (e.g. subsidies or investment grants) or financial transactions (loans or repayments of loans), which are counterparts for the uses. Example: Investment grant for the financing of environmental protection facilities; repayment of a loan obtained to finance an investment.
- There is a third type of double accounting if uses of characteristic services are included in the expenditure of characteristic producers. In this case the value of these uses would appear twice: as uses of the producer and as uses of the producers' output by other units. Example: Waste services used in wastewater treatment. The Waste services are incorporated in the value of the wastewater services.

The way of avoiding double accounting differs according to the origin of the risk:

- In the first case above, the expenditure is in principle calculated from the uses side. Description and valuation of the uses and the output are made in different tables. It is of great help to ask the enterprises for a breakdown of their current expenditure to get a figure for fees and other payments for the purchase of environmental protection services.
- In the second case above, only those transfers which have no counterpart in the uses are accounted for. Description and valuation of the uses and the financing are made in different tables. Moreover, financial transactions are not described as such but are treated as users' self-financing.
- Two rules were defined in the SERIEE manual to avoid the third type of double accounting:
  - Uses of characteristic services by characteristic specialised producers are not accounted for as uses (as these uses are included in the value of their output)
  - Uses of characteristic services by characteristic non-specialised producers are simply not accounted for in the value of their "ancillary" output.

The practical provisions needed to avoid double accounting in an application of this classification are currently under development within the SERIEE framework. It is recommended to apply these procedures. The present classification will be completed with

SERIEE practices as they appear.

## *Other Conventions for the International Collection of Data*

These conventions assume that the main purpose of the international collection of expenditure data concerns national expenditure, either for characteristic activities of environmental protection or facilities for environmental protection. Expenditure contains national current expenditure and national capital expenditure, as defined in this classification. National expenditure covers final consumption by the household sector.

The definitions of environmental expenditures provided in this classification should be used. They are adapted from the United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA, Chapter XXI), which is also used in the SERIEE. If national data submitted in accordance with international requests do not comply with these definitions, respondents to the international requests should clearly state the differences and, if possible, assess their quantitative importance.

Expenditure data should be collected in the first place in terms of national currency and in current prices. For some data collection purposes, the use of constant prices may be more appropriate. Should this be the case, any necessary deflation of the data should be undertaken with the help of the best available price index for the expenditure category concerned. This index should be identified in any response to international data collection.

A part of recycling is recognised as being an environmental protection activity. This part matches the following criterion: The output valued at basic prices (prior to net subsidies) is not fully recovered by the sales of the recycled products or own use of the recycled products valued at purchasers' price. Only that part of this activity that is not covered by sales or own use of recycled materials is accounted for as environmental expenditure. Often this difference corresponds to transfers given by general government to the units that do their recycling. Another example is when the producers of the waste pay the recycling unit.

If Part Two of the classification is used for the collection of expenditure data, only added costs should be reported under category 4.2 for integrated facilities.

The international presentation of statistics of environmental protection expenditures would ideally include indicators on the effectiveness of the expenditure. Such indicators are at present not available. Respondents to international data collections should therefore be encouraged to provide any statistical information they consider relevant regarding the effects of the protection expenditures.

Collection and compilation of expenditure data on protection facilities should relate to all equipment, relevant material or installations of the country concerned. Thus, differences in ownership or management authority should not be taken into account when preparing the statistics.

In reporting capacities of treatment installation in response to international requests for data, the definitions included in this classification should be applied. If other capacity concepts are used nationally, the respondents should, together with data submitted in accordance with the present classification, provide for approximate conversion factors between the nationally used and the internationally recommended concepts.

Reporting on monitoring facilities should at this time, and in anticipation of a more satisfactory convention, cover all sites from which monitoring is regularly carried out. These sites may not be permanently equipped with technical monitoring installations. Sites used for more than one monitoring activity in terms of breakdown shown in the classification should be counted under each applicable category - that is, one site may be counted several times. Respondents to international requests for data are encouraged to indicate the parameters monitored, so that more adequate comparative statistics between countries can be provided. When reporting number of measurements (per meter and site), the number of sites with continuous measurement (by parameter) should be shown separately.

