

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6986

C 137

Volume 31

27 May 1988

English edition

Information and Notices

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

ECU (*)

26 May 1988

(88/C 137/01)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,4093	Spanish peseta	137,626
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,6197	Portuguese escudo	169,771
German mark	2,08343	United States dollar	1,21988
Dutch guilder	2,33265	Swiss franc	1,73893
Pound sterling	0,655143	Swedish krona	7,23142
Danish krone	7,94200	Norwegian krone	7,56750
French franc	7,03136	Canadian dollar	1,50801
Italian lira	1547,29	Austrian schilling	14,6507
Irish pound	0,778727	Finnish markka	4,92952
Greek drachma	166,842	Japanese yen	151,899
		Australian dollar	1,52771
		New Zealand dollar	1,74642

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

- call telex number Brussels 23789;
- give their own telex code;
- type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the ECU;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

Note: The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

(*) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2626/84 (OJ No L 247, 16. 9. 1984, p. 1).

Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).

Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).

Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).

Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Economic Community (1988 to 1991)

COM(87) 491 final/2

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 October 1987)

(88/C 137/02)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 130 Q (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas, in adopting the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1988 to 1991), the Council acknowledged the importance of activities relating to the environment, the science and technology of advanced materials, technical standards, measurement methods and reference materials;

Having regard to the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST),

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The specific research programmes, hereinafter referred to as 'the programme', set out in Annex A are hereby

adopted for a period of four years, starting on 1 January 1988.

Article 2

The expenditure commitment estimated to be necessary for the execution of the programme is 241,7 million ECU, including expenditure on a staff of not more than 670.

An indicative breakdown of this amount is given in Annex A.

Article 3

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), shall be responsible for carrying out the programme and, to this end, shall call upon the services of the JRC.

Article 4

The Commission shall submit to the Council and to the European Parliament the results of an evaluation organized by the Commission, after having sought the opinion of the Board of Governors of the JRC. The said evaluation must be available during 1991.

Article 5

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the JRC, shall each year prepare a report for the Council and the European Parliament on the execution of the programme.

ANNEX A

Specific EEC research programmes (1988 to 1991) of the Joint Research Centre

Indicative breakdown of resources
(Appropriations in million ECU)

1. <i>Quality of life</i>		
1.3. Environment:	136,0	
— environmental protection:		71,4
— application of remote-sensing techniques:		36,5
— industrial hazards:		28,1
3. <i>Modernization of industrial sectors</i>		
3.2. Science and technology of advanced materials:	60,5	
— advanced materials:		60,5
3.4. Technical standards, measurement methods and reference materials:	45,2	
— reference methods, reliability of structures:		34,6
— reference methods for non-nuclear energies:		10,6
	Total	241,7

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community (1988 to 1991)

COM(87) 491 final/2

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 October 1987)

(88/C 137/03)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission submitted after consultation of the Scientific and Technical Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas, in adopting the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1987 to 1991), the Council acknowledged the importance of activities relating to radiation protection, technical standards, measurement methods and reference materials, nuclear fission, nuclear safety and controlled thermonuclear fusion;

Whereas in the context of the common policy relating to the field of science and technology, research

programmes are one of the principal means whereby the European Atomic Energy Community can contribute to the safety and development of nuclear energy and to the acquisition and dissemination of information in the nuclear field,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The specific research programmes, hereinafter referred to as 'the programme', set out in Annex A are hereby adopted for a period of four years, starting on 1 January 1988.

Article 2

The expenditure commitment estimated to be necessary for the execution of the programme is 448,3 million ECU, including expenditure on a staff of not more than 1 160.

An indicative breakdown of this amount is given in Annex A.

Article 3

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), shall be responsible for carrying out the programme and, to this end, shall call upon the services of the JRC.

Article 4

The Commission shall submit to the Council and to the European Parliament the results of an evaluation

organized by the Commission, after having sought the opinion of the Board of Governors of the JRC. The said evaluation must be available during 1991.

Article 5

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the JRC, shall each year prepare a report for the Council and the European Parliament on the execution of the programme.

