COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE COMMISSION

TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

on the setting-up of the CADDIA computerized telecommunications systems and the implementation of the long-term development programme

1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The CADDIA* programme and activities derive from Council Decision 85/214/EEC of 26 March 1985 concerning the coordination of the activities of the Member States and the Commission related to the implementation of a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports/exports and the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations.

2. The long-term CADDIA development programme has been prepared, updated and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee, set up by the Council Decision referred to above.

3. This report, which is expressly provided for in Article 4 of the Decision, describes the various activities and operational applications either under development or planned up to 1993 and covers the work of the Committee during the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (the Committee first met in October 1985).

4. Council Decision 87/288/EEC of 1 June 1987 extended by five years the initial period of validity laid down in Article 5 of Decision 85/214/EEC and Article 6 of Decision 86/23/EEC.

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* Cooperation in the Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/exports and Agriculture.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CADDIA PROGRAMME

1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

SUMMARY

The CADDIA programme concerns the coordination of the activities of the Member States and the Commission related to the implementation of a long-term programme for the use of telematics for Community information systems concerned with imports/exports, the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations and the collection and dissemination of Community trade statistics.

The CADDIA programme was set up by the Council Decision of 26 March 1985 for an initial period of two years.

The Decision provided for the creation of a Steering Committee made up of representatives of the Member States and the Commission officials responsible for the sectors concerned. The Committee is chaired by the Commission and is responsible for drawing up and updating the CADDIA development programme and for ensuring that work is carried out in accordance with this programme.

At the end of the initial two-year period the Council decided to extend the CADDIA programme for a further five years.

This sixth annual report covers the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, during which the CADDIA sectoral committees and the CADDIA Steering Committee met twice (in September 1990 and May 1991).

The Steering Committee was kept regularly informed of the progress of the sectoral and joint work scheduled in the work programme and approved the continuation of this work.

In the customs sector, the work provided for in the CD project continued. The main activities were the management of tariff quotas and binding tariff information, the functional specifications of the TARIC 2 project, the definition of standards for the management of the CD project, the control of movements of goods within the Community, analysis of the legal problems arising from national customs legislation, cooperation with the EFTA countries on subjects of mutual interest, analysis of the codification of customs information, and the development of EDIFACT messages for customs purposes.

In the agricultural sector, priority was given to the harmonization of health inspection procedures at border crossing points. The PAP (Prices of Agricultural Products) project enables institutional prices to be consulted via FIS (Fast Information System). In the EAGGF, work continued on the dissemination of information relating to guarantee fund expenditure and the development of the EAGGF audit project currently financed by non-CADDIA funds. The FBF (FEOGA Budget Forecasting) project is now operational. Other developments under way concern the computerization of aid to Member States and the exchange of data on forest damage. The CACTI project, currently under development, will improve the exchange of agricultural and customs data between the Commission and the Member States.

In the statistical sector, work continued on the development of all the projects in the general fields of infrastructure and agricultural and external trade statistics. The infrastructure projects concern the electronic transmission of data, which is starting to be used by a number of statistical services, the introduction of standards in statistical applications, the standardization of statistical reports and the setting-up of a system for the collection of statistics.

As regards external trade statistics, the emphasis was placed on improving world trade data, setting up a database on GSP imports and improving access to tariff databases.

In the field of agricultural statistics, the main emphasis is on the EUROFARM project (database on agricultural structures).

Work on message definition in accordance with the UN/EDIFACT[1] electronic data interchange standards made progress primarily in the customs sector (CUSCAR, CUSREP and CUSEXP messages) and the statistical sector (GESMES, INSTAT and STATEM messages). The WE/EB-MD6 Statistics group made significant progress in areas such as the definition of standardized statistical messages for the exchange of aggregated data and statistical nomenclatures, the collection of international and intra-Community trade statistics (see INTRASTAT Regulation) and the collection of balance-of-payments statistics. Statistical organizations are beginning to cooperate at international level on these standardization activities.

At the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting on 4 May 1988 the Commission suggested the launching of a strategic study to set out and adapt the aims and activities of the CADDIA programme in preparation for the completion of the internal market by the end of 1992.

The aim of this study is to review the objectives of the programme and to determine the strategy and priority activities, taking into account not only the achievements and experience obtained, but also new factors which have emerged since the beginning of the CADDIA programme.

The study was completed early in 1991 and the final report was presented to the members of the CADDIA Steering Committee in May 1991. The Commission drew up a work programme for the next five years on the basis of the report's recommendations and put it to the CADDIA Steering Committee.

The Commission has sounded out the opinions of the members of the Steering Committee and will take them into account when drawing up its communication to the Council on the next CADDIA work programme.

For the exchange of structured data between the Commission and the Member States, DG XIII suggested that the Member States set up national servers.

A national server is a data switching system for the exchange of structured information between the Commission's computer systems and those of the national administrations involved in the CADDIA programme.

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1 UN/EDIFACT: United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport; International Standard ISO 9735.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Council Decision 82/607/EEC of 28 July 1982 (OJ L 247, 23.8.1982, p. 25) provided for the Member States to coordinate with the Commission a series of preparatory activities with a view to analysing the needs, feasibility, costs and benefits of a concerted ten-year programme for the use of computerized telecommunications systems in the areas covered by CADDIA.

1.2. A report and proposals were presented to the Council and the European Parliament by a Preliminary Task Force (PTF) made up of representatives of the Member States and the Commission.

1.3. The PTF's conclusions and recommendations, drawn up late in 1983, served as the basis for the preparation of the communication from the Commission to the Council of 13 March 1984 and the accompanying proposal for a Council Decision (COM 84/119 final).

1.4. The CADDIA* programme and its activities arise out of the Council Decision of 26 March 1985.

This Decision requires the Commission to report to Parliament and the Council once a year on the setting-up of the CADDIA computerized telecommunication systems and on the implementation of the long-term development programme. That is the purpose of this sixth report, which covers the sixth year of the CADDIA Steering Committee's work.

The previous annual reports sent to Parliament are as follows:
COM(87) 42 for the year 1985/86
COM(88)242 for the year 1986/87
COM(88)801 for the year 1987/88
SEC(90) 79 for the year 1988/89
COM(91) 12 for the year 1989/90

1.5. The CADDIA long-term development programme was drafted and approved by the CADDIA Steering Committee set up by the above-mentioned Council Decision.

1.6. On 1 June 1987 the Council decided to extend the initial period for a further five years (OJ L 145, 5.6.1987, p. 86).

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* Cooperation in the Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/export and Agriculture.

2. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CADDIA PROGRAMME

2.1. Customs sector

During the past year, work on the CD project has continued in accordance with the objectives set out in the previous CADDIA reports. The principal activities carried out between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991 were as follows:

- development and implementation of an initial operational on-line system for the management of tariff quotas;

- specification and development of an operational system to manage binding tariff information (BTI);

- production of the pre-analysis report, feasibility study report and functional specification of the TARIC 2 project;

- production of in-house standards for DG XXI from the CD project control office;

- specification of a pilot project to assist with the control of Community transit movements;

- on-going activities:

  - analysis of the legal problems and requirements in the customs field relating to the pertinent Community and Member State legislation;

  - participation in reviews of the requirements for completion of the internal market;

  - cooperation with EFTA on subjects of mutual interest;

  - analysis of customs coded information used within the Community;

  - participation in the development of EDIFACT messages, especially those for customs purposes.

In 1991/92, the workplan for the CD project includes the continuation and finalization, as appropriate, of activities currently in hand and the initiation of work in the following fields:

- adoption and implementation of international standards in the various customs projects by the various partners concerned;

- the system construction of TARIC 2;

- the development of various aids to tariff classification to enable Member States to improve their procedures;

- specification of a computer system to assist with the management of valuation information;

- the encouragement of mutual assistance consisting of the exchange of information and better cooperation between the Commission and the Member States and among the Member States themselves;

- the adoption of a more effective telecommunications policy which is closer to international standards;

- the extension of certain nationally managed customs measures to the Community level within the framework of the completion of the internal market;

- the system construction of the BTI system;

- the system construction and installation of a pilot experiment within a limited number of Member States to assist with the control of Community transit movements;

- pre-analysis and feasibility study of a procedure linked to that of transit for the control of goods subject to excise duties;

- a study into the provision of certain customs information systems to Member States to improve the management and the application of customs procedures, for example the chemical directory, the list of Community transit offices, a data dictionary for customs purposes, etc.

2.2. Agricultural sector

During the period covered by the report, the SHIFT (System for animal health inspection at frontier posts) project has received the priority due to it as an important element in the harmonization of inspection procedures in preparation for the completion of the internal market. The feasibility of using FIS (Fast Information System) for making relevant information available for consultation at frontier posts has been demonstrated. Joint studies, including frequent and regular meetings with national administrations, have made substantial progress in the development of this project.

The infrastructure projects, which have been described in previous reports, continue to evolve while providing important services. The AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System) serves as an important system primarily in the field of market management. The basic communications applications IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) and FIS (Fast Information System) facilitate information flows. Further evolution of these two applications is envisaged and described below. The PAP (Prices of Agricultural Products) project has established a bridge between AMIS and FIS making institutional prices available for consultation on FIS. Extension of this application to other prices will enhance the dissemination of up-to-date information relating to agricultural products.

The CADDIA phase in the development of systems relating to the EAGGF has been relatively limited during the past year. The AGREX (Agricultural Guarantee Fund Expenditures) system is operational.

A future use of FIS for dissemination of AGREX information is under study. Development of FAUDIT (FEOGA audit) continues (based on non-CADDIA resources) building on the initial study supported by CADDIA.

The FBF (FEOGA budget forecasting) application, which makes extensive use of data from the AGREX and AMIS systems, is fully operational. The SICAMOR-ED project (Information system for coordination of actions in favour of the rural world - exchange of data) is at the stage of a feasibility study. This application will facilitate data exchange to and from associated applications currently under development.

Other developments relating to data exchange, including AIN-ED (Exchange of data relating to State Aids) and TREE-ED (Exchange of data relating to the annual forest damage survey), are under study. Each of these should yield considerable benefits in the form of more efficient information flows.

The CACTI (Common agriculture - customs transmission of information) project has made good progress and development of two pilot applications is under way. This project will strengthen the liaison between DG VI and DG XXI in establishing coordinated communication of information between the Commission and the Member States.

2.3. Statistical sector

In the statistical sector, EUROSTAT has continued the development of general infrastructure systems and projects concerning external trade and agricultural statistics relevant to the CADDIA programme.

The general systems cover the following fields:

- electronic transmission of statistical data (STATEL project);
- analysis and introduction of standards and standardizing processes in exchanges between statistical applications (STANORM project);
- standardization of the production and distribution of statistical reports (STRINGS project);
- the setting-up of a collection centre for statistical data using the UN/EDIFACT standard (STADIUM project);
- new projects under development aimed at the development of shared infrastructure for the collection and distribution of reference information (e.g. statistical nomenclatures).

These projects constitute an integrated whole intended to cover infrastructure requirements for the reciprocal exchange of statistical information between EUROSTAT, the European institutions, the Member States and other participating bodies.

For external trade statistics, EUROSTAT has continued its development activities which have made possible concrete achievements in the following fields:

- compensation for missing data in world trade matrices by a combination of forecasting methods and artificial intelligence techniques;

- creation of a database on imports under the generalized system of preferences;

- adaptation of databases following the introduction of new nomenclatures;

- improved access to trade and tariff databases;

- integration of various databases;

- EDI collection of statistics on trade in goods after 1992.

For agricultural statistics, development activities have focused on the establishment of a database on agricultural structures (EUROFARM project).

2.4. Joint projects

DG XIII/D/5 is responsible for the coordination of the CADDIA programme.

This mainly involves:

- budget management, i.e. the allocation and control of resources granted to sectoral projects;

- administration of experts' contracts;

- supervision of sectoral projects.

The coordination of CADDIA is also aimed at promoting the technological options necessary for the harmonized implementation of electronic data interchange.

The following activities have been undertaken:

- Use of the Eurokom service for electronic document transfer

  Following a preliminary analysis carried out in 1989 to determine the scope for establishing an environment for the electronic transfer of documents between the Commission and the Member States, the use of an information system including, for each sector concerned, the references of all documents transmitted in connection with working meetings was recommended.

In order to meet the requirements and wishes of participants in the Member States, DG XIII proposed temporary use of the Eurokom service which is managed by University College, Dublin.

The Eurokom service is an electronic mail system, i.e. a set of mailboxes where users can leave or pick up messages. Other facilities such as conferencing are also available.

A conference is a mailbox which is shared by a user group (conference participants) through which several users can exchange information. This information is accessible to the entire group.

Enrolment forms were sent to the Commission officials responsible for the various sectors and to all the official representatives of each sector in the Member States.

A number of Member States already use Eurokom to exchange information and files with the Commission departments.

Training in the use of the Eurokom service will be provided to Member States which request it. A PCU utility facilitating the use of Eurokom is available.

Following an evaluation period, a decision will be taken as to whether this service will be used by the three CADDIA sectors and their partners in the twelve Member States.

- Progress of the feasibility studies of national servers

* For the exchange of structured data between the Commission and the Member States, DG XIII suggested that the Member States set up national servers.

A national server is a data switching system for the exchange of structured information between the Commission's computer systems and those of the national administrations involved in the CADDIA programme.

Five countries (United Kingdom, Denmark, Luxembourg, Greece and France) asked to be involved in defining and setting up such a system at national level. DG XIII has started feasibility studies in each of these countries.

The terms of reference are as follows:

Analyse and describe:

- the current organization and computer and telecommunications infrastructure in each of the national administrations concerned and in the Commission departments;

- a technical and organizational solution for the exchange of data at Community level using international standards;

- the CADDIA applications which could be used in a pilot phase;

- a plan of actions for the launch of the pilot phase, i.e. estimate of the necessary resources, the costs and the financial and technical responsibilities.