All R&D expenditures should be based on NABS (Nomenclature for the Analysis and Comparison of Scientific Programmes and Budgets, 1993). Before national respondents are asked to provide R&D data, they should, if possible, be retrieved from existing international R&D statistical databases.

While the classification is primarily meant for use in the collection and compilation of national data, it is also possible to use it for other territorial administrative units.

### **Future Work**

Future work should first of all relate to the ongoing development of international systems of environment statistics, in particular the development of a framework of indicators based on the pressure-state-response model. Furthermore, once environmental satellite accounts to national accounts become available, the need for the maintenance of a separate classification of environmental protection activities and facilities can be re-assessed. Subject to the above developments, the priority for future work in the short term appears to relate to Part One of this classification. In the longer term, however, the focus might shift to a detailed specification of protection facilities.

The following specific issues should be addressed:

- The possible use of expenditure data in relation

to their intended effects in physical units of measure needs to be explored, so that respective indicators can be included in the draft classification at an early time.

- Further development of the activity classification could define "prevention through in-process modifications" separately for each domain of environmental protection.
- The part of the activity classification that deals with waste will have to be reviewed as results from the ongoing international development of a waste classification become available.
- Methodological research is required to determine outlays for process modifications that are made for environmental purposes, when this consists of the acquisition of equipment with multiple purposes (i.e. integrated technology).
- The significance of indicators showing relationships between monitoring facilities and size of the country concerned or possibly its population, needs to be established before it can be recommended that indicators be compiled and presented.
- The most adequate scope of monitoring facilities for inclusion in the draft classification should be determined in further work, together with the most appropriate breakdown of the facilities. For the time being, weather monitoring stations are excluded, but all other types of monitoring facilities remain included.

# Categories of the Classification

## Part One: Characteristic Environmental Protection Activities

### 1 Protection of Ambient Air and Climate

- 1.1 Prevention of pollution through in-process modifications
  - 1.1.1 for the protection of ambient air
  - 1.1.2 for the protection of climate and ozone layer
- 1.2 Treatment of exhaust gases and ventilation air
  - 1.2.1 for the protection of ambient air
  - 1.2.2 for the protection of climate and ozone layer
- 1.3 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 1.4 Other activities

### 2 Wastewater Management

- 2.1 Prevention of pollution through in-process modifications
- 2.2 Sewerage networks
- 2.3 Wastewater treatment
- 2.4 Treatment of cooling water
- 2.5 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 2.6 Other activities

### 3 Waste Management

- 3.1 Prevention of pollution through in-process modifications
- 3.2 Collection and transport
- 3.3 Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste
  - 3.3.1 Thermal treatment
  - 3.3.2 Landfill
  - 3.3.3 Other treatment and disposal
- 3.4 Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste
  - 3.4.1 Incineration
  - 3.4.2 Landfill
  - 3.4.3 Other treatment and disposal
- 3.5 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 3.6 Other activities

### 4 Protection of Soil and Groundwater

- 4.1 Prevention of pollutant infiltrations
- 4.2 Decontamination of soils
- 4.3 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 4.4 Other activities

### 5 Noise and Vibration Abatement (excluding Workplace Protection)

- 5.1 Noise and vibration from road and rail traffic
  - 5.1.1 Preventive in-process modifications at the source
  - 5.1.2 Construction of anti-noise/vibration facilities
- 5.2 Air traffic noise
  - 5.2.1 Preventive in-process modifications at the source
  - 5.2.2 Construction of anti-noise/vibration facilities
- 5.3 Industrial process noise and vibrations
- 5.4 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 5.5 Other activities

### 6 Protection of Biodiversity and Landscape

- 6.1 Protection of species
- 6.2 Protection of landscapes and habitats
  - 6.2.1 protection of forest
- 6.3 Rehabilitation of species populations and landscapes
- 6.4 Restoration and cleaning of water bodies
- 6.5 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 6.6 Other activities