ANNEX A

Specific Euratom research programmes of the Joint Research Centre

Indicative breakdown of resources
(Appropriations in million ECU)

1. <i>Quality of life</i>		
1.2. Radiation protection:	2,8	
— evaluation and monitoring of radioactivity:		2,8
3. <i>Modernization of industrial sectors</i>		
3.4. Technical standards, measurement methods and reference materials:	75,6	
— nuclear measurements and reference materials:		75,6
5. <i>Energy</i>		
5.1. Fission: nuclear safety:	309,9	
— reactor safety:		147,9
— management of radioactive waste:		48,5
— safeguarding and management of fissile materials:		44,5
— nuclear fuels and actinides research:		69,0
5.2. Controlled thermonuclear fusion:	60,0	
— fusion technology and safety:		60,0
	<hr/>	
	Total	448,3

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a supplementary research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community

COM(87) 491 final/2

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 October 1987)

(88/C 137/04)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission submitted after consultation of the Scientific and Technical Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas, in the context of the common policy relating to the field of science and technology, the research

programme is one of the principal means whereby the European Atomic Energy Community can contribute to the safety and development of nuclear energy and to the acquisition and dissemination of information in the nuclear field,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The supplementary programme on the operation of the high-flux research reactor (HFR), hereinafter referred to as 'the programme', is hereby adopted for a period of four years, starting on 1 January 1988.

Article 2

The expenditure commitment estimated to be necessary for the execution of the programme is 71,5 million ECU. This amount also includes expenditure on a staff of 82.

An indicative breakdown of this amount is given in Annex A.

Article 3

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), shall be responsible for carrying out the programme and, to this end, shall call upon the services of the JRC.

Article 4

The Commission, assisted by the Board of Governors of the JRC, shall each year prepare a report for the Council and the European Parliament on the execution of the programme.

ANNEX A

Indicative breakdown of resources for the HFR

The resources to be contributed to the supplementary programme are broken down as follows:

- Federal Republic of Germany: 50 %
- Netherlands: 50 %.

Other resources are provided for, in addition to the supplementary programme, either under the heading of work carried out as part of the JRC specific programmes or under the heading of work for third parties.

The indicative breakdown is as follows:

	<i>(Appropriations in million ECU)</i>	
Supplementary programme:		78
— Federal Republic of Germany	39,0	
— Netherlands	32,5	
	<hr/>	
Total appropriations	71,5	
— Netherlands (in kind and services)	6,5	
JRC specific programmes and third parties (estimated resources)		<hr/> 12
		Total 90

*ANNEX I***SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ORIENTATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OF THE JRC**

This Annex describes the specific programmes of the JRC and gives an overview of JRC scientific and technical support to the services of the Commission.

1. Specific JRC research programmes 1988 to 1991

The JRC multiannual specific research programmes will be carried out according to the scientific and technical orientations described below which cover the full range of possible future JRC activities. In reality the future discussions with users and customers are bound to alter these orientations, and financial and human resources will be concentrated on activities selected according to demand.

These specific research programmes were drawn up after a detailed examination of the requirements in terms of Community research. The conclusions from that analysis was, as has already been mentioned, that the JRC will be required, in keeping with its institutional role and its scientific and technical capabilities, to carry out work on the following themes:

- the contribution to the creation of a large internal Community market,
- the enhancement of safety and the prevention and mitigation of accidents,
- surveillance and protection of the environment.

- 1.1. The heading 'Contribution to the creation of the internal market' and its counterpart 'Improvement of industrial competitiveness' covers research into the development of measurement methods and reference materials and also the work on advanced materials.

Research into the development of measurement methods and reference materials includes research on reference measurements and materials, on reference methods for structural reliability assessment and work on reference methods for non-nuclear energy.

The work on nuclear measurements and reference materials at the JRC Geel will continue in order to meet the needs identified by the European organizations (Community Fusion Programme) and international organizations (OECD—NEA, IAEA) and in response to requests from industry, research institutes and medical bodies in the Community. The work on reference materials will similarly lead to a comparison of its results with those of national bodies and industry. Data work is likely to increase in the field of fusion technology alongside the traditional nuclear fission activities.

The conditioning, storage and distribution of non-nuclear materials to customers is a direct support to the Community BCR (Community Bureau of Reference); it will continue in the coming years under a special arrangement with the BCR programme.