The consultants carrying out the studies presented their final reports to the Member States concerned and to the Commission departments in June 1991.

* The recommendations of the various studies are currently being compared in order to produce a synthesis document describing:

- a common technical solution to be implemented in the five Member States participating in the pilot project;

- a pilot project plan defining all the activities involved, an implementation schedule, the implementation costs and the financial implications for the various partners;

- a management structure for establishing and running the pilot project.

Following approval of this document by all the partners concerned at the Commission and in the Member States, the action plan thus drawn up will be implemented.

* It is proposed that a similar study be launched covering all the Member States not yet involved.

The terms of reference of this feasibility study are similar to those of the earlier studies, but should take account of the recommendations formulated in the reports of these studies and more particularly in the synthesis document.

The invitation to tender for this study was launched in July 1991. In line with the Commission's administrative procedures, the study could start at the beginning of 1992 and last about five months.

The introduction of such systems fits in perfectly with the Commission's computerization policy. The Commission has decided in the medium term to set up telecommunication centres which will serve as entry and exit points for all data to be exchanged between its departments and the outside world.

There will be close collaboration with the officials responsible for the INSIS programme.

- Strategic study

At the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting on 4 May 1988 the Commission suggested the launching of a strategic study to set out and adapt the aims and activities of the CADDIA programme in preparation for the completion of the internal market by the end of 1992.

The aim of this study is to review the objectives of the programme and to determine the strategy and priority activities, taking into account not only the achievements and experience obtained, but also the new factors which have emerged since the beginning of the CADDIA programme.

The study was started in November 1988 and the first phase was completed on 2 June 1989. The consultant's proposals were discussed with the Member States at the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting in October 1989.

The second phase started in January 1990. At the CADDIA Steering Committee meeting held in May 1990, one of the strategic options presented by the consultant was selected. The consultant then drew up a CADDIA work programme corresponding to the strategic option thus selected for the next five years.

The recommendations of the study are as follows:

The programme's objectives should:

- meet the practical automation needs of the sectors, with particular reference to the single market;

- encourage communication and cooperation between the Member States and the Commission and between sectors by automating the collection, processing, distribution and exchange of data;

- identify and use common solutions to common problems;

- promote and use European and international standards in the telecommunications field;

- offer support and training to the users responsible for developing and operating the systems set up in the CADDIA application sectors.

The programme should be limited to:

- data receipt and distribution applications;

- studies of user needs as regards telematics infrastructure;

- the provision of assistance to the Member States to enable them to adopt and use the appropriate standards and tools and to maximize the potential of the existing infrastructure;

- financing the design, development and implementation phases of new applications, stopping abruptly when the systems go into production.

The CADDIA programme should also:

- avoid involvement in research and development activities, focusing instead on the practical use of existing technology;

- supplement existing infrastructure projects such as INSIS and STAR.

In addition to the advice, support and assistance which they will receive from the programme, the representatives of the Member States should be encouraged to get more deeply involved through the Steering Committee, the sectoral committees and the working parties.

The activities of the coordination sector also include close cooperation with the TEDIS programme as regards the standardization of messages, and in particular cooperation between the private and public sectors in this field.

2.4.1. Pilot projects for the exchange of data

In 1990/91, the CADDIA sectors continued to implement the following pilot projects, which have been extended to other applications or have undergone certain improvements.

- SCENT (System Customs Enforcement Network) (customs sector): exchange of urgent messages concerning fraudulent evasion of customs and agricultural regulations.

- TARIC (TARif Intégré Communautaire) (customs sector): transmission of tariff data in several Community languages.

- QUOTA MANAGEMENT (customs sector): under the generalized system of preferences, data are exchanged with several countries.

- IDES (Interactive Data Entry System) (agricultural sector): notification of animal diseases and communication of market prices for pigmeat, beef and veal, and sheepmeat, and monthly reporting of EAGGF guarantee expenditure.

- FIS (Fast Information Systems) and MCM (Montants Compensatoires Monétaires) (agricultural sector): consultation of agricultural information.

- STATEL (STAtistics TELetransmission): continuation of the pilot trials of teletransmission with the Member States, adaptation of the telematics architecture with the introduction of new file transfer functions.

- STADIUM (STAtistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor) (statistical sector): setting-up of a collection centre for statistical data from the Member States for distribution to Eurostat applications; development of a dispatch environment for the Member States (STADIUM-MS).

- STRINGS (STatistical Report Integrated Generation Service) (statistical sector): creation of the hardware, software and standardization infrastructure (cf. SGML) allowing the production and dissemination (in electronic form) of statistical reports including text, tables and graphics; development of the user production environment.

Equipment for the trials was loaned to the partner bodies in each sector in the Member States. The Commission selected hardware and software approved under its data-processing policy. National packet-switching networks were chosen to transmit the information. The solutions adopted by the sectors at present are provisional and without prejudice to the ultimate telematics infrastructure. The aim of the Commission's policy and of CADDIA programme coordination is to achieve the widest possible adoption of standards in force in the field of telecommunications.

With regard to the transfer of data between computer systems, the aim is to use products based on the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model and, more particularly, products conforming to the FTAM standard or CCITT X.400 recommendations.

2.4.2. Standardization of data interchange

Major CADDIA activities are under way in this field.

Customs sector

The CUSDEC and CUSRES messages have achieved United Nations trial status (status 1). These two messages will become UN recommendations at the next meeting of the UN/WP4 working group in September 1991.

Two further messages have been developed in cooperation with the Customs Cooperation Council:

- CUSCAR (Customs Cargo Declaration)
- CUSREP (Customs Conveyance Report)

These two messages will be submitted to UN/ECE/WP4 at its meeting in September 1991.

Another new message has been developed with the Customs Cooperation Council to meet commercial requirements: CUSEXP (Customs Express Consignments).

Work has started on the definition of messages within the TRANSIT project.

The WE/EB-MD3 group of the EDIFACT Board for Western Europe is responsible for the development of customs messages and other official messages. The standard customs messages produced by the working party (SMWG) are presented to MD3 for validation of their conformity.

The statistical sector is responsible for the operation of the statistical group WE/EB-MD6 of the EDIFACT Board for Western Europe.

The work of the WE/EB-MD6 group relates to:

- taking account of the needs of statisticians (in the private and public sectors) when drawing up standardized messages for the collection or dissemination of statistical information: EDI[3] and statistics;

  a generic message for the exchange of approved statistics (GESMES) is currently being defined; this message will permit the exchange of data and associated metadata; it will be put forward for status 0 at a forthcoming meeting of WP.4;

- the definition of statistical messages for the interchange of approved statistical information: EDI for statistics.

Two messages are being defined for the exchange of international trade data. These two messages (INSTAT and STATEM) will implement the provisions adopted by the Community's INTRASTAT rules. This work is carried out in close cooperation with the customs sector and the WE/EB-MD3 customs working party.

A working party in which the central banks participate is focusing on messages associated with the collection of balance-of-payments statistics, in cooperation with representatives of the banking sector (cf. WE/EB-MD4 Banks) who have devised the financial messages.

Under the chairmanship of EUROSTAT and the vice-chairmanship of SWISSPRO, the WE/EB-MD6 group is working regularly with satisfactory involvement of national statistics institutes (EEC and EFTA), international organizations active in statistics and trade facilitation organizations.

The international organizations (UN/ECE, UN/SO, OECD, IMF, WB, etc.) support the activities of the WE/EB-MD6 group aimed at facilitating the collection, transmission, processing and re-use of statistical information. International cooperation is beginning. The group's results are presented at the UN/EDIFACT Joint Rapporteur's meeting.

Contacts have already been made with a view to setting up equivalent groups in other regional structures of the UN/EDIFACT Board (North America, Australia/New Zealand).

3) 3 Electronic Data Interchange.

3. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

3.1. Internal organization

3.1.1. Internal coordination

The CADDIA programme is implemented at the Commission by four departments:

- DG XXI — Directorate for External Tariff Questions (CD project)
- DG VI — Directorate for General Matters (agricultural projects)
- EUROSTAT — Directorate for Dissemination and Computerized Statistics
- DG XIII — Directorate for Telecommunications (joint projects, technical coordination and project administration)

The CADDIA Policy Interdepartmental Group (CPIG), consisting of the Director for Telecommunications of DG XIII (chairman), the Director for External Tariff Questions of DG XXI, the Director for Informatics of DG IX, the Director for General Matters of DG VI and the Director for Dissemination and Computer Processing of Statistics of EUROSTAT, supervises the coordination of the various Commission departments involved in CADDIA. The work is done by a team consisting at present of the head of the CADDIA sector and one permanent member of staff. In addition, two experts working with the central team concentrate on the technical supervision of the projects and studies and the definition and setting-up of national servers.

The CADDIA coordination team is also responsible for keeping administrative files on the external contractors recruited for the various sectoral projects.

Apart from administrative and budgetary management, the CADDIA sector is responsible for liaison between and coordination of sectoral projects, the implementation of joint projects and any technical assistance that may be necessary under these projects.

3.1.2. Human resources

The present dearth of posts for officials at the Commission has obliged it to turn to private-sector contractors in order to cope with all the CADDIA work. The breakdown of resources was approximately as follows in 1990/91:

	Customs	Agriculture	Statistics	Central Team
Officials	6	10	5.5	2
External staff	14	13	13	2

Most of the external staff are required only during the development of specific applications. However, provision must also be made for some posts for officials to maintain and manage the systems set up under the CADDIA project.

3.2. Expenditure

3.2.1. The expenditure committed during 1990 and planned for 1991 is set out in the table below. It is financed from budget items B5-4022 and B5-5622.

	1990		1991 (forecast)		1st half of 1991 (committed)
Sectors	ECU '000	%	ECU '000	%	ECU '000
Customs	1 511	27.5	2 150	27	950
Agriculture	1 605	29	2 050	26	1 160
Statistics	1 511	27.5	2 300	28	1 041
Joint projects	538	10	900	11	280
Management expenses	335	6	600	8	329
TOTAL	5 500	100	8 000	100	3 760
BUDGET ALLOCATED	5 500		8 000		

This expenditure can be broken down into the following basic items for 1990:

Remuneration of experts	80%
Joint projects - Studies	6%
Administrative backup for experts	4%
Management expenditure (cost of meetings and contract administration)	6%
Purchase/leasing of computer equipment	2%
Cost of using data transmission networks	2%

4. CONCLUSION

CADDIA activities have continued in accordance with the objectives set out in the previous report.

The main events during the period under review were:

- completion of the study on the strategic guidelines of the CADDIA programme and proposal by the Commission departments of a work programme taking account of the priority activities needed with a view to the large internal market of 1992;

- preparation of a pilot project plan for the setting-up of computer systems at national level for the exchange of data between the Commission and the Member States;

- definition of messages for electronic data interchange in the customs and statistics sectors.

ANNEX 1

1. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE CUSTOMS SECTOR

Introduction

1.1. The development of computer systems to meet customs and fiscal requirements is essential if the objective of a single market is to be achieved by 1993. Also, one important priority is the development of a communications network to enable files and messages to be exchanged electronically between the Commission and the Member States, and among the Member States themselves.

1.2. The electronic data interchange (EDI) system within DG XXI for the transmission of TARIC updates to Member States continues to play an important role. The way forward needs further definition, and in this respect the progress of the National Server project and the European Nervous System will need careful evaluation. The development stage of TARIC 2 (Production Database System) will begin and the system is scheduled to be implemented by the end of 1992.

1.3. Member States are at various stages of customs systems development and this is a factor which makes it difficult to ensure the uniformity of treatment necessary for the achievement of the single market.

1.4. Hitherto, very little attention has been paid to the development of fiscal computer systems, but with certain ECOFIN decisions already in place more effort is being required in this area. Fiscal systems are not included in the CADDIA budget as, by definition, CADDIA covers information exchanges between Member States and the Commission and the Commission and Member States, but not among Member States themselves, which is a requirement for fiscal control.

Nevertheless, under the global provisions of the European Nervous System in association with CADDIA, INSIS and TEDIS and in liaison with DG XIII, development of these systems will be undertaken.

1.5. There will be a need to ensure much greater harmonization and homogeneity of customs operations throughout the Community, and customs administrations will have to work much more closely together with the Commission in the pursuit of fraud and illegal import and export operations.

1.6. Following discussion with Member State administrations, it was agreed that the highest priority should be accorded to the following projects:

- standardization
- TARIC interface
- tariff classification
- mutual assistance
- CADDIA telecommunications policy

1.7. A shortage of technically qualified staff with the relevant customs experience continues to represent the major constraint on systems development. The situation is exacerbated as several experienced staff have left and others must shortly leave to comply with the three-year rule. Replacement staff will need to be fully trained before becoming effective.

1.8. Finally, as projects become operational they fall within the operational budget for resourcing. However, due to the small amounts approved under the operational budget, these limited resources are being increasingly stretched to maintain operational systems. As a result, development of new systems without new resources and an adequate operational budget becomes more and more problematic.

2. CD coordination

2.1. The DG XXI-01 project control office (PCO) is setting up some advisory standards for the analysis, design, development and implementation of customs computer systems within the CD project. Standards for the planning, control and management of projects are already being put into place.

2.2. The PCO is making use of project management and analysis tools such as EXCELERATOR and Project Manager's Workbench (PMW) to help the various systems under development within the CD project.

2.3. The PCO has been able to offer valuable system support functions to DG XXI-01, particularly in the use of scanners and other hardware and software facilities.

3. Intra-Community trade subsystem

3.1. The scheme for controlling transit movements for traders who do not benefit from simplified procedures has now progressed to pilot project status and is described in section 5.