### 7 Protection against Radiation (excluding Power Station and Mil. Installations)

- 7.1 Protection of ambient media
- 7.2 Measurement, control, laboratories and the like
- 7.3 Other activities

### 8 Research and Development

- 8.1 Protection of ambient air and climate
  - 8.1.1 Protection of ambient air
  - 8.1.2 Protection of atmosphere and climate
- 8.2 Protection of ambient water
- 8.3 Waste
- 8.4 Protection of soil and groundwater
- 8.5 Abatement of noise and vibration
- 8.6 Protection of species and habitats
- 8.7 Protection against radiation
- 8.8 Other research on the environment

### 9 Other Environmental Protection Activities

- 9.1 General administration of the environment
- 9.2 Education, training and information
- 9.3 Activities leading to indivisible expenditures
- 9.4 Activities not elsewhere specified

In international data collection, it is recommended to request expenditure data on characteristic environmental protection activities as follows:

Investments:	All positions
Current expenditure:	1-digit level
Total expenditure	1-digit level, by
	-General Government
	-Industries
	-Households



## Part Two: Environmental Protection Facilities

### 1 Protection of Ambient Air and Climate

- 1.1 Dedusting equipment, filters. Industrial establishments equipped for the treatment of exhaust gases [percentage for NACE/ISIC two-digit categories; percentage of thermal electricity generation plants]
- 1.2 Air monitoring installations [number of measurement sites by type of compound monitored; number of measurements per year; number of mobile equipment]
  - 1.2.1 Stationary sites in built-up areas
  - 1.2.2 Stationary sites in open areas
  - 1.2.3 Mobile sites

### 2 Water Management and Protection

- 2.1 Sewerage networks [in kilometres]
- 2.2 Wastewater treatment installations [number; capacity in tons of population equivalents or COD]
  - 2.2.1 Mechanical treatment technology
  - 2.2.2 Biological treatment technology
  - 2.2.3 Advanced treatment technology
  - 2.2.4 Septic tanks
- 2.3 Monitoring installations [number of measurement sites; number of mobile equipment; number of measurements per year and by type of water body monitored]

### 3 Waste Management

- 3.1 Facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste [ number; capacity in terms of weight that can be treated per year, by type of waste as applicable]
  - 3.1.1 Physical/chemical treatment technology
  - 3.1.2 Thermal treatment technology
  - 3.1.3 Biological treatment technology
  - 3.1.4 Conditioning of radioactive wastes
  - 3.1.5 Other treatment technologies
- 3.2 Facilities for the treatment of other than hazardous wastes [ number capacity in terms of weight that can be treated per year, by type of waste as applicable]
  - 3.2.1 Physical/chemical treatment technology
  - 3.2.2 Incineration of municipal or similar wastes
  - 3.2.3 Incineration of industrial waste
  - 3.2.4 Biological treatment technology
  - 3.2.5 Other treatment technologies
- 3.3 Facilities for the disposal of waste [number of sites]
  - 3.3.1 Landfill for all types of waste
  - 3.3.2 Landfill exclusively for hazardous waste
  - 3.3.3 Containment/underground disposal
  - 3.3.4 Other disposal installations

### 4 Protection of Soil and Groundwater

- 4.1 End-of-pipe facilities [number]
  - 4.1.1 Soil surface-sealing including ditches and walls, drainage systems
  - 4.1.2 Catchments for run-offs, losses, leaks
  - 4.1.3 Improvement of underground storage and transport facilities in the interest of groundwater and soil protection
  - 4.1.4 Removal of underground storage and facilities in the interest of groundwater and soil protection
- 4.2 Reservoir liners, reinforcement of transport systems for hazardous products and other integrated facilities [number]

### 5 Noise and Vibration Abatement (excluding Workplace Protection)

- 5.1 Noise barriers: roads, railroads, airports [in kilometres]
- 5.2 Equipment for follow-up and control of noise [number of sites and measurement equipments]

(a) Physical data on facilities should be made available in terms of the variables and units specified

(b) if this classification is used in international data collection of expenditure data, it is recommended to request data on facilities as follows:

Investments:	All positions
Current expenditure:	1-digit level
Total expenditure	1-digit level, by
	-General government
	-Industries
	-Households

## Definitions and Concepts

### ***Adapted Products***

Products which, on the one hand, are less of a pollutant at the time of their consumption and/or scrapping than equivalent normal products; and, on the other hand, are more costly than the reference products at the production stage (i.e. prior to subsidies to producers or fiscal incentive measures for consumers).

