

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL DECISION
introducing a Community system of information
on home and leisure accidents

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. SUBSIDIARITY

- (a) What are the objectives of the proposed action in relation to the Community's obligations?**

The objectives of this proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision are to organize and coordinate the collecting of data on home and leisure accidents with a view to promoting accident prevention, improving the safety of consumer products and informing and educating consumers so that they make better use of products.

These objectives must be seen as being in conformity with Article 129a(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, since the proposal seeks to sustain and expand an already in most of the Member States developed data collecting system, and in doing this the Community is contributing to strengthen the level of consumer protection.

- (b) Does competence for the planned activity lie solely with the Community or is it shared with the Member States?**

The competence is shared with the Member States (Article 129a(2)).

The information system on home and leisure accidents has proved to be an useful tool for enabling Member States to define their policies on consumer protection. In this regard, the Community system of information could complement other national structures.

The Community coordinates the activities conducted at national level and contributes to a presentation of the data with a Community aspect. Financial assistance by the Community should to a greater extent enable a number of Member States to collect information on accidents.

- (c) What is the Community dimension of the problem (for example, how many Member States are involved and what solution has been used up to now)?**

All Member States have a national system of collecting data on home and leisure accidents. As home and leisure accidents linked to or involving products occur in all the Member States, it is important to make the data collected in each of them available to the others and, if necessary, allow a reflection on whether a Community action should be taken. A Community system has been installed as a demonstration project from 1986 to 1992 and the Council has on the 29 October 1993 adopted a decision, which sets up an information system for a period of one year.

- (d) What is the most effective solution taking into account the means available to the Community and those of the Member States?**

It is the responsibility of the Member States to collect data and to draw the political conclusions.

Due to the single market and the increasing circulation of goods, it is necessary and more efficient to have coordinated national methodologies so that the conclusions of one Member State can be used in other Member States as well as at the Community level.

- (e) What real added value will the activity proposed by the Community provide and what would be the cost of inaction?**

The system provides a coordinated presentation of the collected data so that each Member State can make use of its own results as well as the results of the other Member States. Without any community support, the national system of data collection might be weakened in some Member States where the structure is less developed.

Without a Community action, there is a risk of discrepancy in the level of consumer protection in the Member States and a further development of a national accident prevention system may be jeopardized in Member States with less developed infrastructures.

- (f) What forms of action are available to the Community (recommendation, financial support, regulation, mutual recognition, etc.)?**

The proposal does not harmonize, but coordinates already existing national data collection systems and thus a regulation or a directive would be inappropriate.

As a Community action is necessary and as financial support also is needed, a recommendation seems to be inadequate and therefore the Commission proposes a Council Decision.

- (g) Is it necessary to have a uniform regulation or a directive setting out sufficient general objectives, leaving implementation at the level of the Member States?**

See point (f) above.

2. JUSTIFICATIONS

Decision 86/138/EEC sets up, for a period of five years, a demonstration project with a view to the introduction of a Community system of information on accidents involving consumer products (EHLASS).

The initial objective of this project was to identify areas in which preventive measures necessary to ensure product safety could be developed. The Decision provided for Community financial support for the collection of data from casualty departments of selected hospitals in the Member States. The Federal Republic of Germany's participation has taken the form of a household survey.

The second phase of the demonstration project, which came to an end on 30 November 1991, saw a consolidation of existing structures and an improvement in methodologies. It was possible to identify the underlying problems which prevented the project from achieving its initial objective and to make progress towards their solution. Firstly, in order to improve the quality of the data, the methodologies must be made more homogeneous and the possibilities of including additional sources of information has to be foreseen; secondly, if the data collected are to be used for a particular purpose, a more pragmatic approach must be adopted to the codification of the products concerned. Lastly, the time taken to obtain information will have to be reduced and the process of updating the information simplified by further computerization of data collection in the Member States.

Despite a series of problems involving its implementation, EHLASS has proved to be a useful tool for enabling Member States to define their policies on consumer protection. Annual national reports show that the system, which contains a large number of products, makes it possible to identify products involved in home and leisure accidents on the basis of criteria adopted in all the Member States, such as rate of hospitalization, average length of stay in hospital, localization of injuries, age. In addition, the EHLASS data complement other national structures which either deal with emergencies or cover every type of accident (health insurance, for example) or are used for standardization purposes. Action taken on the basis of EHLASS data varies but can be divided into three categories : prevention (information or awareness campaigns), negotiation with industry to modify products, introduction of standards or regulations.