4. IMPORT & EXPORT SUBSYSTEMS

4.1. SCENT

4.1.1. Progress

The system is now operational in 22 locations as follows: Belgium (3), Germany (1), Denmark (1), Greece (1), Spain (1), France (2), Ireland (3), Italy (1), Luxembourg (1), the Netherlands (5), Portugal (1) and the United Kingdom (2).

All installations are using version 1.5.

Training has been provided at the users' request in Belgium (2), France (1), Ireland (1), Portugal (1) and the United Kingdom (2). This consisted of a new training package developed by the SCENT support team dealing with all aspects of the SCENT messaging system and use of the WORD text processing facility.

A help desk is now operational and available to all users.

4.1.2. Medium-term prospects

Version 1.6 of the SCENT system is being tested in the Commission and will be released to all users as soon as testing is completed. It will be accompanied by a new version of the user manual, completely rewritten and incorporating all the latest improvements to the system.

Installations for DG VI correspondents are planned to start in July 1991, with the United Kingdom, Belgium, Spain and France already scheduled.

The feasibility study concerning the use of SCENT by VAT investigators will be launched in the second half of 1991.

The MAG '92 group have decided in principle to adopt SCENT as the basis of their CIS (Customs Information System).

4.2. Management of quotas and ceilings

4.2.1. Progress

New measures, including the management of subquotas and a new user menu, were introduced into the system on 1.1.91.

The parts of the system concerning allocation, the creation of response files and the dispatch of telexes to the Siemens computer have been redeveloped in PRO*C in order to improve performance.

The new system is currently running in parallel; it will be put into operation on 1.7.91.

At system level, the ORACLE spaces and the directories on the disk have been reorganized to enable better use to be made of available resources and so that 3 years of data can be kept on the database.

A guide and a maintenance menu are under development.

Computerized data are now being exchanged with Ireland, Benelux, Denmark and France.

Germany, Spain and Portugal are studying the possibility of using MFTS to connect to our system.

The United Kingdom has opted to await the installation of the national server (CADDIA): the Quota Management project has been selected as pilot project in the customs sector for data transfer by X.400.

There have been numerous contacts with various sectors of DG I:

- a request for cooperation is pending;

- a request for GSP information is being processed;

- the transfer to Community level of textiles quotas (TEQUILA) has been discussed repeatedly, and this request is pending.

A consultation screen for the molasses quota and a report have been developed for DG VI and have been in operation since 15.4.91, to the great satisfaction of the users.

4.2.2. Medium-term prospects

With regard to the management of ceilings, a programme which will automatically send notification telexes when the 75% and 100% levels have been exceeded is under development. These messages will be generated in all nine Community languages.

4.3. EBTI project

4.3.1. Progress

Regulation (EEC) No 1715/90 has been in force since 1.1.91, but the Member States have been slow to produce binding tariff information.

An intermediate system has been developed for data acquisition (keyboard, scanner, diskette), consultation and the generation of a dictionary of key words. Part of the data acquisition function was put into operation on 1.4.91, and the remaining functions on 1.5.91. The system was scheduled for 1.3.91, but was delayed because external consultants had to be used.

So far some 1 000 BTI have been sent to the Commission, including a diskette containing 782 BTI from Germany and a test diskette from France. A shortage of staff at user level (unit A1) means that it will not be possible to verify the content of the BTI or draw up an ad hoc dictionary.

Development of the central system and the consultation system has been subcontracted. A large part of the system has been installed at DG XXI. Following a request from unit A1, a new function has been added to the current contract to introduce "legal tables".

An amendment to the contract is being prepared to take account of the new developments.

The plan is for EBTI to be consulted from PCs connected to the central system by a LAN.

The problem of the character sets for the 9 Community languages has been studied in cooperation with the TARIC team and DG IX-I. No solution has been found for EBTI, but a compromise has been adopted which provides a full character set for 8 Community languages (excluding Greek) and an inferior solution for Greek (access to Greek BTI from a special terminal). There are as yet no Greek BTI.

4.3.2. Medium-term prospects

To enable the base to be consulted from the Member States, the loan of PCs from DG XIII has been requested under the CADDIA budget. Agreements relating specifically to the provision of equipment to the national administrations have been sent to the Member States, and DG XIII has so far received replies from five: France, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Ireland.

These PCs should be supplied and connected to the central system starting in September 1991, provided the administrative formalities are completed on time.

Detailed analysis of the definitive data acquisition workstation has been completed and development will start in the next few days.

5. Pilot projects

5.1. TRANSIT

5.1.1. Progress

A decision has been made that the initial stage of the pilot implementations will be a simulation system. The following objectives have been agreed for this system:

- to demonstrate the functions of the complete system;
- to permit the development of a central system which can be used unchanged by the pilot stage of the project;
- to implement the simplest possible national site application capable of interfacing with the central system.

User requirements for the simulation system have been established.

A contract has been awarded to a software company (Technodata Italia) for the design of the system.

A second contract is being negotiated for the production of the required software.

In addition to the simulation stage, two further stages have been identified:

- pilot stage I, where the national site software developed by the Commission will be installed in selected customs offices of the participant countries;

- pilot stage II, where the definitive national site software developed by the individual administrations will be installed.

Several countries have volunteered to take part in a second working group which will be established to examine in more detail the proposal for control procedures for movements of goods between authorized traders operating approved computer systems. These procedures will also cover imports, exports, customs warehousing, IPR, etc. One Member State has offered to loan a national expert to assist in the work and the Commission intends to recruit one additional expert.

5.1.2. Medium-term prospects

It is anticipated that the simulation system will be available for evaluation by mid-December 1991.

The national site software developed by the Commission will be installed in selected transit offices in the States participating in the project.

It is currently anticipated that installation in the selected offices should be completed by June 1992. Stage I pilot operations should start in July 1992.

It is anticipated that the working group to examine simplified procedures will be established within the next six months, assuming that the necessary Commission staff can be recruited within that time-scale.

6. Trade interfaces

6.1. Progress

This work has been subsumed within Data Interchange Standards and is reported upon within section 8.

7. Commission systems

7.1. TARIC introduction

7.1.1. Both the TARIC database and interface systems continue to function well, and Member States benefit once a week from the electronic transfer of good quality TARIC data. Some performance problems on the database processing in Luxembourg have been resolved with the assistance of DG IX. The few transmission problems which have occurred appear to have been due to X.25 network difficulties, and have been overcome by retransmitting the relevant output files.

7.1.2. Improvements to both the database and interface systems continue to be made, although the database system has now reached some of its design limits. Consequently, significant resources are necessary to implement the program changes involved in these enhancements. Additionally, the system documentation for the Member States has to be maintained in three languages (EN, FR, DE):

- File, Record, Data Item Specifications (XXI/744/89)

- Transmission User Guide (XXI/746/89)

As a result, the two permanent officials have to be supplemented by Member State experts and a number of contract analyst/programmers.

7.2. TARIC Database System

7.2.1. Progress

1. The database system has been successfully updated to take advantage of new versions of ADABAS (version 5) and NATURAL (version 2.1.6) software. Additionally, it has been converted from development status to production status.

2. The pilot project has continued between DG XXI and the Office for Official Publications (OOPEC) for the extraction from the TARIC database of updates to the Combined Nomenclature. The results are currently awaited of the processing by OOPEC of the extracted files, produced using SGML (Standardized General Mark-up Language).

3. Other enhancements to the TARIC database system have included program changes:

- to improve the layout and content of the annual TARIC publication;

- to improve the content of the control listings used to verify the data input to the database;

- to provide better control over the relationships of data within the database.

4. The TARIC 2 project for a production Database System has been subcontracted and has progressed very successfully as follows:

- the Pre-Analysis Report was finalized on 31.1.91;

- the Feasibility Study Report was finalized on 28.6.91;

- the draft Functional Specification was delivered on 14.6.91;

- the invitation to tender for the System Construction stage has been prepared by DG XXI and issued by DG IX under the "contrat cadre (100)" arrangements. This will necessarily involve significant resource effort from DG XXI in assisting companies to prepare their tenders and in subsequent evaluation of the tenders.

5. Significant assistance has been given by DG XXI to the TARIC 2 project, particularly in producing the Logical Data Model using Excelerator for the Functional Specification. Additionally, quality assurance reviews have been performed on all end-products, especially the Pre-Analysis Report, the Feasibility Study Report and the Functional Specification. This has involved members of the Interface and Database teams together with representatives of the user services.

7.2.2. Medium-term prospects

- Evaluation of the response to the TARIC 2 invitation to tender and selection of the best tender in order to award the contract for the system construction stage of TARIC 2. The following timetable is envisaged:

- Phase A (basic database system) by 31.12.92;

- Phase B (most input and output bridges) by 30.6.93;

- Phase C (remaining bridges) by 31.12.93.

- Development of the relevant extraction programs for transforming the data from TARIC 1 to TARIC 2.

- Assistance with the testing of the new TARIC 2 Production Database System and the subsequent data conversion from TARIC 1 to TARIC 2.

7.3. TARIC Interface System

7.3.1. Progress

1. The interface system has been upgraded to allow automatic processing from the initial extraction of the updates from the TARIC database, conversion from EBCDIC to ASCII characters, transfer from the SIEMENS machine in Luxembourg to the UNIX system in Brussels, and preparation of the various output files needed for each Member State. The final stage of transmitting the output files to Member States is only commenced when the control file has been satisfactorily verified.

2. Significant difficulties have been encountered in trying to transfer the interface system from UNIX (NCR) to UNIX (OLIVETTI 3B2) due to unsatisfactory versions of software on the OLIVETTI 3B2. Until these are resolved the UNIX (NCR) will continue to be used.

3. An electronic 'fault reporting' and 'change control' system has been introduced to replace the existing manual reporting procedures.

4. The strategy of replacing KERMIT file transmissions to the OLIVETTI M240 PC located in each Member State has been limited by the lack of suitable FTAM file transfer products, the implications arising from the timetable for installing a National Server, and the potential difficulties in Member States of developing their own software to receive and process the transmission files.

5. The transmission file specifications have been enhanced by the production of State Action Diagrams which will improve Member States' comprehension and which will assist them in developing programs capable of processing the transmitted data.

7.3.2. Medium-term prospects

- Completion of the transfer of the interface system from the UNIX (NCR) to UNIX (OLIVETTI 3B2).

- Evaluation of FTAM products as they become available.

- Monitoring of the progress of the National Server project, and evaluation of its implications for the TARIC PC replacement strategy.

- Evaluation of the changes needed to extend the existing interface system to other Commission departments (e.g. SOEC, DG VI).

- Commencement during 1992 of the Pre-Analysis and Feasibility Study for a TARIC Dissemination System.

- Assistance with the testing of the new TARIC 2 Interface System.

- Creation of a new Data Dictionary System to maintain the File, Record and Data item specifications for all recipients of TARIC 2 transmission files.

- Assistance in the Pre-Analysis and Feasibility Study for the Customs Systems Interface.

8. Data interchange standards

8.1. Customs messages

8.1.1. Progress/Medium-term prospects

Activities during 1990 and 1991 have been closely related to the developments and further enhancements of the EDIFACT standard. The two basic CUSTOMS MESSAGES (CUSDEC and CUSRES) were recast into the Q.C. trial Directory 90.2 and were reconfirmed for status 1 in the September 1990 session of UN/ECE/WP.4.

Both messages will become UN Recommendations at the September 1991 session of UN/ECE/WP.4.

Change requests to the segment directory originating from different message development groups and especially from the EDIFACT technical groups were processed resulting in a different trial directory which will be submitted for approval by UN/ECE/WP.4 in September 1991.

CUSTOMS MESSAGES were again recast to conform with the new trial Directory 91.1.

Two further customs messages have been developed in conjunction with the Customs Cooperation Council:

CUSCAR - Customs Cargo Declaration and CUSREP - Customs Conveyance Report.

These two messages will be presented to UN/ECE/WP.4 in September 1991 for Status 2 (UN Recommendation) based on the 91.2 Directory and also for Status 1 (Trial) based on the 91.1 Directory.

To fulfil the business need for an express clearance of urgent consignments, a new message is being developed in close cooperation with the CCC. The CUSEXP (Customs Express Consignments) message is a combination of the CUSCAR and CUSDEC messages and provides combined, simplified cargo and customs declaration information for some limited and well defined categories of consignments (no value or low value), etc.

Some work has also been done in the development of TRANSIT messages for the exchange of information among customs administrations.

8.2. Codes

8.2.1. Progress

Work on codes progresses in parallel with message developments. Codes have been identified, a description has been provided and their use has been the subject of sectorial international agreement with the EFTA countries, US and Canada and other customs administrations via the CCC. The results of this work will be published by UN/ECE/WP.4 under the EDCL Directory (Edifact Code List Directory) after the September 1991 session.

8.2.2. Medium-term prospects

Further work needs to be undertaken both on a maintenance basis, and especially for intersectoral alignment.

9. Legal problems and requirements

9.1. Progress

After the first analysis of the Community legislation, documentation was produced and a questionnaire was distributed to Member States requesting information on national legislation.

The late receipt of this information and the translation of the documentation has produced an unforeseen delay in the previously established timetable.

9.2. Medium-term prospects

A working group will be set up to progress the work by early October 1991.

10. EFTA Cooperation

10.1. Progress

The pattern of meetings has continued with representatives of the EFTA countries and EFTA Secretariat. Advice and guidance on general policy have been provided as necessary by DG I. As indicated in section 5, representatives of three EFTA countries are actively involved in the development of a pilot project to assist in the control of the movement of goods under the common transit procedures.

10.2. Medium-term prospects

EFTA continues to make a valuable contribution to the work being undertaken on EDIFACT message development through the MD3 Group and the Standard Messages Working Group. Their ongoing support in the wider context of the Customs Cooperation Council, the Joint Rapporteurs' meetings and the ECE/WP.4 in Geneva has been greatly appreciated.

2. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

2.1. AMIS

2.1.1. Context and objectives

AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System) is an integrated computer system in the Directorates responsible for managing the common organization of agricultural markets. AMIS also provides basic market data to the Directorate responsible for management of the guarantee section of the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund).

AMIS processes the data necessary for the day-to-day management of the common agricultural policy:

- producer prices on the Community's internal market;
- offer prices on the world market for imported products;
- statistics on import and export licences applied for and issued;
- statistics relating to the system for the surveillance of trade flows between Spain and Portugal and the other Member States (Supplementary Trade Mechanism);
- statistics on stocks;
- statistics on consumption;
- statistics on production;
- statistics on various forms of agricultural expenditure (intervention buying, aid, export refunds).

AMIS also covers the systems for the management of export and intervention tenders under the common organization of various agricultural markets, and the system for managing tenders under food aid programmes.

AMIS also contains institutional data fixed by the Council or the Commission:

- the institutional prices in ECU fixed by the Council and the prices derived therefrom;
- threshold prices.

AMIS data are used in the periodic acts published in the Official Journal of the European Communities and communicated to the appropriate authorities (agriculture and customs) of the Member States:

- the unit amounts of import levies and export refunds;

- the unit amounts of Community aid.

In addition there are the data needed for agri-monetary management:

- the representative (or green) exchange rates;

- the exchange rates used to determine world market prices;

- monetary compensatory amounts.

All these data are currently stored on an internal production database in the Directorate-General for Agriculture and are not directly accessible for consultation by the outside world.

Access will be provided to a selection of these data for consultation purposes via the FIS system (q.v.), which receives its data from AMIS.

2.1.2. Progress and medium-term prospects

AMIS is an operational computer tool and has become essential for the day-to-day management of the common agricultural policy; its development was made possible by the CADDIA programme. The AMIS management team is currently carrying out maintenance work and development work in line with the development of the rules for the management of the common agricultural policy in the various agricultural sectors.

2.2. IDES (Interactive Data Entry System)

2.2.1. Context

IDES is an Interactive Data Entry System developed for the purpose of transmitting agricultural data electronically between Member States and the Directorate-General for Agriculture at the Commission. It is intended to replace existing traditional telex transmissions. It has been developed by the Data Processing Division of the Directorate-General for Agriculture, DG VI/A/4, with the financial support of CADDIA.

2.2.2. Objectives

The ultimate objective of IDES is to create a message for each numerical datatype sent by the Member States to the Directorate-General for Agriculture and used as input for the DG VI informatics applications.

2.2.3. Progress

Several telex message types are being used successfully by most of the Member States.

The veterinary messages feed the ADNS application (Animal Disease Notification System), while those concerning internal market prices feed the PMI (prix Marché Intérieur) subapplication of the AMIS application (Agricultural Market Information System).

A range of new messages has been implemented in the course of the period covered by this report and training has been provided for new users.

New facilities have been developed to improve on-line validations and simplify the user input, e.g. the possibility of entering only the first significant characters for a word.

2.2.4. Medium-term prospects

For longer and more complex messages, Member States have expressed an interest in automating more completely the transmission procedure. Methods of achieving this aim, while at the same time preserving simultaneous validation checks and integrating the application into the architecture implied by the national server project, are being investigated, and pilot applications will be tested in 1991.

2.3. FIS (Fast Information System)

2.3.1. Context and objectives

The number of computer applications relating to the management of the common agricultural policy has been increasing constantly in recent years. Considerable amounts of data stored on computer were accessible to officials through the use of specialist software, and information was generally disseminated in the form of written documents.

To supplement these more traditional procedures, an electronic system has been developed to allow rapid access to the maximum amount of information consistent with the requirements of confidentiality.

FIS, the Fast Information System, is an electronic journal which provides user-friendly consultation of agricultural information, for both internal Commission use and restricted external use by Member States. It can be accessed via the most basic TTY terminal equipment.

2.3.2. Progress

FIS is operational but the process of development continues. It has enormous potential as a means of disseminating all kinds of agricultural information: tables, reports, agenda and minutes of management and other committee meetings, numerical annexes of the Official Journal (e.g. MCAs, levies), etc.

DG VI/A/4 is continuing to promote FIS. Data which had already been identified have been included in FIS.

In parallel to the promotion and training tasks, complementary developments have been made in the following directions:

- user interface improvement;

- new modules permitting easier loading or updating of the FIS pages by the data owners;

- control module permitting follow-up of the updates.

In the context of the SHIFT project (see para. 2.9 below), FIS is being used as an interim vehicle for disseminating information relating to the conditions of importation of animals and animal products to the Community's external frontier posts.

2.3.3. Medium-term prospects

It is envisaged that FIS will eventually replace many telex transmissions from the Commission to the Member States. In order to achieve this objective, new modules will be developed to enable the field of data covered by FIS to be enlarged.

In response to proposals from national administrations and other users, work is being undertaken to enable users who have specific requirements to access FIS data for further processing.

2.4. MCM (Monetary Compensatory Amounts)

2.4.1. Context and objectives

The MCM application enables the Member States to download the monetary compensatory amounts to PC and has replaced the telex transmission of these data to the Member States.

The MCM application is stabilized, and is being widely and regularly used by the Member States. The number of users has increased to 23, thus confirming its success.

As the MCM application is operating successfully at present and is being used by all Member States, there are no plans for further development in the near future.

2.4.2. Medium-term prospects

The main activities envisaged are an increase in the number of users in the Member States, a reinforcement of administrative security measures and a progressive reduction in the telex transmissions which duplicate the information carried by this application.

2.5. FBF (FEOGA budget forecasting)

2.5.1. Context and objectives

The objective of the FBF (FEOGA budget forecasting) computer system is to provide a set of tools automating the manual procedures for forecasting and drawing up the EAGGF budget, which accounts for some 60% of the Community's budget. In view of current budgetary constraints, including the increased budgetary discipline affecting agricultural expenditure, a flexible system is needed enabling the trend of expenditure over the year to be estimated and compared with actual cash movements, enabling the budgetary requirements of the coming year to be forecast and providing a rapid interrogation and simulation tool during negotiations for the extrapolation of the main trends over 5 years.

Using data on expenditure from AGREX, market and trade data from AMIS and the SOEC databases and monetary and agri-monetary data from AMIS, the system makes it possible to draw up:

- a draft budget over two years,
- a monthly out-turn revision based on the draft budget and the latest available data,
- a comparison of the model with actual budget expenditure,
- a simulation of the impact on expenditure of measures under negotiation at the Council,
- an extrapolation of expenditure over five years for all budget headings.

This also includes adaptation to the Council decisions of July 1987 concerning the machinery for the automatic phasing-out of MCAs resulting from the realignment of currencies participating in the EMS exchange rate mechanism.

2.5.2. Medium-term prospects

The system is operational.

2.6. AGREX (AGRicultural guarantee fund EXpenditures)

2.6.1. Context and objectives

The expenditure of the guarantee section of the EAGGF accounts for some 60% of the Community's budget. The Directorate-General administers a computerized system of monthly accounts of payments and follow-up of expenditure declared by the Member States for the support of agricultural markets.

In addition, since the European Council of February 1988 it has been necessary to monitor agricultural expenditure very strictly, chapter by chapter, and an alarm system has been set up to detect anomalies by comparison with the forecasts.

The system is linked to the budget forecasting system (see FBF) and the agri-monetary applications (see AMIS).

2.6.2. Progress and medium-term prospects

The system is operational. In the medium term it is planned to download data from the AGREX system into FIS.

2.7. FAUDIT (FEOGA audit)

2.7.1. Context and objectives

The FAUDIT project (FEOGA auditing system), in the framework of the CADDIA programme, involves a study of the feasibility of computerizing control of monthly and annual declarations of EAGGF expenditure including public storage communicated by the Member States to the Commission pursuant to Regulations (EEC) Nos 1883/78 and 3247/81.

The aim is to optimize control by loading the basic data onto a computerized system for category II expenditure and detecting any anomalies.

The system will also make it possible to combine these data with data contained in the AMIS database, the AGREX database, and the databases of the Statistical Office of the European Communities for external trade and production.

2.7.2. Progress and medium-term prospects

The functional analysis of the system has been completed. Project development is now to be funded from non-CADDIA resources.

2.8. APACO/ANA (Actes périodiques agricoles et comités de gestion/Agricultural Numerical Annexes)

2.8.1. Context

The numerical annexes form an integral part of the periodic agricultural acts published on a daily, weekly, monthly or occasional basis by the Commission.

The numerical annexes are the numerical part of these acts (fixing or amending the amounts of levies, aids, refunds), which concern all agricultural products covered by the common agricultural policy.

Most of the numerical annexes are prepared (basic information collected, standardized, amounts calculated) by the computers of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and, in particular, the AMIS system.

The annexes are circulated to the national administrations by DG VI's AGREC telex and in the Official Journal, in which the numerical annex is an actual annex to the periodic act.

2.8.2. Objectives

The aim is to circulate the numerical annexes to the Member State administrations by electronic means, so that the national administrations receive them quickly and can process the data in good time.

The project is closely linked to the FIS project and the AMIS system.

2.8.3. Progress

The project is progressing normally: some of the periodic acts and numerical annexes - the cereals and rice levies and aid for oil seeds - are circulated to the Member States by automated procedure.

2.8.4. Medium-term prospects

The next steps will be: extension to other agricultural sectors, automation of the dispatch procedure for the major chapter of export refunds, and improved reliability of the data which will in the long term constitute the sole source of official communication with the Member States in this field.

The links with the FIS system will also be improved in order to provide the Member States with a rapid information system.

2.9. SHIFT (System for health control of imports from third countries at frontier inspection posts)

2.9.1. Context and objectives

The purpose of the SHIFT project is to facilitate the Commission's task of harmonizing veterinary import control procedures at border inspection posts. The controls applied must be the same throughout the territory of the Community and carried out before allowing any animal or animal product imports from third countries to circulate freely in the Community. In certain specific cases it is also necessary to ensure that a consignment reaches its destination under veterinary control from both the public and animal health points of view.

This project is an important element in the harmonization of veterinarian procedures in preparation for the single market of 1992.

A control at a border inspection post consists of a documentary and identity check to verify that the documents accompanying the consignment are in order and correspond to the consignment. These controls are followed by a physical check in the course of which samples may be taken for laboratory tests.

2.9.2. Progress

The first phase of SHIFT is being implemented by making information available (via FIS) for consultation by the veterinarian services in Member States, in particular at the external frontiers of the Community.

2.9.3. Medium-term prospects

The Commission departments and the national administrations are studying the scientific methods and the administrative and legal measures which form a base for the implementation of the full SHIFT project.

2.10. SICAMOR-ED (Système d'information et coordination des actions en faveur du monde rural - Echanges des données)

2.10.1. Context

A computer system for administering and monitoring actions for the rural community (FEORIENT system) is being developed by DG VI and financed by non-CADDIA resources.

2.10.2. Objectives

The aim of the SICAMOR-ED project is to set up a system for the exchange of data between the Commission and the Member States to supplement the FEORIENT system.

These data concern the Member States' plans, the Community support frameworks, the operational programmes and financial and economic data.

2.10.3. Medium-term prospects

A feasibility study should be ready for 1992. The administrative procedures must be precisely defined before the computer system can be developed.

2.11. TREE-ED

2.11.1. Context

The unit responsible for forestry matters at the Directorate-General for Agriculture administers a computerized inventory of forest damage pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 of 17 November 1986. The inventory is updated each year: the data are processed starting in November and used in a report presented to the Council in about May. The new data are sent in by the forest departments using standard report forms. Each form represents one 16 km square of a grid and gives data on the state of a sample of about twenty trees. Some 10 000 forms cover all the Member States.

Some Member States, such as Germany, produce these forms by computer, extracting the information from the databases of their national network.

Since processing the forms is a mammoth task to which the forest division can afford to allocate only a small number of staff and a strict timetable must be adhered to, the aim of the project is to decentralize data acquisition and permit real-time error monitoring in the Member State departments concerned by developing a decentralized data acquisition module, possibly involving the installation of PCs in those departments.

2.11.2 Objectives

The aim of the project is to set up a system of decentralized data acquisition at the competent authorities in the Member States enabling standard summary reports of forest damage in the Member States to be sent to the Commission.

2.12. PAP (Prices of Agricultural Products)

2.12.1. Context

As part of its task of administering the common agricultural policy, the Directorate-General for Agriculture administers a whole range of prices of agricultural products.

These prices come from various sources: prices on Community markets and prices of imported products are communicated by the Member States, spot and future prices on the international exchanges come from information agencies, and institutional prices (reference prices, intervention prices, threshold prices, etc.) are fixed by Council Decision in accordance with the rules of the common agricultural policy.

Besides being essential factors in Commission decisions on periodic legislation (levies, aid, refunds, intervention buying), these prices are also used for other purposes, such as market monitoring and forecasting.

Many of these prices are available on the computers of the Directorate-General for Agriculture upstream and downstream of the computerized procedures which process them in various ways (AMIS system).

The Member States are informed of these prices through the Official Journal (institutional prices), various Commission publications (annual report on agriculture, "Agricultural Markets" publication), and ad hoc paper documents presented to the management committees.

2.12.2. Objectives

The aim is to give Member State administrations systematic computer access to all the agricultural prices used by the Directorate-General for Agriculture so that they can consult and process these data in good time.

2.12.3. Progress and medium-term prospects

At present, the institutional agricultural prices of all agricultural products subject to price arrangements are available to the Member States via FIS. Further developments are planned to provide Member States with Community market prices (prices on the internal market) of products subject to price monitoring rules, currently stored in the AMIS database and regularly updated under the rules in force. Improving the reliability of the data and the procedures for processing them for dissemination is a major medium-term objective.