### ***Advanced Treatment Technology (of wastewater)***

Processes capable of reducing specific constituents in wastewater not normally achieved by other treatment options. It covers all unit operations which are not considered to be mechanical or biological: it includes, for example, chemical coagulation, flocculation and precipitation; break-point chlorination; stripping; mixed media filtration; micro-screening; selective ion exchange; activated carbon absorption; reverse osmosis; ultra-filtration; electro-flotation. Advanced treatment processes may be used in combination and/or in conjunction with mechanical and biological unit operations.

### ***Biological Treatment Technology (of all types of waste)***

The treatment of waste in specialised-treatment facilities for the removal of organic matter with the assistance of living micro-organisms.

### ***Biological Treatment Technology (of wastewater)***

Processes which employ aerobic or anaerobic micro-organisms and result in decanted effluent and separate sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants. Biological treatment processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with mechanical and advanced unit operations.

### ***Capacity of Treatment Installation***

The maximum amount of waste materials that can be treated during one year and to usual standards in accordance with usual technology in a given treatment plant or installation. Capacity can be expressed in terms of daily volume of wastewater treated or population equivalent (for wastewater treatment) or in terms of weight that can be treated.

### ***Population Equivalent (in wastewater treatment)***

Amount of oxygen-demanding substances whose oxygen consumption during bio-degradation equals the average oxygen demand of the wastewater usually produced by one person. For practical calculations, it is assumed that one unit equals 54 g of BOD (5 days, 20 degrees) per 24 hours, or 180 g (COD + 4.57 x Kjeldahl N) per 24 hours.

### ***Weight of Treatment Capacity***

Tonnage of waste materials, by type as required, which can be treated in a given treatment installation in accordance with usual technology and to usual standards in the course of one year.

### ***Capital Environment Protection Expenditure (see SNA)***

Uses of capital (investments and net-purchases of non-financial assets) of characteristic producers plus other capital uses of connected and adapted products and capital specific transfers by resident units.

### ***Characteristic Environmental Protection Activity (see SNA)***

Any principal or secondary activity by production units specialised in environmental protection, or an activity ancillary to principal or secondary activities which are unrelated to environmental protection. Included are in-process modifications undertaken for the purpose of environmental protection. Outputs of characteristic environmental protection activities are called "characteristic services".

### ***Characteristic Producer (see SNA)***

Units executing an environmental protection activity. They can be either a specialised or a non-specialised producer. Specialised characteristic producers execute a characteristic activity as their principal or secondary activity ("Environmental protection" branch). Non-specialised characteristic producers execute a characteristic activity as ancillary to principal or secondary activity unrelated to environmental protection.

### ***Collection and Transport of Waste***

Collection of waste, either by municipal services or similar institutions or by public or private corporations, specialised enterprises or general government, and their transport to the place of treatment or disposal. Collection of municipal waste may be selective (i.e. carried out specifically for a type of product) or undifferentiated (i.e. covering at the same time all waste). Street cleaning is to be included for the part referring to public litter and collection of garbage from the streets. Excluded are winter services.

### ***Conditioning of Radioactive Wastes***

Operations that transform radioactive waste (excluding from nuclear power plants) into a proper and fit condition for transport and/or storage and/or disposal.

### ***Construction of Anti-Noise Facilities***

Activities relating to the installation of anti-noise facilities: screens, embankments, hedges, anti-noise windows, etc. Also included is the resurfacing of sections of urban motorways or railroads with noise reducing surfaces.