The general aim of the proposed research on reference methods for structural reliability assessment is to contribute to a better understanding of the behaviour of structures exposed to severe loading. Existing physical methods and techniques will be used for the non-destructive measurement of damage and for the evaluation of the dynamic properties of materials, with the aim of constructing models to predict in-service reliability and the residual life of components and assemblies in complex large structures.

Studies of the non-linear behaviour of structures and mechanical systems exposed to severe dynamic loading will be continued and expanded.

This will permit the formulation of improved design specifications and reliability assessment in such diverse fields as civil, mechanical, nuclear, chemical, coastal and offshore engineering. The ultimate aim of this research is to enhance the safety and design of structures and mechanical systems in a cost-effective manner.

With this end in view, it is proposed to supplement the testing capacity existing in the Community through the construction at the JRC Ispra of a reaction wall facility to allow static, cyclic and pseudo-dynamic testing of large-scale or full-scale models of structures.

This research activity will be coordinated by a user group made up of experts from the national institutions, which will assist the JRC to set priorities and to disseminate results.

Other work relating to the study of measurement methodologies for assessing the performance of solar energy systems using ESTI, the specialized facility at Ispra, will be completed in the early part of the 1988 to 1991 period as a specific programme activity. The expertise acquired from this programme will subsequently be made available to the Commission, customers in industry and national governments.

The work on the study and development of advanced materials will be carried out at Petten and Ispra.

The work planned at the Petten Establishment, largely an extension of current activities, includes the study of mechanical properties and corrosion of structural steels and alloys at high temperatures in simulated environmental conditions, the study of alloy subcomponents under complex creep conditions and the behaviour of high temperature ceramics and composites in corrosive atmospheres. The High Temperature Materials Data Bank will be extended to other materials systems, including ceramics, with a view to rapid expansion in industrial usage. The Materials Information Centre will ensure early dissemination of results and data to potential users and act as a permanent interface with industry.

The activities of the Ispra Establishment will cover property and performance assessment in improved conventional materials as well as advanced structural and functional materials (such as special steels, intermetallics, composites and ceramics).

There are plans to launch a project on the structural and chemical characterization of high-temperature superconducting ceramics and, in addition, an activity on the chemical and micro-structural surface modulation of metals and ceramics using ion beam and laser techniques.

1.2. Under the heading 'Enhancement of safety, prevention and mitigation of accidents', the JRC will concentrate on the following activities:

- nuclear fission safety, i.e. reactor safety, fissile materials control, radioactive waste management, research on actinides and safety of nuclear fuels,
- safety-related aspects of fusion technology,
- safety of conventional industrial activities, particularly the evaluation and prevention of industrial hazards, and transport.

In the field of nuclear fission safety, research into reactor safety will continue to play an important part, but with modified priorities taking account of the maturity of nuclear technology and the lessons learned from recent developments and events such as the Chernobyl accident. The research will concentrate on accident prevention and accident analysis, control and mitigation for the benefit of the public, the nuclear industry and the regulatory authorities. In comparison with the 1984 to 1987 programme, activities related to reactor safety will be reduced. All of these activities will be defined in collaboration with national laboratories, industry and the regulatory authorities.

The accidents at Three Mile Island (USA) and Chernobyl (USSR) have re-emphasised the need to reach a consensus on how to determine the amount and species of fission products (source term) which would be released to the environment in case of a hypothetical failure of the containment.

The Commission intends to make a substantial contribution to the solution of this problem by launching shared-cost action projects, as part of a specific JRC programme, in which in-pile demonstration tests will be prepared in the French Phebus reactor and organizations concerned in the Community will be invited to participate in the development and assessment of 'code packages'.

The research on the safety of radioactive waste management fits into a 12-year action plan of the Community ending in 1992. In this sector the JRC will continue studies on alternative waste management strategies and will conduct advanced studies related to the long-term risks inherent in geological disposal. These will be performed in close collaboration with national laboratories and industries and will gain new impetus from the PETRA installation for the evaluation and treatment of radioactive waste. The future use made of this facility will be determined by the interests of its prospective customers including those from industry.