2.13. AIN-ED (Aides nationales - Echange de données)

2.13.1. Context

The Directorate-General for Agriculture manages a computerized system listing national aid notifications. Following the Council resolution of 2 October 1974 on the monitoring of the strict application of the rules of the EEC Treaty on State aid (Articles 92 and 93), the Member States have communicated a full list of agricultural aid measures, including the planned amounts and the amounts actually disbursed. Following each update the system produces lists by Member State and by category of aid which are sent to the Member States for information and agreement.

2.13.2. Objectives

The aim of this project is to supplement the computerized system listing notifications of national aid with a module permitting standardized notifications to be loaded at source (Member States) and the list to be sent to the various administrations via the public network, thus permitting local processing and the uploading of any changes to the system in place at the Commission.

The installation in the Member States of equipment permitting local processing is envisaged.

2.13.3. Medium-term prospects

A feasibility study should be ready for 1993.

2.14. CACTI (Common Agriculture - Customs Transmission of Information)

2.14.1. Context

Several measures of the common agricultural policy, administered by the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission, are applied in the Member States by the national customs authorities.

The main measures concerned are the arrangements for trade in agricultural products with third countries. For example, the countervailing charges on imports of fresh fruit and vegetables are essentially fixed by DG VI, communicated to the competent departments in the Member States and thence to the national customs posts.

DG XXI, for its part, integrates the nomenclature of these products in TARIC and at the same time indicates the type of measure (countervailing charge) attached to these codes. When this nomenclature changes or the scope of the measure is enlarged or reduced, the customs authorities of the Member States are informed electronically via the TARIC interface. It would be desirable for this system to include the rates of Community duties which the national customs authorities must also apply. This information is available at DG VI. The situation is the same for the other measures of the common agricultural policy.

Certain other measures which change less frequently (e.g. reference prices for wine) are administered by DG VI and communicated inter alia to the national customs authorities via DG XXI's TARIC interface system.

2.14.2. Objectives

The aim is to set up a means of communication between DG VI and DG XXI on the one hand, and between the Commission and the national authorities on the other, which can communicate these data rapidly to the Member States.

Before this can be done, these data must be organized in such a way that they can be made available in a form of use to both Directorates-General, the computer systems which currently administer these data must be linked, and the most appropriate form, procedure and means of making them available to the Member States must be selected.

2.14.3. Progress and medium-term prospects

Two pilot applications have already been identified for this project and development started in 1991. These are the free-at-frontier reference prices of wine and the countervailing charge on fresh fruit and vegetables. A study currently being carried out will be completed in 1991.

The pre-analysis of DG XXI's TARIC II system, which provides inter alia for the transmission of agricultural data to the national customs authorities, presupposes preliminary processing by DG VI of the data to be extracted for TARIC II.

3. DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE STATISTICAL SECTOR

3.1. STATEL project (STAtistiques TELétransmission)

3.1.1. Context

This project covers:

- the study of telecommunication protocols permitting file transfer, interactive access to computer applications, electronic mail and remote operation;

- the evaluation and experimentation of technical solutions such as network architectures, communication protocols or software which are at the experimental stage (e.g. X.25, X.400, MFTS, FTAM, KERMIT, uucp, etc.);

- the definition of organizational and computerized procedures for automating interchange, modifying existing applications and ensuring that security and confidentiality requirements are taken into account;

- the definition of a computer architecture detailing the hardware and software configurations to be installed by the interchange partners and the communications systems to be used (e.g. network, protocol, national servers, etc.).

3.1.2. Objectives

The aim of the STATEL project is to construct an architecture for electronic data interchange allowing communication between applications located in the Member States and EUROSTAT applications (e.g. communications between Member States and between Member States and EUROSTAT).

The STATEL project is aimed at making data interchange between partner bodies and EUROSTAT more efficient by:

- reducing data transmission times;

- automating interchange procedures;

- avoiding the retyping of data.

STATEL enables the computerized communication prerequisites for interconnection of the information systems to be met.

3.1.3. Progress

The STATEL project has been operational since 1988. The technical solutions used allow experimentation in real situations where files are transferred between Member States and EUROSTAT.

All the Member States are now involved in the pilot teletransmission trials. The transition to production

and the extension of the solutions adopted in geographical terms and to other fields of statistics are impeded by the following factors:

- heterogeneous nature of computer architectures in the Member States,
- unavailability or inadequate capacity of packet switching networks (X.25) and international transit nodes,
- non-automation of the sending of data to the data-processing environment of the Member States (cf. MS-DOS),
- limits of communication protocols (cf. KERMIT, uucp) to authorize reliable, secure transfers.

3.1.4. Medium-term prospects

In order to allow the extension of these file transfer techniques to other statistical applications, STATEL project work is now focusing on the development of a set of communication primitives to be used in the applications developed under the CADDIA programme by the statistical sector. These primitives will use the telematics architecture available between the user's environment and that of the Commission.

The STATEL project will be involved in the setting-up of the national servers and the start-up of trials.

3.2. STANORM project (STAtistique NORMalisation)

3.2.1. Context

The STANORM project was set up because of the lack of standards for the exchange of statistical data. This is due in part to the wide variety of areas of statistics combined with the large number of partners involved.

STANORM project activities are directed towards the following fields:

- standards in heterogeneous data processing environments, e.g. UN/EDIFACT standard, UNTDID standard (United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory),
- standards specific to certain fields of application, e.g. SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language) standard, ODA (Office Document Architecture) standard, a standard which is currently being defined for the format of digital optical disks (e.g. DON, CD-ROM), etc.,
- close coupling between computerized statistical applications (e.g. ASN-1).

3.2.2. Objectives

The aim of the STANORM project is to make a centre of expertise on standards available to all CADDIA applications and to those responsible for them.

The work involves studying and testing international standards for computerized statistical applications, ensuring that they are adequate and promoting them.

The STANORM project provides application developers with expertise and advice on the selection of standardized solutions.

3.2.3. Progress

(i) Heterogeneous computer environments

The STANORM project has taken an active part in action to promote, coordinate and experiment with international standards (e.g. UN/EDIFACT) within various working groups such as the Western Europe EDIFACT Board or, more directly, by encouraging the statistical group (WE/EB-MD6[1]) set up within this structure.

EUROSTAT chairs the WE/EB-MD6 group and actively participates in the various working groups which have been set up within it:

WG1 Interchange of aggregated statistics: definition of standardized messages which can be used for the interchange and dissemination of prepared statistical information.

This group has drawn up a generic message for the interchange of aggregated data (GESMES), containing the data and associated metadata.

WG3 Statistical aspects of code lists: methodology, definition, use and circulation of lists of codes or nomenclatures in the field of statistics, adaptation of UNTDID to statistical requirements.

This group studies the messages to be drawn up for the interchange of statistical nomenclatures used in statistical applications or by those providing statistical information.

1 WE/EB-MD6: Western Europe/Edifact Board - Message Development group 6 (statistics).

WG4 New techniques for collecting basic statistical information: facilitation of interchange of information between companies and administrations, from administrative information to statistical information.

This group has drawn up a questionnaire which will be sent to statistical organizations. The aim of the questionnaire is to identify EDI or pre-EDI projects in the various Member States which stand to benefit from standardization.

WG5 External trade statistics: design and development of statistical messages for the collection and dissemination of international trade statistics.

This group has drawn up the INSTAT and STATEM messages which will implement the provisions adopted by the Community's INTRASTAT rules (cf. Objective '92). These messages are based on the CUSDEC and CUSREP customs messages drawn up by WE/EB-MD3 Customs.

WG6 Balance-of-payments statistics: design and development of statistical messages for the collection of information needed to draw up balance-of-payments statistics.

The work of this group, in which the central banks participate, focuses on the messages associated with the collection of balance-of-payments statistics. The group cooperates with representatives of the banking sector (cf. WE/EB-MD4 Banks) who have drawn up financial messages.

The work of the WE/EB-MD6 group is supported by the national statistical institutes of all the Member States (including EFTA Member States), ministries, trade organizations, trade facilitation groups, and European and international standardization bodies.

Highlighting the crucial impact of EDI on the work of statisticians, the architecture of statistical systems in the run-up to the single market in 1992 and their interconnection must be accompanied by appropriate measures to coordinate and promote work and to support specific actions.

The STANORM project works in collaboration with:

- the STADIUM project as regards the introduction of the GESMES message, once it is finalized, as the standard collection message,

- the COMEDI project as regards helping to design and implement the INSTAT and STATEM messages.

In addition to the support given to the definition of standardized messages, the team in charge of the STANORM project participates in the specification of the computer applications to be installed for the introduction of EDI solutions.

(ii) Standards specific to fields of application

The STANORM project, in collaboration with the STRINGS project, has studied the use of the SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language) standard for the interchange of statistical information for publication and dissemination. These studies resulted in the adoption of mark-up languages (cf. SGML) as a technique for describing information (text, tables) exchanged between publication and dissemination environments (e.g. printers, photo-typesetting machines, electronic servers, etc.) as well as between application-oriented and publication environments.

Little progress has been made on the standards currently being formulated for the format of digital optical disks (e.g. DON, CD-ROM). No standard is at present forthcoming. However, tools enabling application-oriented environments to interface with the optical disk manufacturing environment are coming onto the market. These tools need to be evaluated.

Digital optical disk technology needs to be investigated as it is useful for storing large amounts of information on a compact and widely used medium.

(iii) Close coupling techniques

Little progress has been made on experiments with tools supporting standards such as ASN-1, since very little software has become available.

However, application-to-application close coupling techniques have made good progress under the PC-Simple project.

3.2.4. Medium-term prospects

(i) Heterogeneous computer environments

Work will focus on EDI standardization related to the WE/EB-MD6 Statistics group. The messages defined by the WE/EB-MD6 group, such as GESMES, INSTAT and STATEM, will be implemented in dispatch and receipt applications (Member States and Commission).

(ii) Standards specific to fields of application

Work will cover experimentation with the interchange of statistical reports in SGML format with specialized partners such as publication offices, printers and information offices.

Another aim of this work will be to bring the use of mark-up languages more into line with the SGML standard.

Evaluation of software supporting the SGML standard will continue.

(iii) Close coupling techniques

Evaluation of the software and programme libraries supporting the ASN-1 standard will continue.

3.3. PC-Simple

3.3.1. Context

The PC-SIMPLE project has been devised to access EUROSTAT dissemination databases from a personal computer connected to a computerized telecommunication network.

The databases involved are CRONOS,[2] REGIO[3] and COMEXT.[4]

The organization of PC-SIMPLE will make it easy to add new EUROSTAT dissemination databases.

The sets of data are defined and selected by means of a description which is generated for each user; this description contains metadata such as the structure of the databases, associated literals and descriptive information.

The information retrieved must be reusable in the user's environment in the form of statistical tables.

3.3.2. Objectives

PC-SIMPLE is used to define, select, retrieve and structure sets of data to be retrieved from databases.

3.3.3. Progress

The spreadsheet format generated is now compatible with SYMPHONY, LOTUS, EXCEL, etc. Other formats have also been made available to users.

The user interface has been completely rewritten to make it more user-friendly (e.g. menus, interactive selection, interactive help documentation, etc.).

Automatic installation, configuration and documentation update procedures have been developed.

Reliability has been further improved, particularly at the level of communication between the PC environment and the

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2 CRONOS: database of time series.
3 REGIO: database of regional statistics.
4 COMEXT: database of external trade statistics.

dissemination database environment; nevertheless, the poor quality of available communication protocols remains a major handicap (e.g. file transfer, remote execution of procedures).

The PC-Simple tool exists in two versions:

- one uses non-standardized communication primitives (cf. KERMIT software) for external users,

- the other exploits the specific EUROSTAT computer environment (e.g. ETHERNET local network) for internal users.

3.3.4. Medium-term prospects

Work will now cover:

- improving the formalization of data structures and the distribution of the PC-SIMPLE application (e.g. pre-standard definition of data formats and client/server protocol),

- expanding the product by introducing new databases and new functions requested by users,

- distributing the product in the Member States and supporting new configurations (e.g. UNIX computers).

3.4. STADIUM project (STAtistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor)

3.4.1. Context

EUROSTAT currently receives statistical data transmitted mainly on magnetic tape (approximately 10 000 tapes a year), on diskette, on paper and by data transmission (cf. STATEL project). The volume of data received is roughly 3 000 million characters a year, of which some 20 million are on paper and therefore require typing.

At present, each EUROSTAT section uses its own organizational and technical procedures for data collection. These procedures are supported by computer environments which are heterogeneous and, quite often, placed under an operating responsibility external to EUROSTAT.

3.4.2. Objectives

The STADIUM project is aimed at setting up a collection centre for statistical data which will handle the process of receiving data regardless of the type of physical medium used (e.g. paper, diskette, electronic transmission, magnetic tape) for all interchanges between partner organizations in the Member States and EUROSTAT.

The STADIUM project handles the monitoring, management and archiving of dispatches before routeing them to the target statistical applications.

The aims of the STADIUM project are:

- to improve the effectiveness of data collection by setting up a specialized infrastructure and to rationalize and automate communications between the various computer environments (senders and receivers);

- to make computer systems more independent by specifying clearly defined technical and organizational interfaces;

- to help take account of constraints and directives concerning the confidentiality of statistical data;

- to rationalize the flow of statistical information, especially by reducing redundant flows and using multiple-routeing techniques;

- to gradually introduce new data transport techniques (e.g. data transmission, new media) without forcing any modification of statistical applications;

- to introduce standards covering the content, structure and format of data transmitted (cf. UN/EDIFACT, ASN-1).

For some of the above items, the STADIUM project will make use of the results obtained by the STATEL and STANORM projects.

STADIUM fully automates the recording and transfer to the target applications of statistical data received by electronic transmission.

3.4.3. Progress

The STADIUM project has been operational since 1989.

Production in the Member States started early in 1990 with the definition of dispatches to the reference base.