Numerous measures in a variety of fields have been undertaken in the Member States on the basis of EHLASS results: child safety and products intended for children (toys, playing areas, child care articles); the elderly; sports (in particular paragliding, physical training equipment, aquaparks and swimming pool covers); fireworks; chemical poisoning; falls, including those involving ladders and step-ladders; electrical equipment, in particular garden implements (especially lawn-mowers and hedge-cutters), kitchen equipment and DIY tools (in particular circular saws).

Against this background, the Commission presented in 1993 a proposal for a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents, for a period of four years, for the following reasons:

- the safety of consumers in the Community must be ensured in view of the completion of the internal market on 1 January 1993 when more and more products will be circulating in the Community. As a result, the risks faced by consumers will increase, and it is desirable to have national monitoring and prevention systems which are sufficiently homogeneous to enable the conclusions drawn in one Member State to be used, where appropriate, in the other Member States and at Community level;

- the entry into force, on 29 June 1994, of Council Directive 92/59/EEC of 29 June 1992 on general product safety will increase the demand for specific information on the products involved in accidents, as well as on the circumstances and causes of these accidents. In particular, it must be possible for the national authorities responsible for monitoring the market to use this information in their work in order to detect hazardous products and thus prevent accidents.

Furthermore, the Commission must have access to the specific information it needs in order to evaluate the serious and immediate risk presented by certain products in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 8 of this Directive providing for a Community procedure for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products:

- Community involvement is required to enable the Member States to overcome the difficulties associated with the collection of data at national level. This is needed for methodological and budgetary reasons because if no Community assistance were forthcoming, in particular financial assistance, this would deal a blow to the collection of information on accidents in a number of Member States, a development which would seriously distort the monitoring of consumer safety in the Community. The technical expertise of Eurostat in the field of methodology will greatly improve the statistical soundness in the data collection.

The discussion in the Council on the proposal showed that there was a need for allowing Member States to collect data by using the alternative method of household surveys instead of collecting through a network of hospitals. As the purpose of collecting data is to prevent accidents and thus improve consumer safety, and as the management of consumer safety is primarily the responsibility of each Member State, the choice of one or the other method does not endanger the final objective of the proposal.

In October 1993, the proposal was adopted by the Council but, due to specific reasons, only for one year. However, the Commission still finds that all the abovementioned reasons for having a data collection system are valid.

Given this situation, the attached proposal for a Decision for four years is in conformity with the commitments taken in October 1993 when the one-year Decision was adopted and it is designed to meet the formal request from almost all the Member States in the Council. It takes account of the fact that it is above all the responsibility of Member States to manage consumer safety and it is also in conformity with Article 129a(2) as the proposal is to be regarded as a special action seeking to support and supplement data collecting systems already existing in the Member States. It takes into account the preparation of specific Community action with regard to road accident data which are, therefore, not included. It also takes into account the need to evaluate the system as soon as the first conclusions have been drawn, i.e. before the end of 1996, particularly in view of the budgetary implications and the expected improvement in the system at Community level. The arrangements for Community financial support could, for example, be reexamined at this time, depending on how far Member States are in a position to assume greater responsibility for the data collection operation.

The Commission, for its part, coordinates and contributes to the smooth implementation of activities conducted at national level. This system therefore aims to give the Member States the appropriate means to take action by disseminating, where necessary, information on home and leisure accidents to the Community and national authorities concerned. Finally, it should be stated that the proposal has no effect on small and medium-sized businesses.