The work on control of fissile materials (safeguards) fulfils the Community's obligation to implement safeguards under the Euratom Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and nuclear material supply agreements with third countries. It is not the JRC's role to perform the Euratom Treaty inspection, which is entrusted to another Directorate-General (Directorate-General for Energy), but the JRC

does provide substantial technical support to this Directorate-General and, through its advanced research, the necessary scientific background. These activities are performed in cooperation with the IAEA and with the US Department of Energy. The PERLA (Performance and Training Laboratory) facility in Ispra will be an important asset to this programme.

The basic actinide research conducted in the JRC Karlsruhe Establishment enjoys a world-wide scientific reputation and leads to close contacts with many laboratories, and not exclusively in academic circles. Hand in hand with this research is the work on the safety of the fuel cycle, including the work on actinide formation and transmutation studies and the work on the safety of nuclear fuels. The latter has already given rise to extensive contacts and collaboration with industry and national research laboratories throughout the Community, and there is a clear potential for a further intensification of this cooperation.

The research into safety-related aspects of thermonuclear fusion will continue to be conducted for the benefit of the European Fusion Community, and to this end much of the Ispra-based work will be focused on work planned for the NET (Next European Torus). Safety and environmental studies are included in these activities from the outset as requested by the European Parliament. During the coming years, the construction of the Tritium Handling Laboratory in Ispra will continue in accordance with the planning already established for this facility.

The research on safety of industrial activities was initiated in the current JRC multiannual programme, and addresses the risks associated with conventional industries such as the processing and energy-conversion industries. Various major accidents in the world have since increased public awareness of the need to exercise stricter control over operations representing a potential risk to health and the environment, and the Community has responded by issuing new directives. This need continues to be evident. The objectives of the JRC work are and will continue to be relevant to industry and to the implementation of the Community policy on major hazards, particularly the regulatory work of the Directorate-General for Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety.

- 1.3. Under the heading 'Supervillance and protection of the environment' the following areas will be studied:
- research related to environmental protection proper, as defined in the 4th Community action plan,
 - the application of remote sensing techniques,
 - activities related to radiological monitoring.

The activities related to the protection of the environment cover environmental chemicals, atmospheric pollution, water quality and chemical waste. The environmental chemicals project deals with the continuous updating of the ECDIN data bank on chemicals in the environment, and their evaluation, as well as research on the effects of trace metals and on indoor air pollution. The atmospheric pollution research is focused on the atmospheric chemistry of pollutants, on the evaluation of methodologies for the measurement of atmospheric pollutants and on in-field studies of pollutant mass balance and transport; moreover, studies will be pursued on the prediction of specific aspects of climatic changes due to the increases in CO₂ concentration. The water quality project covers bioindicators, ecotoxicological effects and pathways of trace metals in aquatic ecosystems. The potential benefits of setting up an ecotoxicology reference laboratory will be examined. The chemical waste project includes studies on the migration of inorganic and organic pollutants from waste deposits and their possible impact on the environment; it also includes the developments of a support system for the management of highly toxic wastes.

The programme on aerospace remote sensing techniques will be oriented towards applications of conventional remote sensing techniques in selected areas and towards the development of the use of new, more advanced techniques.

Applications of conventional remote sensing techniques will be geared to user demand. Apart from a specific action instigated by DG VI and the Statistical Office in 1987 on European agricultural production, the work on the land-based applications of remote sensing techniques will cover land use in peripheral regions of Europe and land resources management in regions of Africa. New applications could include ore prospecting at the request of the Member States.

As for marine applications, the emphasis will continue to be placed on methods for the surveillance of marine pollution and the monitoring of fishery resources as part of campaigns conducted in collaboration with national laboratories, with DG I and DG XI as primary users, and at the request of DG XIV. Studies of air/sea interaction could be included.

Work on the utilization of more advanced remote sensing techniques will be focused on microwave techniques for remote sensing and on laser-induced fluorescence. Experimental measurement campaigns will be organized in cooperation with the ESA in order to promote the use of data obtained by the first European Remote Sensing Satellite ERS 1.

The activities relating to radiological monitoring provide support for the specific activities provided for in the Euratom Treaty (Chapter 3) and are coordinated with Commission shared-cost actions. These activities include the setting up of a data bank with information on the environmental characteristics and the biological effects of radionuclides and mathematical models to calculate the distribution of radionuclides released from a nuclear accident. These activities will become scientific activities to support DG V in 1988. They will take account of similar activities developed by certain UN agencies, such as IAEA and WMO⁽¹⁾.