These cover several fields of statistics, including business activity indicators, steel and weather.

Such a tool must be made available and adopted for all electronic data transmissions if electronic data interchange is to become generalized (cf. EDI).

The operational implementation of STADIUM as a service offered to users highlights the relative importance of organization compared with technology. The STADIUM project provides an opportunity for full-scale testing of the technical and organizational complexity of future EDI projects.

The envelope used for STADIUM dispatches is written in UN/EDIFACT syntax, and software (STADIUM-MS) has been developed for installation in the dispatch environment.

The STADIUM-MS software is available in MS-DOS and UNIX environments, in interactive and command modes.

The pilot trials undertaken mean that work can now start on promoting awareness and training partners in EDI techniques (communication aspects, protocols, standards, organizations).

3.4.4. Medium-term prospects

Extensions to the STADIUM project are planned in the following areas:

- use of the results of the STANORM project and work carried out by the WE/EB-MD6 Statistics group, particularly regarding the description of data using standardized messages (cf. GESMES);

- consolidating the architecture by developing a client/server protocol between the sender and recipient environments; the STADIUM-MS software will be adapted accordingly;

- improving the user interface for sending, follow-up of reception, error detection and error recovery tasks;

- extending the STADIUM data model in order to take better account of the variety of means of dispatch of statistical data between EUROSTAT partners: frequency, content, batching;

- studying dissemination mode operation on a subscription basis: implementation will depend on the availability of "store and forward" telecommunication primitives.

The level of service offered will depend on progress made in the STANORM (cf. standards and tools which support them) and STATEL (cf. high-level communication protocols and telecommunication architecture) projects.

3.5. STRINGS project (STatistical Report INtegrated Generation Service)

3.5.1. Context

Statistical reports take various forms such as regular or one-off publications, pages in electronic bulletin boards, and structured downloading of information from dissemination databases.

A statistical report may contain a structured set of text components (analysis, comment, methodological notes), tables (numerical information and associated wording), graphics and illustrations.

The STRINGS project is aimed at facilitating the integration of these various components (e.g. text, tables, graphics, illustrations) which appear in a publication by adopting and using standardized interfaces.

Publications produced under STRINGS are produced as independently as possible from the final dissemination medium (e.g. hard copy, electronic documents, pages in a data communications server, digital optical disks, etc.).

3.5.2. Objectives

The immediate aim of the STRINGS project is to construct an architecture for the production and dissemination of statistical information by means of statistical reports.

The ultimate objectives of the project are to increase the efficiency of production, improve quality and promote a wide variety of dissemination media and the re-use of information.

3.5.3. Progress

The activities of this project are organized in two ways:

- a comprehensive analysis of the process of producing and disseminating statistical reports (conceptual, technical and organizational aspects);

- a pragmatic approach based on experimentation with the technical solutions now available on the electronic publishing market which can be used to validate the options adopted by the comprehensive approach.

The STRINGS project initially set itself the task of studying the state of the art and defining a strategic and methodological approach. This initial phase resulted in the selection of a software and hardware infrastructure which made it possible to continue the work (particularly for the integration of tabular components).

Having defined the approach and selected an infrastructure, STRINGS developed a set of tools and masks which make it possible to integrate components produced in the EUROSTAT computer environment (chiefly text and tabular components).

Pilot trials have highlighted the technical and organizational constraints.

The tools developed by STRINGS have been put into production for publishing.

The STRINGS tools environment includes:

- interfaces with spreadsheet formats (e.g. SYMPHONY, LOTUS, EXCEL, SAS, ACUMEN),

- interfaces with generators of statistical tables (e.g. OSIRIS),

- interfaces in mark-up language format (e.g. extracts from statistical, nomenclature or documentary databases),

- interfaces with electronic publishing software (e.g. Ventura Publisher, Interleaf TPS4.0),

- a production environment listing the associated publications, authors and style catalogues.

3.5.4. Medium-term prospects

Work will cover:

- the construction of full statistical reports incorporating text, tables, graphics and illustrations,

- the start-up of pilot trials for the transmission of publication in an electronic format (e.g. SGML) with specialist partners,

- bringing the SGML language used in the STRINGS interfaces into line with SGML to ensure that it can be re-used in target environments.

The technical solutions adopted by the STRINGS project (hardware, software, standards) in the field of electronic publishing can be used to study and test the preconditions for using computerized telecommunication tools to exchange statistical reports in a format which is information-rich and re-usable by the recipient in the Member States.

The availability of SGML interfaces at the output of the STRINGS infrastructure will enable the first interchanges of electronic reports to be envisaged with specialist bodies (e.g. Publications Office of the European Communities, printing firms, database hosts, etc.) and to set up pilot trials for the dissemination of information with national statistics institutes in all the Member States, ministries, trade organizations, printers and database hosts which receive EUROSTAT publications.

3.6. External trade statistics

3.6.1. Data collection - COMEDI project

EDI collection of statistical data on trade after 1992.

3.6.1.1. Context

Initiated in March 1990 and coordinated by EUROSTAT, the COMEDI project is open to the Member States, and Portugal, France and the United Kingdom are currently associated. Contacts have been made with the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany. Action is being taken to promote it in Ireland, Greece, Denmark, Italy and Spain.

In view of the short time available, the emphasis is on practical progress and obtaining pragmatic conclusions: promotion, investigations, pilot systems, trials, organization.

Three subprojects are running in parallel:

A. Revision of the document PROD 30 "Data transmission"[5]

There are two objectives: (i) to integrate the new information required in 1993 (Intrastat, statistical confidentiality, tariffs, etc.) in the flows of aggregated external trade data sent to EUROSTAT, and (ii) to simplify the implementation of these flows by adopting a uniform structure and the EDIFACT standard.

B. Definition of an infrastructure for the collection of intra-Community and external trade data after 1992.

The degree of computerization in firms and the incentives for making statistical returns by EDI will be sounded out by surveys of firms.

A PC application for making statistical returns will be developed for use by firms. It will be possible to send statistical returns to the competent national authorities by EDI/EDIFACT.

Statistical return systems will be tested on a sample of European firms using the X.400 value added networks available at national level wherever possible.

A study will be carried out of the systems used by the competent national authorities to receive statistical returns.

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5 The document PROD 30 "Data transmission" (working paper of the Production working party of the Committee on External Trade Statistics) specifies the rules for the transmission of external trade statistics between the national departments responsible for drawing up statistics and EUROSTAT on the legal basis of Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of the Council, as amended.

Promotional activities aimed at installing optimal infrastructure will be carried out with all those in the Community liable to be affected: national authorities, service companies, telecommunication companies, consortia, etc.

C. EDIFACT standardization of flows of statistical data relating to trade in goods.

The MD6 Statistics group of the Western European Edifact Board (WE Edifact MD6) will be responsible for developing the EDIFACT INSTAT, EXSTAT and STATEM messages, concerning summary statistical returns for intra-Community trade and for external trade and for flows of the corresponding aggregated data respectively. The problems of implementing EDI/EDIFACT technology will be tackled by studies and trials.

3.6.1.2. Objectives

As part of the internal market programme, the aim of the COMEDI project is to promote the installation in the Member States of a computer infrastructure simplifying the operations of acquiring, collecting, validating and aggregating statistical data on trade in goods. This infrastructure should automate such processing as much as possible and will make extensive use of electronic data interchange (EDI) for the transmission of statistical returns.

The Intrastat rules were approved by the Council on 19.6.91. It is essential that the initial conclusions of COMEDI should be available by late 1991/early 1992 so that the arrangements for applying Intrastat can be fixed as soon as possible and the Member States can put them in place for the start of 1993.

3.6.1.3. Progress

Surveys of the level of computerization of the RIS are under way in the United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The results are expected by late 1991.

On the basis of functional specifications drawn up by EUROSTAT, the INE is developing an Intrastat guided return application for end November 1991, which should be tested in Portugal in late 1991/early 1992.

Discussions are continuing with the CBS on extension of the CBS/IRIS project to intra-Community trade, inclusion of an Edifact interface and the INSTAT and EXSTAT messages, integration of the Comext CD-ROM published monthly by EUROSTAT, and analysis in the light of the CBS/ORION project of the infrastructure and organizational problems facing the authorities responsible for collecting statistical returns.

In view of the potential of IRIS, INS and STATEC are carrying out a technical evaluation of this project before finalizing in July 1991 their participation in the "Return application", "Trials" and "Study" parts of the COMEDI B project.

3.6.1.4. Medium-term prospects

In July 1991 EUROSTAT will start contacting VAN operators to promote the COMEDI project.

On the basis of a proposal from EUROSTAT, the Edifact INSTAT message was refined by WE Edifact MD6 in June 1991. Following its presentation to the Committee on External Trade Statistics in September 1991, MD6 will propose INSTAT for Status 0 to the United Nations EDIFACT standardization authorities. Work on EXSTAT will start in September 1991.

EUROSTAT will conduct trial transmissions of representative data for both messages in June and July 1991. The initial practical conclusions have a direct impact on the structuring of Edifact messages.

3.6.2. Nomenclatures

3.6.2.1. Context

Consultation of the European Community databases of trade and tariff statistics requires the use of goods and country nomenclature codes.

A number of goods nomenclatures are used in these trade and tariff statistics: the Combined Nomenclature, SITC and TARIC. The country nomenclature used for the Community's trade and tariff statistics is the geonomenclature.

3.6.2.2. Objectives

The aim of the current project is to integrate all the nomenclature information used by the European Commission and the Community Member States for the Community's trade and tariff statistics.

The idea is to permit access to trade statistics using any interrogation nomenclature and to facilitate searches using such nomenclatures by providing users with advanced consultation tools.

3.6.2.3. Progress

To facilitate searches using nomenclatures, a system for accessing the texts of the nomenclatures using key words - "NOMACC" (Nomenclature Access) - has been set up.

This system is integrated into the access software of the external trade statistics database COMEXT. A link with the nomenclature database SABINE has been established. The system is implemented on the central AMDAHL computer on VM/CMS and ADABAS (TRS).

Access to a set of explanatory texts associated with the codes of the various nomenclatures is also planned. The English, French and German texts of the Combined Nomenclature are already accessible via NOMACC. This was recently extended to the processing of the geonomenclature codes.

A user guide to the NOMACC system is available in English, French and German.

In addition to access to the texts of the nomenclatures, the consultation software of the external trade statistics database has been adapted to permit the processing of changes in goods nomenclatures from year to year and transition between nomenclatures.

3.6.2.4. Medium-term prospects

The developments planned in the medium term concern the consolidation and ongoing maintenance of the systems in place.

There are plans to include new nomenclatures and new translations of existing texts. A number of options for improving the consultation of the nomenclatures will also be added.

These developments should take account of the impact of new dissemination media (e.g. CD-ROM) and the adaptation of such new media to the specific needs of the Member States.

3.6.3. Databases - dissemination

COMEXT 93

3.6.3.1. Context

The processing and dissemination of data linked to the commercial policy come up against the problem of integrating three types of information:

- information on trade (imports, exports)
- tariff information
- nomenclature information

In addition to the heterogeneous nature of the data there is the problem of assimilating data on intra-Community trade, the content and means of collection of which will change in 1993.

The data available are currently hosted by a series of different systems (CRONOS, COMEXT, STARCOM, SABINE, TARIC-copie, TREND) in several copies, which leads to problems of alignment and consistency.

3.6.3.2. Objectives

The aims of the COMEXT-93 project can be summarized as follows:

- to integrate all available information in a single reference base; this integration concerns:
  - trade detailed independently of source (EEC, third country);
  - indexes derived from detailed trade;
  - tariff information;
  - metadata (nomenclatures, control data);
- to change the dissemination support strategy by minimizing processing on central computers mainly by disseminating data and software on media such as CD-ROM as soon as technically feasible.

3.6.3.3. Progress (1.7.90-30.6.91)

A feasibility study is under way and should be completed in summer 1991. However, in view of the current strategy, a decision may be taken to integrate the detailed design of the system in the feasibility study. In this case the complete results will be available in about autumn 1991.

3.6.3.4. Medium-term prospects

The whole system should go into production in 1993.

3.6.4. Integration of GSP and intra-Community data

3.6.4.1. Context

Statistics of imports benefiting from the generalized system of preferences (GSP) are sent to EUROSTAT every quarter; on receipt they are processed by means of specific validation and recoding in GSP nomenclature (GSPN serial numbers).

All these data, after processing of the confidential headings, are published annually and disseminated to Community, national and international institutions (UNCTAD).

3.6.4.2. Objectives

In January 1991 it was decided to integrate the GSP data in the external trade reference base (COMEXT). It became clear that, when disseminated, GSP data required the same functions as special trade and often needed to be compared with data on special trade hosted by COMEXT.

3.6.4.3. Progress

The analysis of the changes which need to be made to COMEXT has been completed and a start has been made on implementing those changes. The new version integrating the GSP will go into production in December 1991.

3.6.4.4. Medium-term prospects

The method of allocating preferences will be substantially altered following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. It will be necessary to study the new scheme with a view to integrating it in the special trade collection chain, instead of collecting these data separately as at present.

3.6.5. Integration of third-country data

3.6.5.1. Context

This project concerns the collection, harmonization, comparison and dissemination of data on trade with major non-member countries. Since 1988 EUROSTAT has received import data on an annual basis for some forty countries (source: GATT). It also receives data from the USA and Japan under bilateral agreements.

With a view to the creation of a European Economic Area, contacts are being made for a regular exchange of data with the EFTA countries (replies already received from Switzerland and Finland).

3.6.5.2. Objectives

The aims of the project are to harmonize and integrate the data in question with Community data, by means of studies on the nomenclatures used and trade evaluation systems.

3.6.5.3. Progress

Icelandic, Norwegian, Finnish and Swiss data and the goods nomenclatures and tariff measures have been studied and the preprocessing chains analysed.