Proposal for a
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL DECISION
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on home and leisure accidents

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 129a(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

Whereas the establishment of a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents forms a component part of a policy on consumer protection and the prevention of accidents; whereas its importance in this respect can be seen from the fact that the data collected in pursuance of the demonstration project set up by Council Decision 86/138/EEC⁽²⁾, as amended by Decision 90/534/EEC⁽³⁾, are being put to specific uses by several Member States for the adoption of measures in the area of product safety;

Whereas Council Decision 93/683/EEC⁽⁴⁾ introduced a system of information on home and leisure accidents for one year in 1993; whereas the objective of preventing accidents requires a longer period and whereas a four-year period seems appropriate;

Whereas national policies on protection of the health and safety of consumers as well as on prevention of home and leisure accidents are already being implemented in all the Member States; whereas, however, it is necessary, due to the increasing circulation of products in the framework of the internal market, to provide for specific action in order to allow, in this internal market, identification of the products involved in accidents and the combination of circumstances which might lead to these accidents; whereas, for this purpose, it is desirable for national authorities to have sufficiently homogeneous instruments so that the conclusions of one Member State can, where appropriate, be used in other Member States as well as at Community level;

Whereas, although the management of consumer safety is primarily the responsibility of each Member State, Community financial involvement can help the Member States to overcome the problems of the actual collection of data at national level; whereas the Commission must therefore provide coordination and contribute to the homogeneous implementation of action taken at national level, by promoting the dissemination of information on home and leisure accidents to all the competent authorities;

(1)

(2) OJ No L 109, 26.4.1986, p. 23.

(3) OJ No L 296, 27.10.1990, p. 64.

(4) OJ No L 319, 21.12.1993, p. 40.

Whereas a Community framework and Community financial assistance are necessary to avoid major distortions, since a number of Member States would not have the necessary resources to obtain by themselves the data on home and leisure accidents which help to establish a policy on consumer protection;

Whereas steps should be taken to ensure the overall quality of the data and, in the context of the internal market and Council Directive 92/59/EEC of 29 June 1992 on general product safety⁽⁵⁾, to make it possible for all Member States to collect the information needed for the monitoring of the products involved in accidents; whereas such data must be obtained from hospital casualty departments, or alternative sources offering equal guarantees of reliability of the data;

Whereas the Community aspects of the collection of data oblige the Member States to use a homogenous methodology for the collection and production of information for transmission to the Commission; whereas this constraint is not disproportionate to the objective pursued; whereas, by its very nature, this system is not appropriate to serve as statistical proof, a fact which should be pointed out each time the system is referred to;

Whereas the Commission will, for the application of this Decision, use the committee provided for in Article 10(1) of Directive 92/59/EEC for the purpose of assisting the Commission in defining the technical aspects in connection with the implementation and the improvement of the system;

Whereas the provision of specific information by the Member States, at the Commission's request, on products or groups of products involved in accidents is necessary for the development of a Community policy on product safety;

Whereas the Member States must also be in a position to make annual summary reports to the Commission; whereas the conclusions drawn by the Member States in those reports should make it possible for the Commission, in concert with the Member States, to determine what action should be taken at Community level;

Whereas, finally, the introduction of an information system on home and leisure accidents appears, under these conditions, to be necessary at Community level, to support and complement the policy carried out by the Member States in this important area to achieve a high level of consumer protection and it does not exceed what is necessary to promote the prevention of such accidents; it is therefore consonant with the principle of subsidiarity,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. A Community system of information on home and leisure accidents, hereinafter referred to as "the system", is hereby set up for a period of four years. The specifications and operating procedures of the system shall be as set out in Annex I.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 228, 11.8.1992, p. 24.

2. The system's objectives shall be to collect data on home and leisure accidents with a view to promoting accident prevention, improving the safety of consumer products and informing and educating consumers so that they make better use of products, at both a national and a Community level.
3. This Decision shall not apply to occupational accidents and illness, nor to road, rail, sea or air traffic accidents.

Article 2

1. Member States shall be responsible for implementing the system. They shall process directly the data collected and submit to the Commission annual reports containing summaries and evaluations at national level of the results obtained and the conclusions they draw from those results. These reports must be forwarded at the latest at the end of the first quarter of the following year, for the year in question.
2. Member States shall supply the Commission, at its request, with available data on the safety of certain products or categories of products involved in home and leisure accidents, and the circumstances surrounding such accidents.
3. Member States shall designate the authority or authorities responsible for the collection and transmission of the data and shall inform the Commission of the names and addresses of those authorities. The Commission shall forward this information to all Member States with a view to stimulating the exchange of information between national authorities.
4. In the interests of transparency in the use of Community funds, each Member State shall ensure appropriate publication of the report referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 3

1. To improve the compatibility of the methodologies used, the Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6(2), at the latest by the end of the first year of the system's functioning, and on the basis of previous experience, draw up new rules concerning codes, definitions, classification of the data and the presentation of the national reports. To this end the Commission shall, in particular, take into account the codes and models already existing at an international or Community level.
2. The Commission shall help finance implementation of the system in the Member States, in accordance with the detailed rules laid down in Annex II.