2. JRC scientific and technical support to the Commission

A large proportion of the JRC's expertise is relevant to the various sectoral policies of the Commission and can be used to provide, on a larger scale than in the past, a scientific and technical support activity to the services of the Commission in charge of these policies. Such activities are being streamlined according to the customer/contractor principle. Various types of activity which are already clearly defined are summarized below:

2.1 *Support for monitoring by remote sensing in developing countries (DG I — DG VIII)*

This JRC scientific and technical support will consist essentially of two actions:

- The monitoring of renewable land resources in the Sahel countries.

The aim is to develop and demonstrate methodologies using aerospace remote sensing data for:

- the monitoring of rain-fed crops (food resources),
- the monitoring of hydrological resources,
- the monitoring of environment degradation.

These three objectives are closely interrelated; for instance they can all be based on the study of the vegetation dynamics on a regional scale. Consequently a key aspect of the project during the next four years will be the systematic exploitation of NOAA-AVHRR archive data which will permit the construction of a historical data set (1981 to 1986) of vegetation indices, which will constitute the essential reference for vegetation dynamics analysis. The project involves close contacts with African bodies and frequent field work.

- The study of the upwelling sea currents of the coast of NW Africa. This preparatory study originated from a request by the Moroccan authorities through DG I for help in the investigation of the upwelling sea current dynamics along their coast, in view of the important consequences for their fishing industry.

The study is of interest to the European fisheries industry as well and as such may be extended in support of the needs and interests of DG XIV.

2.2 *Support for the health, hygiene and safety policy (DG V)*

Support for DG V will fall into two distinct categories, the first relating to safety at work and the second relating to radioactivity in the environment.

- Safety at work:

These activities will include a census of the facilities for respiratory protection, kidney dialysis and the distribution of toxic metals in the body, the publication of monographs on biological surveillance, the use of ECDIN and so on. (This is essentially scientific and technical support for the work of the Committee on Health, Hygiene and Safety).

⁽¹⁾ WMO: World Meteorological Organization.

— Radioactivity in the environment:

This work will cover the following topics in an initial phase:

- the setting up of a data bank on environmental levels of radioactivity,
- the development of data collection procedures for airborne radioactivity,
- establishment of a procedure for data collection (in real time) for atmospheric radioactivity; this activity may evolve towards the establishment of a Community warning system for radioactivity, if such a need makes itself felt.

It should also be noted that initiatives in this sector are in the offing in collaboration with certain specialized UN agencies, such as the IAEA and the WMO; contacts have been made and will be continued with a view to possible collaboration.

2.3 *Scientific and technical support to the CAP (remote sensing for agriculture) DG VI-Statistical Office*

Statistical information on agriculture can be improved by making use of new techniques for aerial remote sensing; more specifically it would speed up certain aspects of the compiling of Community statistics on agriculture, increase efficiency and cut costs. These include harvest inventories, estimation of production (using vegetation indices), indicators for meteorological conditions and data for crop forecasting models.

In order to achieve rapid improvements, the Community is setting up a research and development project aimed at the introduction of remote sensing in the Community statistical system for agriculture (Statistical Office) and thereby support the common agricultural policy.

2.4 *Scientific and technical support to the environment protection policy (DG XI)*

The JRC activities in the environmental field are important for the implementation of the Community policy on the environment and major technological hazards as defined in the 4th Environment Action Programme 1987 to 1991. Activities in support of DG XI include:

- comparison and evaluation of methods for the measurement of atmospheric pollutants by extending the present scope of the JRC Central Laboratory,
- comparison of analytical methods for chemical wastes, development of systems to mitigate chemical accidents,
- support for the implementation of EEC Directives on freshwater quality: ecotoxicological effects, biological quality of water, drinking water parameters,
- development and implementation, within the framework of the EEC Directive on 'Major accident hazards of certain industrial activities', of the Major Accident Reporting Systems (MARS) — a data bank on major accidents; contribution to the harmonization of risk analysis methodologies and to the definition of emergency planning procedures.

2.5 *Scientific and technical support for the Community Bureau of Reference (DG XII)*

The conditioning, storage and distribution to clients of non-nuclear reference materials is an activity in direct support of the Community Bureau of Reference (BCR); these activities will continue in the years to come under a special agreement concluded with the BCR programme⁽¹⁾.