3.6.5.4. Medium-term prospects

For the remainder of 1991 and part of 1992, the focus will be on studies and processing concerning the EFTA countries. These studies will contain classification (nomenclature) and harmonization/comparison (comparison of the Community trade concerned with its EFTA equivalent) aspects.

3.6.6. Integration of modes and means of transport

3.6.6.1. Context

The collection of data on transport in external trade, provided for in the basic Regulation (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75), started on 1.1.1988. This date corresponds with the entry into force of the single administrative document (SAD), which is the source of the data collected:

- mode of transport of the active means of transport crossing the border, corresponding to box 25 of the SAD: sea, rail, road, air, post, fixed transport installation, inland waterway, own propulsion;

- nationality of the active means of transport, corresponding to box 21 of the SAD: for sea, road, air and inland waterway;

- indication of whether or not the goods are transported by container, corresponding to box 19 of the SAD: for sea, rail, road, air and inland waterway.

Although this information gives a more complete breakdown than the special trade system, the Member States do not send it together, for practical reasons:

- transport returns are sent quarterly rather than monthly;

- a distinction is not made between the statistical systems because of the minor importance of the transport aspects;

- the goods nomenclature used is NST/R (Nomenclature of Transport Statistics/Revised) with 176 aggregated headings. This introduces yet another nomenclature into the external trade system.

3.6.6.2. Objectives

The aim of the project is to integrate transport data into the external trade systems by extending existing systems where possible and by creating new processing chains specific to transport where necessary.

The transport data must be made available to the users of external trade statistics in the same form and by the same media as the external trade statistics themselves.

3.6.6.3. Progress

Between 1.7.90 and 30.6.91 the following progress was made:

- An automatic error correction procedure, the conversion of national currencies into ECU and the guessing of unknown modes of transport have completed the processing chains. These are completely integrated in the special trade system, including from the management point of view. Partner country groups are also calculated for tabulation purposes.

- A series of detailed tables is generated every quarter at the request of DG VII. These are fed into the publications and studies which DG VII produces for the transport market.

- The data collected are made available to DG VII and EUROSTAT after processing of the computerized files.

- A dummy has been produced for the first edition of an annual publication which should appear at the end of 1991.

- Transport professionals outside the Commission have started to show an interest in this new source of information. A number of ad hoc requests have been answered with tables or magnetic files.

3.6.6.4. Medium-term prospects

The first edition of an external trade yearbook by mode of transport will appear at the end of 1991, preparations are under way. A quarterly publication on economic trends is planned.

The data should be made available in a database which integrates them with the other external trade statistics (COMEXT-93).

The volume of transport statistics is ample justification for making them available on CD-ROM.

3.6.7. Expert system for missing data

3.6.7.1. Objectives

The purpose of the expert system is to:

- provide a solution to the problem of missing data in the world trade matrix;

- acquire experience in the field of expert systems, as the type of solution adopted can be applied to other areas of statistics.

3.6.7.2. Context

The knowledge base is built up with annual data coming mainly from the COMTRADE base and the bases of the IMF and the CEPII.

Data from other sources may also be added to the system.

To produce estimates the system uses three statistical methods:

- UNIVARIATE
- MULTIVARIATE
- COUNTERPART (Import/Export)

The system produces on demand an import and export matrix for a series of countries (up to 200) for a given year.

3.6.7.3. Progress

The establishment of forecasts using two of the statistical methods (UNIVARIATE and COUNTERPART) is complete and the results are positive.

The MULTIVARIATE method still needs refining.

Consultation involves the selection of a group of countries from the 200 available. The results currently appear in the form of a square matrix with eight countries on each axis. The installation of version 4 of UNIX on our development computer (SUN) has caused problems (the PROLOG version from ICL cannot be retained).

In an attempt to overcome this problem and that of the lack of power of the SUN, a new PROLOG has been successfully tested. We intend to acquire the new PROLOG and a more powerful computer.

3.6.7.4. Medium-term prospects

Short-term

- Trial consultation of expert system from the LAN
- Use of expert system via STATEL
- Drafting of a user guide

Medium-term

- Insertion of geo-economic groups
- Use of the expert system to provide a WORLD aggregate for the VOLIMEX base
- Introduction of products or groups of products

3.7. Agricultural structure database: EUROFARM

3.7.1. Context and objectives

The Community survey on agricultural holdings is designed to supply as much data as possible on the structure of Community agriculture. This project should provide EUROSTAT with data on individual farms allowing ad hoc analysis to be made for the development and monitoring of the common agricultural policy (CAP). The main problem is that of guarantees that have to be given to Member States on non-disclosure outside EUROSTAT of the individual data covered by statistical confidentiality. This involves the Commission in major investment, the results of which will allow it to avoid gaps in the data and the sometimes serious delays for Commission departments as well as the high costs entailed in requesting specific tabulations from the Member States.

A direct link will be set up initially with the German Statistics Office in Wiesbaden where a database similar to that developed in EUROSTAT will be installed.

3.7.2. Progress

- All the basic functions are operational.

- Programs for validating individual data are being installed in the Member States.

- The tabular data dissemination and consultation base (BDT) is operational on the AMDAHL computer.

- The statistical table generator, produced with the aid of SAS software, is operational.

- National statistics institutes, the agriculture ministries of the Member States and the Commission departments are currently being connected.

3.7.3. Medium-term prospects

- It will be possible to download BDT data remotely to local sites for processing by decentralized users by means of software which is part of their application environment. Interfaces taking into account the compatibility of the format of the data transferred by means of this software are being developed.

- A secure environment for access to these data is currently being established.

- Representative samples of the census data from Spain, Portugal and Italy will be carried out as soon as exhaustive data are received from these Member States.

Annex 2

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DGXIII/412/86

DG XIII

Telecommunications, Information Industries

and Innovation

C A D D I A

WORKPLAN

CSC 86/001

14/8/86

This document provides an overview of the initial workplan that was agreed by the CSC in February 1986 in order to achieve the objectives of the CADDIA long-term development programme.

This initial plan is subject to continuous review and updating as necessary on the basis of technical progress reports and recommendations prepared by the Sectoral Groups of the CADDIA Steering Committee.

WORK PLAN SECTOR : AGRICULTURE

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
AMIS (Agricultural Market Intelligence System)	A.1.	Completion and consolidation. Implementation of new processing required by the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community (e.g. management of STM).	Adaptation of the AMIS database to the Harmonized System nomenclature and maintenance of what already exists	Continuation of the work depending on changes in agricultural regulation
FBF (EAGGF Budget Forecasting)	A.2.	Start of development of applications concerning budget forecasts with gradual implementation	Continuation and completion of the implementation of applications. Final entry into service	The new requirements will te taken into account under the AMIS system
FIS (Fast Information System)	A.3.	Analysis and implementation of the application	Starting of tests and entry into service. The Member State Administrations will be invited to take part in start-up.	Expansion of the facilities offered by FIS depen-depending on technological developments (microcomputers, standardized communications, protocols, etc).
APACO (Actes Périodiques Agricoles et COmites de gestion)	A.4.	The system is also operational for Spanish and Portuguese and is being implemented for Greek. Installation of new technical facilities for office automation (central unit)	Direct connection of the new office automation equipment to the AGREC telex service Connection of the office automation equipment with the computer system containing numeric data (AMIS)	Transmission of periodic acts via the public data network to the Office of Publications. Communication to the Member States of numeric data published in the Official Journal through the FIS application (see ref A.3.)

WORK PLAN SECTOR : AGRICULTURE

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
SHIFT (System for animal Health Inspection at Frontier Posts)	A.5.	Political negotiation at Commission level	The launching of a feasibility study will depend on the results of the negociations	
IDES (Interactive Data Entry System)	A.6.	Putting the system into operation with a group of correspondants in the Member States Proposed areas :animal diseases and market prices)	Extension of the group of participants and field of application	Adaptation of data exchange according to technological developments and agricultural regulations
DOCED Presentation of numeric and textual data on various media (microfiches, spread-sheet, film-setting,etc)	A.7.	Transfer of computer files to the office automation system Transfer of AMIS files to the MULTIPLAN spread-sheet system Development of general transfer procedures(MFTS) between computers	Preparation of tables for the annual report on the situation of agriculture in the Community. Preparation of weekly reports on the situation of agricultural markets Adaptation of the procedures affected by the introduction of the Harmonized System (See ref. A.1.)	Continuation of work depending on technological developments
AGREX (Agricultural Expenditures)	A.8.	Completion of application programming Launching of applications with users	Operational system in the Commission Study of the interface with the Member States	(See réf. A.6.)

Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
FAUDIT (EAGGF Auditing System)	A.9.	Completion of the analysis of information flows Launching of applications development	Continuation of implementation and gradual entry into operation	Operational system Adaptation of processing in the light of changes in agricultural regulations
FEOPAY (EAGGF orientation Payment)	A.10.	----	Possible launching of systems analysis and programming depending on the conclusions of the organizational study carried out in 1986 under A.15. (FEOORG)	idem
FEORI (EAGGF guidance - examination of project proposals)	A.11.	----	Possible launching of systems analysis and programming depending on the conclusions of the organizational study carried out in 1986 under ref. A.15 (FEOORG)	
HARD (IT infrastructure)	A.12.	Leasing of terminals for the development of the applications mentioned in this document	Extension of leasing or purchase	Extension of leasing or purchase
FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network)	A.13.	Operational system. Extension of the system subject to approval of the FADN Management Committee	Implementation of validation programmes in the the Member States	Updating and consultation of FADN data from the Member States

WORK PLAN SECTOR : AGRICULTURE

Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
AGEFT (Agricultural Electronic Fund Transfer)	A.14.	A feasibility study will be launched as soon as the EAGGF Committee has approved the usefulness of the project. This project will be a development of the AX application (see ref. A.8)	Possible implementation of the applications defined	
FEOORG (EAGGF Guidance - Organizational Study)	A.15.	Organizational study on data flows involved in the examination and follow-up of project proposals		

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-92
COORDINATION CD	D.0.	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole	Horizontal activities in the CD project as a whole
INTRA COMMUNITY trade sub-system	D.1	Intra-Community trade-specification of requirements for intermediate and long-term intra-Community trade sub-systems, in view of the need to establish the internal market by 31 December 1992	Extension of the field of intra-Community proper to the problems raised by the application of VAT, to intra-Com-Community statistics and to the verification of goods subject to excise duties or not enjoying free movement.	Definition of the user requirements Feasibility study of the various systems envisaged. Start of implementation in accodance with the selected options
IMPORT SUB-SYSTEM EXPORT SUB-SYSTEM	D.2 D.3.	---	Start of preparatory work on user requirement statements for the functions and services to be included in the import and export sub-systems. This work must be undertaken in accordance with a list of priorities to be established by the CD Committee	Continuation of this work

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Titre des projets	No de projet	1986	1987	1988-93
PILOT PROJECTS	D.4	Pilot projects - agreement and implementation of a number of data exchange projects to test out and gain experience with concepts to be used in the longer term. These should cover projects involving data exchange between the Commission and the Member States, between two Member States and between traders and customs within a Member State.	Continuation of tests	Continuation of tests Conclusions and proposals on the establishment of definitive systems
TRADER INTERFACES	D.5.	-----	Trader interfaces 1. Prepare user requirements statements for trader interfaces. 2. Define standards for agreed interfaces. 3. Agree on the technical specification of interfaces to be provided.	Start of implementation.

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
COMMISSION SYSTEM - TARIC MANAGEMENT GESTION TARIC	D.6.6.1.	TARIC - completion of the loading of the TARIC data base in the Community Languages other than Spanish and Portugese. Dispatch of magnetic tapes to the MS for the setting-up of their own systems.-	Amendments and updating following the study and implementation of the TARIC interface. Possibly loading of Spanish and Portugese data bases.	Monitoring of the working of TARIC
COMMISSION SYSTEM TARIC INTERRFACE	D.6.6.2	Completion of the design and agreement of the specification with the Member States. Specification of the data to be added to the existing data base.	Study of the organization and methods required for for managing TARIC and providing the update service.	Start of implementation
CHEMICAL REPERTOIRE	D.6.7.	-Extension of denominations covered by the data base to 30.000. -Extension of the system to Greek (all Community languages are covered).	Start on transfers and integration with the EINECS data base. (list of chemical products existing in 1981).	Continuation and completion of the work.
CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - phase 1 -	D..6.8.1.	Feasibility study of the new management system for inward processing and system development	Completion of the system development.	On-line access from the Member States

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Project title	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - PHASE II -	D.6.8.2.	Feasibility study on the new computerized system for tariff classification decisions.	System development	On-line access from the Member States
CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - MESSAGE HANDLING	D.6.8.3.	Monitoring of the progress of the work on the various types of message handling services for communications with the Member-State administrations, including electronic mail (part of the facilities to be provided by the Commission under the INSIS programme).	Connected with the INSIS work.	
CUSTOMS INFORMATION SYSTEM - MISCELLANEOUS	D.6.8.4.	Study of standarized access to customs data bases (chemical repertoire, list of customs offices, etc.). Study of other areas that could possibly be covered by computerized information systems.	Development and establishment of the interface.	Continuation of the worl

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CUSTOMS UNION SERVICE

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR FRAUD CONTROL	D.6.9.	Continuation of contacts with the Member States to analyse data required for anti-fraud operations in order to strengthening mutual assistance.	Continuation of the work and studies on the possible establishment of data bases having consultation facilities for the Member States (mutual assistance and infringements).	
DATA INTERCHANGE STANDARDS	D.7.	Standards - finalization of syntax rules and data elements directory,based on United Nations standards.	Publication of standards in a measure adopted by the Commission. Finalization of codes and preparation of message formats for the intra-Community trade subsystem (work to be carried out in close cooperation with the SAD team, CADDIA Central Team, the ECE in Geneva, the CCC and and ODETTE).	Application of the standards adopted in the various systems.
LEGAL PROBLEMS AND REQUIREMENTS	D.8.	Promotion of studies on legal problems. Continuation of studies already carried out by CELIM (Symposium on 17-18 March 1986).	Possible introduction into Community customs legislation of legal rules covering the various areas of electronic data exchange.	Continuation of the work