3. The Commission shall process, summarize and publish each year the data received from the Member States and shall disseminate them in an appropriate manner at Community level, in particular to the Consumer Consultative Council, to European or national consumer associations, to European consumer information centres and to European standardization bodies. This information will be directly accessible to consumers by means of the network for the exchange of information on the rights of the consumers in the Community. The Commission shall also undertake information campaigns, in so far as they are necessary at Community level.

Article 4

1. The Commission and the Member States shall ensure that, in the course of the collection and forwarding of information, all identifying details or those which enable identities to be deduced are removed so that the identity of victims remains confidential.
2. Any referenced use of data in the Member States in official publications shall be accompanied by the following statement: "The Community system of information on home and leisure accidents provides only general indications and cannot be regarded as statistical proof of the safety or lack of safety of a given product".

Article 5

In the course of 1996, the Commission shall draw up an assessment report on the operation of the system together, where appropriate, with proposals for amendments, in particular proposals for amendments to the arrangements for financial support and the allocation, between the Member States, of hospitals participating in the system.

By 31 December 1997, the Commission shall draw up a final report on the implementation and effectiveness of the system.

In drawing up its reports, the Commission shall take due account of experience gained from previous assessments and pay particular attention to the following:

- the timeliness, quality and comparability of the data provided by the Member States;
- the need to adjust existing codes and to adopt new codes and common coding principles taking into account the increasing number of new products;
- the ease of access to information;
- the enhanced value of the data to the Member States and the Community.

The reports shall be submitted to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Article 6

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee set up by Article 10(1) of Directive 92/59/EEC.
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft, within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the committee. It shall inform the committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

Article 7

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

It shall apply from 1 January 1994.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

ANNEX I

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE SYSTEM

1. The system shall apply to home and leisure accidents which are followed by medical treatment and which occur in the home or its immediate surroundings, such as gardens, yards and garages, or during leisure, sports or school activities.
2. The basic information shall be obtained from the casualty departments of hospitals selected by the Member States in accordance with the limits specified at point 4.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and Spain's participation will take the form of household surveys.

3. When compiling their national reports, Member States shall, wherever possible, take into account additional information, including that obtained from poison-antidote centres, death certificates, family doctors, burns treatment centres, fire services and emergency systems.
4. A special attention is brought to the quality of the data, especially to the representativity of the hospitals, to the regularity of the surveys and the extend of the samples.

The data shall at least include information on:

- the place where the accident occurred;
- the date of the accident;
- the place of treatment;
- the activity of the victim at the time of the accident;
- the type of accident;
- the type of product involved in the accident;
- the age of the victim;
- the sex of the victim;
- the type of injury;
- the parts of the body injured;
- the duration of treatment;
- a brief description of the accident and its causes (including, where possible, the main features and identifying details of the product involved).

This information shall be classified in accordance with the common criteria of the existing coding manual and for the future according to the rules as foreseen in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the present decision.

5. The allocation of hospitals among the Member States shall be as follows :

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Number of hospitals</u>
Belgium	4
Denmark	5
Greece	4
France	8
Ireland	2
Italy	7
Netherlands	7
Portugal	6
United Kingdom	11
	<hr/>
	54

As far as possible the Member States should make their best efforts to ensure the geographical representativity taking into consideration the aspects of both rural and urban communities.

ANNEX II

UTILIZATION OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

1. Community financial support for the hospitals participating in the collection of data would be allocated at a standard rate representing 80 % of the actual costs in 1994, 70% in 1995, 60% in 1996 and 50% in 1997 up to a ceiling of ECU 28 000 per hospital for the first year and with an adjustment of the ceiling corresponding to the abovementioned percentages for each of the following years.
2. Community financial support for the household surveys in Germany, Spain and Luxembourg will be allocated at a standard rate of 80 % in 1994, 70% in 1995, 60% in 1996 and 50% in 1997 of the actual costs incurred up to a ceiling of:
 - ECU 380 000 for Germany
 - ECU 225 000 for Spain
 - ECU 95 000 for Luxembourg,

the first year and with an adjustment corresponding to the abovementioned percentages for each of the following years.