## **Containment**

The retention of hazardous material in such a way that it is effectively prevented from dispersing into the environment, or is released only at an acceptable level. Containment may occur in specially built containment spaces.

## **Current Environmental Protection Expenditure**

Current uses of specific goods and services for final or intermediate consumption and current specific transfers by resident units.

## **Decontamination of Soils**

Processes to reduce the quantity of polluting materials in soil, either in situ or in appropriate installations. Treatment of dredging residues are included.

## **Disposal of Hazardous Waste**

Comprises landfill, containment, underground disposal, dumping at sea, and any other relevant disposal method.

## **Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste**

Comprises landfill, dumping at sea, and any other disposal method.

## **Disposal of Waste**

Final placement of waste for which no further use is foreseen, although it may occur in practice such as extraction of biogas).

## **Education, Training and Information**

Any activity that aims at providing environmental education or training and disseminating environmental information and which is executed e.g. by specialised institutions. The activities of general educational system are excluded.

## **Environmental Protection**

Any activity to maintain or restore the cleanliness of environmental media through preventing the emission of pollution substances or noise etc., or reduction of the presence of polluting substances in environmental media. Included are activities aimed at the conservation of wild species and habitats, the preservation of landscape, as well as related activities for R&D purposes for monitoring and analysis of environmental conditions.

## **Facilities for Environmental Protection**

Technical installations or equipment designed for use in the context of environmental protection. The installations can be of the end-of-pipe type or they can be part of a larger production process. Installations exclusively meant for the implementation of industrial safety standards are excluded.

## **Facility for the Treatment or Disposal of Waste**

Establishment or part of an establishment that is wholly or partly destined to treat or dispose of wastes, such as treatment plants of wastes of various kinds and technical equipment that is fit for treatment of hazardous or non-hazardous waste which is part of any other production process. For the purposes of this definition, contiguous areas either on land or at sea used for dumping of wastes are included, such as landfill sites and sea areas used for dumping.

## **Final Consumption of Specific Goods and Services (see SNA)**

Actual final consumption of specific goods and services (characteristic services, connected and adapted goods and services) by households and actual final consumption of collective services by general government.

## **General Administration of the Environment**

Any identifiable activity that is directed at the general support of decisions taken in the context of environmental protection activities, whether by governmental or by non-governmental units. Such activities should be allocated to one-digit categories of this classification. If this is impossible, they should be included under item 9.1 of the classification.

## **General Government (see SNA)**

All agencies of the public authorities included in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the United Nations under this term:

- Government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in administration, defence and regulation of the public order, promotion of economic growth and welfare and technological development, provision of education, health, cultural, recreational and other social and community services free of charge or at sales prices which do not fully cover their costs of production.
- Other non-profit institutions serving households or business enterprises which are wholly, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities or which primarily serve government bodies.
- Social security arrangements for large sections of the community imposed, controlled or financed by the governmental.
- Government enterprises (un-incorporated public units) which mainly produce goods and services for government itself or which primarily sell goods and services to the public, but do not operate on a large scale.
- Public saving and lending bodies which are financially integrated with a government or which lack the authority to acquire financial assets or incur liabilities, respectively, in the capital market.



## ***Hazardous Waste***

Wastes, which due to their toxic, infectious, radioactive, flammable or other character as defined in the Annex III of Council Directive 91/689 (EU), pose a substantial actual or potential hazard to human health or living organisms. Hazardous waste can present either short-term acute hazards or long-term environmental hazards. Waste with these properties may arise as by-products, process residues, spent reaction media, contaminated plant or equipment from either manufacturing operations or the treatment of toxic substances, or from the discarding of manufactured products. For the purposes of this definition "hazardous wastes" comprise, for each country, all those materials and products which are considered to be hazardous in accordance with that country's practices.

## ***Incineration***

Thermal treatment of waste during which chemically fixed energy of combusted matters is transformed into thermal energy. Combustible compounds are transformed into combustion gases leaving the system as flue gases. Incombustible inorganic matters remain in the form of slag and fly ash.