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

- Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
REMOTE TRANSMISSION OF STATISTICAL DATA	S.1.1.	Establishment of the remote transmission infrastructure in a limited subset of member countries Use of remote transmission for the collection of certain categories of data.	Use of remote transmission extended to other categories of data	Use of remote transmission extended to all member countries
STANDARDIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATISTICAL REPORTS	S.1.2.	Project feasibility study Analysis of existing software packages and standards and comparison with the planned objectives for the project	Start of the design phase Establishment of the core for the STRINGS infrastructure and modernization of the existing graphics environment.	Complete development of the functions of STRINGS and extension of its use to the whole of EUROSTAT Introduction of new technologies in the distribution of information (optical discs, etc.)
COLLECTION CENTRE (STADIUM)	S.1.4.	System feasibility study Feasibility study for the application of the UNTDI standard	Design and implementation of the main core (receipt, storage and at EUROSTAT Impact of the UNTDI standard in STADIUM	Development and implementation of the full system at EUROSTAT Design and installation of the parts operating in the member countries Use of the UNDTI standard by the member countries

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
COLLECTION OF STATISTICS MS : SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ON : -SPECIAL INTRA-AND-EXTRA-EC TRADE UP TO 1992 -IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES (SPECIAL TRADE) FROM 1993 -SGP	S.2.1.	Analysis of relations with returners of statistics (customs service and traders). Specification of statistical functions and analysis of the impact of remote transmission planned for the SUD/CD project and others	Continuation of analysis and implementation of statistical systems.	Gradual integration of new technologies. NB. from 1993 application of a new system for collecting statistics independent of the customs service for trade between the Member States and possibly for exports.
PROCESSING AND USE OF STATISTICS (a) IN DATA BANKS (b) CONFIDENTIALITY (c) CROSS CHECKING (c) CROSS CHECKING MS : SYSTEMS FOR PROCESSING AND COMPILING STATISTICS ON : - SPECIAL TRADE - SGP	S.2.1.	Study of possibilities of converting existing processing with harmonization of methods for - retro-active correction - confidentiality - concordance with monitoring systems, especially SGP.	Analysis of studies and preparation of implementation proposals.	Gradual integration of new technologies N.B. from 1993 application of a new system for collecting statistics independent of the ent of the customs service for trade between the Member States and possibly for exports.
INTRODUCTION OF THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM (HS) STANDARDIZATION MS : FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS, SOEC : - BANK : SABINE, BPT, COMEXT, CRONOS - ALL EXTERNAL TRADE PROCESSING - GATTLUX BANK	S.2.1. S.2.3.	Analysis of functions affected by the introduction of the HS. Analysis and programming of an interface with TARIC (for the Member States - customs see SUD projects) Extension of the GATTLUX bank for consultation of HS-NIMEXE relations from 1986 to 1988.	Implementation of interfaces. Development of tariff statistics on the basis of the HS nomenclature (TARIC COMEXT interfaces).	Developments allowing for the impact of the white paper on the nomenclature used in internal trade and possibly for exports.

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
IMPROVEMENT AND UPDATING OF STATISTICAL DATA BASES	S.2.1. S.2.4.			
-STATISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE EAGGF FRAUD INVESTIGATORS : COMEXT, BPT		Feasibility study	Pilot project	Production system
-STATISTICAL MONITORING OF DATA QUALITY : COMEXT, BPT		Feasibility study	Pilot project	Production system
-SUITABILITY OF NOMENCLATURES IN KEY SECTORS : COMEXT, BPT		High technology sector	Other key sectors	other key sectors
-STATISTICAL WARNING SYSTEMS COMEXT, BPT		Feasibility study	Pilot project	Operational system
-OPTICAL DISC AND DISSEMINATION COMEXT, BPT			Technical tests	Pilot projects

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

- Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
SPEL (SECTORIAL PRODUCTION AND INCOME MODEL FOR COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE)	S.3.3.	Implementation of the present version of the model Adaptation of the user inter-face (user-friendly software for the data flows, transparency of data and the dialogue system) Application of the model : - Updating of the database - short term forecasts - validation of the forecasting method - simulation of the income effects of policy measures Establishment of data consistency between the various original time series. Adaptation of data transfer procedure in the event of methodological or technical changes	Further development of the model taking account of the Mediterranean agricultural products. Implementation of this version of the model Complete integration of Spain in the model	Complete integration of Portugal in the model

CADDIA WORK PLAN : STATISTICAL SECTOR

Projects	Project No	1986	1987	1988-93
AGROMET CROP FORECASTS : AREAS, YIELDS,PRODUCTION.	S.3.4.	Harmonization of data. Protocol EUROSTAT/large cropgrowing regions Choice of regions Adaptation of the Eurostat model.	Equipment, transfers. Integration in the Commission's remote transmission system. Access, Analysis of the follow-up of information.	Maintenance, management, consolidation. AGROMET/RESEAU relations. New product(s). Comments from outside the EC.
RESEAU EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR THE MONITORING OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	S.3.5.	Examination, selection and harmonization of data with the CORINE programme. General concept of data media and processing for inventory and mapping. Feasibility study.	Equipment for data centralization. Public access. Systems analysis for inventory and mapping.	Follow-up of the development of RESEAU with CORINE. Monitoring indi-indicators. Agriculture and environment (Remote sensing).

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
STANDARDIZATION REQUIREMENTS	P1	Drafting of a set of information manuals on UNTDI to explain, publicize and implement it.	IDEM	IDEM
		Translation of these manuals and reference works into all the Community languages. Relations with the UN ECE, ISO, CEN-CENELEC on standardization problems.	IDEM	IDEM
			Selection of options proposed by UNTDI depending on the planned applications.	
			Establishment of a multilingual thesaurus on data exchange.	IDEM
			Dissemination of this information to interested bodies.	IDEM

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
COORDINATION OF STANDARDIZATION	P.2	Setting up of a UNTDI coordination group representing the Commission departments. This group will be responsible for coordinating all the work on implementing UNTDI for the Commission's applications.	Definition of procedures for the adoption and publication of standards for syntax, data elements, messages and segments	Publication of interchange standards. Support for the implementation of data exchange applications as regards standards.
		For each application, definition of messages, segments and data elements.	IDEM	IDEM
		Storage of information used by CADDIA projects and projects of other organizations in a data base (CANDY)	IDEM	IDEM
		Participation in working parties of organizations outside the Commission dealing with message standardization (UDETTE, COMPRO'S)	IDEM IDEM	IDEM IDEM

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)				
- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
VALIDATION OF INFRA-STRUCTURE	P.3			
VALIDATION TESTS	P.3.1.	Tests on infrastructure components and their interconnection on Comission hardware. The validation tests are intended to select certain products to be used on operational sites. Specification of inegrated tools for data exchange.	Continuation of work depending on technological developments and the adoption of telecommunications and data interchange standards. IDEM	IDEM

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint projects)

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
VALIDATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE	P.3.			
SUPPORT FOR PILOT PROJECTS	P.3.2	Negotiation and launching of pilot data exchange projects with the sectors concerned.	Specification of a conformance testing service for software validation in the light of international standards.	Use of conformance testing services to validate the IT infrastructure
		The Member States are invited to take part in these pilot data exchange projects.	Continuation of pilot projects and gradual extension of the use of computerized data exchange.	
		The CADDIA central team will provide all the necessary support for those responsible for sectorial projects.	Evaluation of pilot project results and impact on IT infrastructure scenarios (see P.5.)	IDEM
METHODOLOGY	P.4.	Monitoring of all the projects subsidized by the CADDIA programme. A suitable methodology for the interconnection of computer systems will be defined and proposed to the departments concerned in the Commission.	Application of medthods to all the CADDIA projects in accordance with CSC decisions	Methodological monitoring.

WORK PLAN SECTOR : CADDIA COORDINATION (Joint Projects)

- Project title	Project No.	1986	1987	1988-93
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IT INFRASTRUCTURE	- P.5.	Analysis of data flows and quantification of frequencies, volumes and hourly peaks	Evaluation of infrastructure requirements and their application in in Member States.	Gradual installation of the irastructure suited to the requirements of the different sectors in accordance with an implementation schedule to be adopted by the CSC.
		Indentification and evaluation of protocols and services proposed or planned by manufacturers and national PTT administrations.	Relations with national PTT administrations for the use of available IT services.	
		Establishment of a list of computers and protocols used or planned in the Member States.	Definition of scenarios for the establishment of the infrastructure.	IDEM

Annex 3

ACRONYMES

CADDIA	Coopération dans l'Automatisation des Données et de la Documentation dans les Importations/exportations et l'Agriculture / Cooperation in Automation of Data and Documentation for Imports/exports and Agriculture
DG XIII	Direction Générale pour les Télécommunications, Industries de l'information et Innovation / Directorate-General for Telecommunications, Information Industries and Innovation
DG XXI	Direction Générale pour l'Union douanière et la Fiscalité Indirecte / Directorate-General for Customs Union and Indirect Taxation
DG VI	Direction Générale pour l'Agriculture / Directorate-General for Agriculture
OSCE/SOEC EUROSTAT	Office Statistique des Communautés européennes / Statistical Office of the European Communities
DG IX-I	Direction Informatique (pour la Commission) / Directorate for Informatics (in the Commission)
PTF	Preliminary Task Force (for CADDIA) / Task Force Préliminaire pour CADDIA)
CDC/CSC	Comité Directeur CADDIA / CADDIA Steering Committee
GPIC	Groupe Politique Inter-service CADDIA / CADDIA Policy Interservice Group

Messages standardisation / Standardisation des messages

EDIFACT	Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (DIS 9735) (new syntax rules)
(UN)TDED	(United Nations) Trade Data Elements Directory (ISO 7372)
UN-ECE/WP4	United Nations - Economic Commission for Europe Working Party 4
GTDI	Guidelines for Trade Data Interchange (old syntax rules)
AELE/EFTA	Association Européenne de Libre Echange / European Free Trade Association
ISO	International Standards Organisation
UNTDI	United Nations Trade Data Interchange
UNCITRAL	United Nations Council for International TRAde Legislation
ANSI	American National Standards Institute

COMPROS	Community Trade Facilitation Organisations / Organisations communautaires pour la facilitation du commerce
SITPRO	UK Trade facilitation organisation
TEDIS	Trade Electronic Data Interchange Systems
ODETTE	Organisation for Data Exchange by TeleTransmission in Europe
CEFIC	Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique
EDIFICE	Electronic Data Interchange Forum for companies with Interest in Computing and Electronics
COST	Cooperation in the fields of Scientific and Technical research
DEDIST	Data Elements DIStribution in Trade (Nordic countries project)
DISH	Data Interchange for SHipping (UK project)
RESEAU	Réseau Européen de Surveillance de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Urbanisation
CORINE	Projet expérimental pour la collecte, la coordination et la mise en cohérence des informations sur l'état de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles
SGML	Standard Generalised Mark-up Language
PAO/OAP	Publication Assistée par Ordinateur / Computer Assisted Publication

Agricultural sector / Secteur agricole

PAP	Prices of Agricultural Products
AMIS	Agricultural Market Intelligence System
FEOGA/EAGGF	Fonds Européen d'Orientation et de Garantie Agricole / European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
OCM	Organisations Communes de Marché
IDES	Interactive Data Entry System
PAC/CAP	Politique Agricole Commune / Common Agricultural Policy
MCE/MCA	Mécanisme Complémentaire aux Echanges / Complementary Trade Mecanism
MCM/MCA	Montants Compensatoires Monétaires / Monetary Complementary Amounts
FIS	Fast Information System

APACO	Actes Périodiques Agricoles et COmités de gestion
ARPS	Agricultural Report Production System
FBF	Feoga Budget Forecasting
AGREX	AGricultural guarantee fund EXpenditures
SHIFT	Systems for animal Health Inspection at Frontier posts
DOCED	DOCumentation EDition
FAUDIT	Feoga AUDITing System
RICA	Réseau d'Informations Comptables Agricoles
AGEFT	AGricultural Electronic Fund Transfer
FEOPAY	FEga Orientation PAYment
FEORI	FEoga ORIentation Instructions de dossiers
SICAMOR-ED	Système d'information et coordination des actions en faveur du Monde rural - Exchange Data
AIN-ED	Aides nationales - Echanges de données
CACTI	Common Agriculture - Customs Transmission of Information
ANA	Agricultural Numerical Annexes

Telecom

OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
FTAM	File Transfer Access and Management (DIS 8571)
TTX	Teletex transmission
TLX	Telex transmission
MFTS	Multilateral File Transfer System (C.E.C)
PAD	Packet Assembly and Disassembly (X28)
ASN1	Abstract Syntax Notation 1

Customs sector / Secteur douanier

CD project	Coordinated Development Project
TARIC	TARif Intégré Communautaire
SCENT	System Customs Enforcement NeTwork
SPG/GSP	Système de Préférences Généralisé / Generalised System of Preferences
DAU/SAD	Document Administratif Unique / Single Administratif Document
CUSDEC	CUStom DEClaration
CUSRES	CUStom RESponse

Statistical sector / Secteur statistiques

INS	Institut National de Statistiques
STATEL	STAtistiques TELetransmission
STANORM	STAtistiques NORmalisation
STRINGS	STatistical Report INtegrated Generation Service
SPEL	Sektorales Produktions und Einkommens modell der Landwirtschaft
STADIUM	STatistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor
EUROFARM	Base de données des structures agricoles
COMEXT	COMmerce EXTérieur
COMEDI	COMmerce EDI