2.6 *Scientific and technical support to the Nuclear Safeguards Directorate (DG XVII)*

The JRC support to the Euratom Safeguards Directorate addresses technical problems defined by the Inspectorate for a number of tasks:

- the development, field testing, calibration and maintenance of instruments supplied to the Inspectorate,
- the organization of in-depth training courses (about 15 per year) for Euratom safeguards inspectors,

⁽¹⁾ See COM(87) 444. Draft Council Regulation on the research and development programme in the field of applied metrology and chemical analysis in the European Economic Community (1988 to 1991). (Community Bureau of Reference BCR).

- the management of data, including their evaluation, validation and transmission to the central services,

and for two services:

- the chemical analysis of samples taken by inspectors in the various parts of the fuel cycle,
- support in health physics, where the JRC provides assistance and training in the field of radiation protection to the inspectors working in nuclear facilities.

2.7 *Support for new energies (DG XVII)*

JRC provides a scientific and technical back-up for the initiatives of DG XVII in the field of new and renewable energies. The following subjects are, in particular, included in this activity:

- support to the Energy Bus Programme,
- laying down standards of performance for solar equipment used in demonstration projects; evaluation of all the monitoring results of the projects,
- setting-up of an Information and Analysis Centre concerning the results of the demonstration projects.

More generally, the JRC takes part in the process of scientific reflection on the use of new and renewable energies; a scientific and technical support action in the fields of alternative energy sources and energy saving is in preparation.

2.8 *Other JRC support activities*

Other activities of the JRC are being streamlined according to the customer/contractor principle to support sectoral policies of the Commission. A number of activities have already been identified:

- IAEA nuclear safeguards — technical cooperation (DG I),
- CAP (Wine monitoring laboratory) DG VI,
- CAP (Integrated action for crop protection) DG VI,
- Commission transport policy — DG VII,
- Development of European reference methods for industry — DG III,
- Regional policy (DG XVI) using aerospace remote sensing,
- Directorate-General for Customs Union and Indirect Taxation — DG XXI,
- General support (Secretariat General — DG V/DG XI) — cooperation and mutual assistance in the event of disasters.

Discussions will therefore continue in future with a view to identifying the JRC activities which lead to regular scientific and technical support for the sectoral policies of the Commission. One area which is likely to be expanded is JRC technical support for the prevention and detection of fraud.

Lastly, there will always be a number of JRC scientific and technical support activities, which will be of a temporary nature.

These activities will all be included in the annual schedule of JRC activities.

A special mention should be made of the cooperation with DG XIII and with the Task Force for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises aimed at exploiting the results of JRC research. A major effort will be made from now on to ensure that the technology developed in the JRC is transferred to the outside, especially to small businesses; this will entail making use of the network set up by the SME Task Force.

ANNEX II

EVALUATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

1. In future, JRC activities will fall into a number of distinct categories, one of which is the execution of multiannual specific research programmes under Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty and Article 130 Q (2) of the EEC Treaty in support of the implementation of Community policies as laid down by the scientific and technical objectives of the framework programme for scientific research and technological development.
2. For these multiannual specific programmes proposed for the period 1988 to 1991, these will be formal mid-term evaluations in accordance with the principles laid down by the Commission in its plan of action of November 1986 (1).
3. The Commission, after consulting the Board of Governors, will organize the evaluation of all JRC research activities including the specific programmes.
4. An indicative amount of 500 000 ECU has been set aside in the 1988 to 1991 appropriations to cover the costs of the evaluations.
5. The evaluations will have the following terms of reference:
 - (a) assessment of the scientific and technical achievements of the programme taking into account its original objectives; quality and practical relevance of the results, and possible spin-offs;
 - (b) contribution of the programme to the development of other Community policies and to the social and economic development of the Community in general;
 - (c) evaluation of the effectiveness of management and of resource utilization;
 - (d) recommendations for future orientation of the programme, management improvements, exploitation of results, etc.

The results of the evaluations will be published by the Commission.

(1) OJ No C 14, 20. 1. 1987, p. 5.