## ***Indivisible Expenditure***

Expenditure for environmental protection referring to several one-digit categories of the classification, for which it is impossible to allocate parts to more than a single one-digit category.

## ***Intermediate Consumption of Specific Goods and Services (see SNA)***

Intermediate consumption of characteristic goods and services by producer units of the national economy. It may consist of market specific goods and services or ancillary characteristic services. In order to avoid double counting, the intermediate consumption of these specific goods and services constituting an input into the production of characteristic service accounted for.

## ***Landfill Site***

Site of final waste disposal in or on land in a controlled or uncontrolled way according to different sanitary, environment protection and other security requirements.

## ***Low-Level Radioactive Waste***

This sub-category comprises waste which, because of its low radionuclide content, does not require shielding during normal handling and transportation.

## ***Mechanical Treatment Technology (of wastewater)***

Processes of physical and mechanical nature which result in decanted effluent and separate sludge. Mechanical processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment is understood

to include at least such processes as sedimentation, flotation etc.

## ***Monitoring***

The programmed process of sampling, measurement, and subsequent recording or signalling, or both, of various characteristics of environmental media, often with the aim of assessing conformity to specified objectives.

## ***Monitoring installation***

Technical installation used in the pursuit of monitoring. It may or may not be operating in networks and it may or may not be covering one particular environmental medium only (integrated monitoring stations for air, water, soil etc.). Air monitoring installations exclude weather stations.

## ***Monitoring Site***

Site with or without technical installation, which is regularly used for monitoring.

## ***National Environmental Protection Expenditure (see SNA)***

Sum of capital and current environmental protection expenditure less financing by the rest of the world.

## ***Noise and Vibration Abatement***

Activity to reduce the emission of noise or vibration at a source, in order to protect persons and built-up structures from exposure to noise and vibrations. For the purposes of this classification, noise abatement for the protection of workplaces is excluded. Demolition of residential units for reasons of excessive exposure to noise and vibration is excluded.

## ***Other Treatment/Disposal Method (for all types of waste)***

Any procedure (including recycling) modifying the characteristics of waste and/or permitting its long-term storage that is not specified elsewhere in this classification. Included are selection and differentiation procedures.

## ***Physical Treatment of Hazardous Waste***

Includes various methods of phase separation and solidification whereby the hazardous waste is fixed in an inert, impervious matrix. Phase separation encompasses the widely used techniques of lagooning, sludge drying in beds, and prolonged storage in tanks, air flotation and various filtration and centrifugation techniques, adsorption/desorption, vacuum, extractive and azeotropic distillation. Solidification of fixation processes, which convert the waste into an insoluble, rock-hard material, are with various reactants or organic polymerisation reactions or the mixing of the waste with organic binders.

### ***Prevention of Pollutant Infiltrations***

Refers to a modification of production processes. It aims at the reduction or elimination of polluting substances that may be applied to soil or percolate into groundwater. Included are notably activities related to sealing of soils of industrial plants, installation of catchments for pollutant run-offs, leaks, and strengthening of storage facilities and transportation of pollutant products.

### ***Prevention of Pollution through in-Process Modifications***

Modifications of production processes aimed at reducing pollution. Adaptation of facilities or of production processes to the use of clean products. Usually undertaken as an ancillary characteristic activity.

### ***Protection against Radiation***

Any activity destined to reduce or eliminate negative consequences of radiation emitted from any source, except nuclear power plants and military installations. Protection measures taken at workplaces are excluded.

### ***Protection of Ambient Air***

Refers to activities involving the construction, maintenance or operation of environmental protection facilities. Such facilities may aim at the reduction of emissions into the ambient air, or ambient concentrations of air pollutants through the installation of particulate emission collectors, gaseous emission control devices or other technical means.

### ***Protection of Climate and Ozone Layer***

Measures to control the emissions of greenhouse gases and gases that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, CFCs and halons).