3. In addition, Community financial support would be provided as a contribution to the strengthening of the least developed national infrastructures, in particular through the development of appropriate computerized networks and so that Member States with operational collection systems may give bilateral technical assistance to the other Member States.

This Community financial support may not exceed 3,5 % of the overall financial support granted by the Community.

4. Financial support is tied to the submission of the annual report referred to in Article 2 of this Decision.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Title of operation

Introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents

2. Budget heading involved

B5-105

3. Legal basis

Article 129a(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community

4. Description of operation

4.1 General objective

In developing Community consumer protection policy, there is a need to establish a system for collecting data on "consumer" accidents, so as to identify the categories of products that give rise to hazards. This will help to provide guidelines based on the data gathered as to what specific measures are required.

4.2 Period covered and arrangements for renewal or extension

1994-1997

5. Type of expenditure or revenue

5.1 DO/DNO

DNO

5.2 CD/CND

CD

5.3 Type of revenue involved

None

6. Type of expenditure or revenue

Subsidy for joint financing with other sources in the public and/or private sector

- 100% subsidy

No. 80% in the first year, 70% in the second year, 60% in the third year and 50% in the fourth year

- Subsidy for joint financing with other sources in the public and/or private sector

Yes

- Interest subsidy

No

- Other

No

- Should the operation prove an economic success, is there provision for all or part of the Community contribution to be reimbursed?

No

- Will the proposed operation cause any change in the level of revenue? If so, what sort of change and what type of revenue is involved?

Not relevant

7. Financial Impact

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation (definition of unit costs)

Part B of the budget

1. Work done by the Commission: ECU 0.2 million

- methodology and data collection
- dissemination and exploitation at Community level of the national results and of specific analyses. Annual report (Art. 3,3).

2. Finances allocated to the Member States for collecting, processing and exploiting the data: ECU 2.3 million.

- support for the hospitals participating in data collection on the basis of 54 hospitals with the breakdown shown in Annex 1 of the proposal for a decision (80% of costs in the first year, 70% in the second year, 60% in the third year and 50% in the fourth year, with a maximum of ECU 28 000 per hospital the first year and with an adjustment of the ceiling corresponding to the abovementioned percentages for each of the following years), as well as a contribution to Germany, Spain and Luxembourg using household surveys (the same percentages for the expenses as mentioned above with a ceiling as described in Annex II, point 2 for the first year and with an adjustment corresponding for each of the following years).
- support for the least developed national infrastructures, notably by strengthening appropriate data networks.
- support for bilateral technical assistance provided to other Member States by the Member States that have an operating data collection system.

Total of Part B: ECU 2.5 million.

7.2. Itemized breakdown of cost

Breakdown for 1994

1. Work done by the Commission	ECU 200 000
2. 54 hospitals x ECU 28 000	ECU 1 512 000
household surveys	
Germany :	ECU 380 000
Spain:	ECU 225 000
Lux:	ECU 95 000

+ support for the least developed countries	
+ support for bilateral technical assistance	ECU 88 000

	ECU 2 500 000

7.3.2 Schedule for the preliminary draft budget for multiannual operations whose basic instrument contains an "amount deemed necessary"

- period: 1994-1997

Budget 1994	n + 1	n + 2	n + 3	TOTAL
ECU 2.5 mio	ECU 2.2 mio	ECU 1.9 mio	ECU 1.6 mio	ECU 8.2 mio

From 1995 on the annual provision of appropriations for this line will be decided in the context of the annual budgetary procedure, depending on the results of the measures carried out taking into account the cost-effectiveness aspect and the method of payment described in 7.1.2.

8. **What anti-fraud measures are planned in the proposal for the operation?**

Verification of the subsidies or of the acceptance of the preparatory, feasibility or evaluation services or studies is carried out by the Commission prior to payment, taking into account the contractual obligations and the principles of economy and good financial and overall management. Anti-fraud measures (monitoring, submission of reports, etc.) are included in all the agreements or contracts concluded between the Commission and the beneficiaries of the payments.