Proposal for a Council Directive (EEC) on the harmonization of definitions of gross national product at market prices (GNPmp) and improvements to the basic statistics needed to estimate it

COM(88) 176 final

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 12 April 1988)

(88/C 137/05)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to the Council Decision of ... 1988 on the system of the Communities' own resources, and in particular Article 8 paragraph 2 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas the creation of an additional own resource based on gross national product at market prices (GNPmp) of the Member States makes it necessary to reinforce the comparability and reliability of this aggregate;

Whereas the completion of the internal market will require modifications in the method of the collection of statistical data;

Whereas these data are an analytical tool essential for the coordination of the economic policies of the Member States;

Whereas GNPmp data must be comparable and representative of the Member States' economies;

Whereas GNPmp can be methodologically comparable only if the standards of the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA) are complied with;

Whereas the improvement of GNPmp coverage depends on the improvements to basic statistics and assessment procedures;

Whereas a system should be set up to verify and check the comparability and representativity of GNP;

Whereas financial resources will have to be committed to improving basic information underlying GNP,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

TITLE I

Definition of gross national product at market prices

Article 1

According to the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), gross national product at market prices (GNPmp) is calculated by adding to gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp, ESA code: N1) the compensation of employees (R10) and the property and entrepreneurial income (R40) received from the rest of the world less the corresponding flows paid to the rest of the world.

Article 2

GDPmp (N1) represents the final result of productive activity by resident production units. It may be looked at from three points of view:

1. *The expenditure side:*

GDPmp (N1) is calculated as the sum of final consumption (P30) on the economic territory by households and private non-profit institutions and general government, gross fixed capital formation (P41), change in stocks (P42), and the difference between exports (P50) and imports (P60).

2. *The income side:*

GDPmp (N1) is calculated as the sum of compensation of employees (R10), gross operating surplus of the economy (N2), and taxes linked to production and imports (R20) less subsidies (R30).

3. *The output side:*

GDPmp (N1) is calculated as the difference between output of goods and services (P10) and intermediate consumption (P20) plus VAT on products (R21) and net taxes linked to imports (other than VAT) (R29-R39).

The definitions and codes of the above operations are taken from the ESA, which serves as a reference basis for this Directive.

TITLE II

Provisions on the compilation of GNPmp

Article 3

Member States shall compile data on GNPmp and its components according to the ESA definitions referred to in Articles 1 and 2.

Article 4

Member States, in cooperation with the SOEC, shall provide, at the latest within 12 months of the entry into force of this Directive, an inventory of the methods and statistical bases used to calculate GNPmp and its components.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission of any significant changes to the inventory referred to in Article 4 when they communicate the data provided for in Article 6 below.

TITLE III

Provisions on the communication by Member States of data on GNPmp

Article 6

Before 1 October of each year, Member States shall communicate to the Commission the previous year's figures for GNPmp and its components as listed in Articles 1 and 2 and also revised figures for earlier years.

TITLE IV

Provisions concerning checks on the calculation of GNPmp

Article 7

1. An Advisory Committee on GNP shall be set up, hereinafter referred to as 'the committee'.

2. The committee shall be composed of representatives of the Statistical Offices of the Member States and of the Commission (SOEC).

A representative of the Commission shall chair the committee.

The Commission shall provide secretarial services for the committee's work.

3. The committee shall draw up its rules of procedure.

Article 8

The committee shall examine questions raised by its chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State, relating to the implementation of this Directive, in particular with regard to:

- (a) compliance each year with the definitions of GNPmp laid down in Articles 1 and 2;
- (b) the examination each year of the information collected under the terms of Articles 4 and 5 concerning the statistical sources and the procedures for calculating GNPmp and its components.

It shall assess any adjustments made by Member States to the sources and procedures in order to increase the coverage of economic activities in GNPmp.

It shall, if necessary, submit to the Commission suggestions for improvements.

TITLE V

Financial provisions and human resources

Article 9

Funds are to be made available in order to:

- enable the Commission to contribute towards the cost of the work which Member States will have to undertake on improving the statistical bases of GNPmp,
- fund the auditing and checking provided for in Article 8.

TITLE VI

Final provisions

Article 10

The Member States shall bring into force the measures necessary to comply with this Directive within 12 months of its notification at the latest.

Article 11

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

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