### ***Protection of Forest***

Any activity for the preservation of forest, scrubland, etc. as natural environmental media (as distinct from economic resources). Included notably are the development of firewalls, the mobilisation of fire fighting means aimed at the prevention of fires in forest areas.

### ***Protection of Landscapes and Habitats***

Activities relating to the protection of outstanding ecosystems and habitats, which are essential to the well-being of fauna and flora species. Also covered is the protection of landscapes for their aesthetic value. Included is the preservation of legally protected natural objects.

### ***Protection of Soil and Groundwater***

Environmental protection activity involving the construction, maintenance, and operation of installations for the decontamination of polluted soils and the cleansing of groundwater. Also included is protection

against pollutant infiltrations.

### ***Protection of Species***

Environmental protection activity for the purpose of the conservation of threatened species of fauna and flora.

### ***Radioactive Waste***

Any material that contains or is contaminated with radio-nuclides at concentrations or radioactivity levels greater than the "exempt quantities" established by the competent authorities, and for which no use is foreseen. Radioactive wastes are produced at nuclear power plants and at associated nuclear fuel cycle facilities as well as through other uses of radioactive material, for example, the use of radionuclides in hospitals and research establishments. Other important wastes are those from mining and milling of Uranium and from the re-processing of spent fuel. Radioactive wastes are commonly classified as low-level, intermediate-level, or high-level. For the purpose of this classification, low-level radioactive waste (notably hospital waste containing radio-nuclides) is included; excluded, however, is radioactive waste from nuclear plants.

### ***Recycling of Waste***

The use of waste materials as inputs into economic processes. Excluded is energy recovery from the incineration of waste.

### ***Rehabilitation of Species Populations and Landscapes***

Activities aiming at the re-introduction of extinct fauna and or flora species or the recovery of species menaced by extinction, as well as the re-shaping of damaged landscapes for the purpose of strengthening their natural functions or increasing their aesthetic value. Included are the expenditures incurred for the rehabilitation of abandoned mining and quarrying sites.

### ***Research and Development***

Research and development activities comprising creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

### ***Restoration and Cleaning of Water Bodies***

Protection measures such as artificial oxygenation and lime-neutralisation actions, artificial acid or anoxic removals, and cleaning of pollution in all water bodies.

### ***Septic Tank***

A settling tank into which wastewater is flowing and the suspended matter is decanted as sludge. Organic matters (in the water and in the sludge) are partly decomposed by anaerobic bacteria and other microorganisms.

## ***Sewerage Networks***

The system of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate any wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from the points of generation to either a municipal sewerage treatment plant or to a point where wastewater is discharged into surface water.

## ***Thermal Treatment of Hazardous Wastes***

Processes for the high-temperature oxidation of gaseous, liquid, or solid hazardous wastes, converting them into gases and incombustible solid residues. The flue gases are released into the atmosphere (with or without recovery of heat and with or without cleaning) any slag or ash produced is deposited in the landfill. The main technologies used in the incineration of hazardous waste are the rotary kiln, liquid injection, incinerator grates, multiple chamber incinerators, and fluidised bed incinerators. Residues from hazardous waste incineration may themselves sometimes be regarded as hazardous waste. Incineration of hazardous waste can be carried out on land or at sea. Evolving thermal energy may or may not be used for the production of steam, hot water, or electric energy.

## ***Transfers (see SNA)***

Any transaction in which one institutional unit provides a piece of goods or a service or an asset to another unit without receiving from the latter a counterpart in the form of a piece of goods or a service or an asset.

## ***Specific transfer***

A transfer made for purposes of environmental protection, which has no counterpart in either capital or current uses. Specific transfers mainly occur in the form of subsidies or international transfers.

## ***Treatment of Cooling Water***

Processes which are used to treat cooling water to meet applicable environmental standards before releasing it into the environment. Cooling water is used to remove heat.