9. **ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS**

9.1 Specific and quantifiable objectives; target population

The system of collecting data on home and leisure accidents should be a key indicator for determining consumer protection policy and specially prevention policies. This objective is difficult to quantify in that an in-depth study would be needed in order to determine the precise socio-economic costs - which are certainly very steep - of home and leisure accidents; moreover the costs in human terms of these accidents are heavy but not quantifiable.

9.2 Grounds for the operation

The measure complements existing national measures. The collection of the measure of data from hospital emergency services selected in the Member States or through household surveys should provide direct information on the most important accidents, on the basis of agreed methods in the different Member States. Moreover, the data will be collected on an ongoing basis. A good knowledge of data of domestic and leisure accidents is vital in order to allow actions and policies of prevention of these accidents. The objective of the measure is in line with the Directive on general product safety, for which the collection should provide indicators on safety problems.

Thanks to these objective data the operational impact of this Directive, which will enter into force in 1994, will be significantly enhanced.

The safety of consumers in the Community must be ensured in the framework of the functioning of the internal market when more and more products will be circulating in the Community. As a result, the risks faced by consumers will increase, and it is desirable to have national monitoring systems which are sufficiently homogeneous to enable the conclusions drawn in one Member States to be used, where appropriate, in the other Member States and at Community level.

Community involvement is required to enable the Member States to overcome the difficulties associated with the collection of data at national level. This is needed for methodological and budgetary reasons because if no Community assistance were forthcoming, in particular financial assistance, this would deal a blow to the collection of information on accidents in a number of Member States, specially in those with less developed administrative structures, a development which would seriously distort the monitoring of consumer safety in the Community.

9.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

The Member States should provide the Commission with two types of information:

- specific data on specific products, in line with the needs for a developing consumer protection policy and prevention of accidents;
- annual reports from the Member States on the implementation and results of the collection, on the basis of which the Commission will produce evaluation reports of the system at Community level (one report after two years and one at the end of the five year period).

Moreover, the Commission will provide an annual synthesis report on the data collected and the conclusions to be drawn for the development of its consumer protection policy.

Imponderables which may effect the specific results of the operation lie in its effective implementation and, above all, the functionality of the system in all the Member States. These depend on how well the two problems identified above are solved, in other words utilisation of the data and their faster availability, and in both these respects the Commission will do its utmost to ensure success.

9.4 Coherence with financial programming

Is the operation incorporated in the financial programming of the DG for the years concerned?
Yes.

To which broader objective defined in the DG's financial programming does the objective correspond?
Policy on general product safety.

10. **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (Part A of the budget)**

- 10.1 Will the proposed operation involve an increase in the number of Commission staff ?
No, the necessary staff could be made available by internal reattribution of the functions
- 10.2 Indicate the amount of staff and administrative expenditure involved in the proposed operation. Explain the method of calculation.

Part A of the budget

1. Personnel and management costs: ECU 0.23 million.
 - Secretariat of meetings of national experts responsible for collecting and transmitting the data on home and leisure accidents (three per year)
 - A 1178 Logistic, methodological and financial coordination.

Assistance from an external organisation in defining methodology concerning determination of product codes, presentation and methods of analysis.
Estimated costs: ECU 30 000

These credits are subject to the allocation of the resources which are to be decided by the Commission.

- Personnel: 1 A official (100%) + 1 B official (100%) + 1 C auxiliaire (50%).

1 A official (100%) titre A1 et A2	ECU 90 000 per year
1 B official (100%) titre B1 et B2	ECU 90 000 per year
A1110 1 C auxiliaire (50%)	ECU 17 750 per year

The personnel and management costs will be necessary from March 1994 for the C official and from September 1994 for the A and B official.

The proposed operation is set up for a period of four years.

2. Art A/260 Studies : ECU 0.205 million

Complementary studies necessary for specific analysis of national and Community data are required.

These credits are subject to the allocation of the resources which are to be decided by the Commission.

3. Art A/250 Costs of meetings : ECU 0.045 million

- Meetings of the national experts at the initiative of the Commission, with two or three experts, from every Member State: three meetings per year.

Total of Part A: ECU 0.50 million.

Personnal and management costs	ECU 0.23 million
Studies	ECU 0.205 million
Costs of meeting	ECU 0.045 million

Total of post A	ECU 0.48 million

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