## ***Treatment of Exhaust Gases***

End-of-pipe equipment for the removal/reduction of particulate matter or other air-polluting substances from the emissions into the air either from the combustion of fuels or from processes: filters, dedusting equipment and other relevant techniques. Included are those activities aimed at increasing the dispersion of gases so as to reduce concentrations of air pollutants.

## ***Treatment of Hazardous Waste***

Comprises the processes of physical/chemical treatment, thermal treatment, biological treatment, conditioning of radioactive wastes, and any other relevant treatment method.

## ***Treatment of other than Hazardous Waste***

Comprises the processes of physical/chemical treatment, incineration of waste, biological treatment and any other treatment method.

## ***Treatment of Waste***

Processes designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any waste to neutralise it, render it non-hazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery or to reduce it in volume. A particular waste may undergo more than one treatment process. Recycling activities for the purpose of environmental protection are included.

## ***Underground Disposal***

Temporary storage or final disposal of hazardous wastes underground that meet specific geological and technical criteria.

## ***Waste***

Materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use for own purposes of production, transformation, or consumption and which the generator wants to dispose of. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products, and during another human activity. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded. Excluded are waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air. For Member States of the European Union, wastes are defined as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discharge (in accordance with Council Directive 91/156/EEC, amending the Directive 75/442/EEC on waste).

## ***Wastewater***

Water which is of no further intermediate value for the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of quality, quantity, or time of its occurrence.

## ***Wastewater Treatment***

Processes to render wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms. Three broad types of treatment are specified: mechanical or biological, and advanced treatment. For purposes of calculating the total amount of treated wastewater, volumes reported should be shown only under the highest type of treatment to which it was subjected. Thus, wastewater treated mechanically as well as biologically should be shown under biological treatment, and wastewater treated in accordance with all types should be reported under advanced treatment.



### *Wastewater Treatment Installation*

Wastewater treatment plant or septic tank.

### *Wastewater Treatment Plant*

Installations to render wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms for recycling and reuse.

## **Annex 3**

### **Abbreviations**

#### **CEPA**

Single European Standard Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Facilities

#### **DG**

Directorate General

#### **EAGGF**

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

#### **EEA**

European Environmental Agency

#### **EPE**

Environmental Protection Expenditure

#### **EPEA**

Environmental Protection Expenditure Account

#### **ERDF**

European Regional Development Fund

#### **ESF**

European Social Fund

#### **EU**

European Union

#### **Euro**

European Currency Unit

#### **Extra-EU**

Refers to economic territory outside EU

#### **FIFG**

Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance

#### **Intra-EU**

Refers to 5 Member States economic territories plus non-allocated expenditure

#### **JRC**

Joint Research Centre

#### **Member States**

Refers to 5 Member States economic territories

#### **OJ**

Official Journal

#### **SERIEE**

European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment

### **Formulas**

Mean annual growth rate

$$\left( \sqrt[n]{\frac{V_t}{V_0}} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

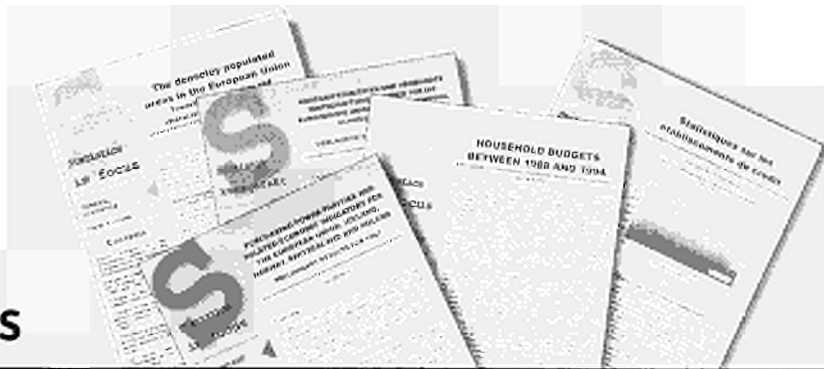
Yearly percentage change

$$\left( \frac{V_t}{V_0} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

### **Signs**

%

Means percent



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