



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION

INDIRECT TAXATION AND TAX ADMINISTRATION

Administrative cooperation and fight against fiscal fraud

TAXUD/2008

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**WORKING PAPER
FOR INTERNAL USE**

EXCISE CONTACT GROUP

MINUTES OF THE ECG MEETING ON 11/09/2008

1 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The **Chairman** (Mr. Vangheluwe) welcomed the European Trade Federations delegates and explained the interpretation facilities. At previous ECG (Excise Contact Group) meeting on 05/10/07, more regular meetings were promised. The current meeting was originally planned in June. The Commission decided to postpone it until the discussions on EMCS planning had taken place at high level. The meeting of Directors General of the MSs responsible for Excise administrations has led to some results which the Commission will communicate to the European Trade Federations during current ECG meeting.

The **Chairman** went through the agenda in detail. Due to the technical aspect of the changes made, item 5 - New version of the system specifications will not be presented. Main changes made to the functional specifications concern administrative cooperation between MSs. They improve the SEED description in the specifications. The delegates were requested to keep their members informed of presentations made during the ECG meeting. Publication of the agenda and presentations will be available on CIRCA. The next ECG meeting will depend on the evolution of the discussions on both EMCS planning and EMCS legal basis in Council. The next ECG meeting is foreseen late during the 1st quarter of 2009 and will be announced in a new folder of the interest group on CIRCA.

Following a comment by **Mr. Mielken** - Association of EC Ship Suppliers - regarding the meeting frequency and the need for a close exchange of views, the **Chairman** confirmed again his intention to organise more regular meetings. A meeting including detailed information on EMCS final planning and the results of discussions in Council will be held in March or April 2009.

Following a question by **Mr. Mielken** regarding the opportunity to comment on EMCS functional and technical specifications, the **Chairman** explained that the latest version of all specifications is available on DG TAXUD's Web site. Item 5 is not presented because the changes made in the latest version are not so relevant to the delegates and are too detailed to be explained at the ECG meeting.

Following a question by Mr. Eisenhardt representing the Independent European Oil Trade Union on the new Directive to be used as the legal basis for EMCS, the **Chairman** stated that items 2 and 6 will clarify the situation.

Since no additional comments were raised, the agenda was adopted.

2 EMCS – REVISED PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT

The **Chairman** introduced the subject by saying that a meeting with the Directors General responsible for Excise to discuss the planning for EMCS was held on 02/07/2008. This meeting was necessary and urgent for two reasons. First of all, colleagues from the IT unit at DG Taxation and Customs have undertaken a mission to all MSs to enquire on the state of play regarding the EMCS national application. These missions revealed that in a couple of MSs the specifications created problems, in particular with the possibility to get ready to start EMCS on 01/04/2009. The second reason for holding this meeting was that the discussions on the proposal for a Directive to replace Directive 92/12 had started in Council. This new Directive must provide the legal basis for EMCS. During the discussions, it appeared that MSs needed some time (i.e. up to 12 months) to transpose this new Directive into their national legislation. This means that, if the Directive is adopted end of 2008 or early in 2009, the legal basis for EMCS in national legislations can only be available early in 2010 in most MSs. These are the two reasons for re-discussing EMCS planning at high level. The Commission, realising that the deadline of 01/04/2009 could not be met, proposed two options for the meeting. The first one was to propose the Directors General simply to put off the milestone from 01/04/2009 to 01/04/2010 and postpone implementation by one year. The strategy for introducing EMCS would remain unchanged (i.e. no change in the phasing of scope and specifications). In this case, operators have to fully apply EMCS by the end of 2010. The problem with this option is a postponement causing inconvenience to MSs who are

ahead of others and have already made substantial progress in developing their national application.

Commission's Option 2 tried to take this problem into account and would make it possible for early MSs to start with EMCS amongst them earlier. In this case, the date suggested by the Commission was 01/09/2009. Then just as in Option 1, all MSs should be able to start EMCS for discharging as of 01/04/2010. By the end of 2010 again, all MSs should fully apply EMCS. The conclusion of the meeting was that most MSs were in favour of option 1, which is by far the simplest option. In option 1 implementation of EMCS is postponed by a year. It does not cause the problem of option two that operators would have to face two different systems depending on the MS involved in the movement. That was the main reason for MSs to adopt Option 1. Other reasons included the risk of fraud and the possibility for operators to exploit a possibly confusing system. A couple of MSs were in favour of Option 2 but they could align themselves to other MSs. Therefore, postponing the start of EMCS until 01/04/2010 was the agreed option. However, one MS expressed a strong reservation stating that its operators will not be able to meet the 01/04/2010 target date. As a consequence, an agreement from all MSs on the starting date still needs to be reached. The Directors General also decided that the time gained by postponing the application of EMCS should be used for extensive system testing. However, it should not be overlooked that it all requires a timely adoption of the legal basis (i.e. Directive) for EMCS allowing sufficient time for all MSs to transpose the Directive into their national legislations.

Mr. Dejongh presented the revised planning for EMCS.

Revision of the Planning for EMCS

3 LEGAL ACTIVITIES LINKED TO EMCS

Mr. Hendriks presented the state of play of the review of Directive 92/12/EEC and of the preparation of the implementing regulation for EMCS.

Review Directive 92/12 -state of play-

The **Chairman** concluded that these two presentations gave an idea of the current situation leading to delay the introduction of EMCS until 01/04/2010. The second message contained in the presentation is that doing nothing for one year is not an option. On the contrary, a lot remains to be done by the MSs to develop their applications, to inform the traders and also by the traders to develop their applications. That delay leaves also more time for the operators to prepare for EMCS, which may have been partly overlooked in the initial planning. In the meantime, the Commission will try to intensify testing. A lot of work also remains to be done on the legal aspects of the system, such as adopting the Directive as soon as possible, implementing Regulations to be put in place on time to start with EMCS on 01/04/2010.

Following a comment by Mr. Corbet-Milward – WSTA (Wine and Spirit Trade Association - UK) - on the importance of end-to-end testing, the **Chairman** agreed on its usefulness. He suggested that the European Trade Federations take lead in convincing their affiliates to participate in such a testing.

Mr. Dejongh welcomed Mr. Corbet-Milward's support for the idea. He compared EMCS roll out to NCTS that was actually more a question between administrations as far as companies are concerned. With EMCS there is a procedure regarding automation all the way up from trader to administration and vice versa. However, the original planning did not foresee to involve traders in a full end-to-end testing. This extra year allows some time to find out how to set this up precisely from an organisation point of view. Technically, traders will have to conduct tests with their

administration and administrations will have to conduct tests among themselves. Normally, it should not require additional investments in terms of development tools or whatever. Obviously, it has to be made in kind of a sand box environment where information is actually exchanged. At that stage it is not going to replace paper procedures. Traders will have either to use their own development or to purchase different solutions from the market and/or use the administration Web site. Actually, different solutions will finally be involved having to talk to each another. To make that those solutions finally talk to each another, we really do need to add a layer of end-to-end testing in the whole project. Today, we do not yet have a clear view of the timing. The Commission has just started discussing with the national administrations. Meetings shall shortly take place in October and in November within the ECWP forum. The Commission shall try to see exactly how many MSs would be interested to participate in such a kind of testing campaign and at what stage. It might be that all MSs want to start at the same time. The Commission will keep you informed on progress made regarding the scope and the planning of this type of activity.

Mr. Barlow - ECSA (European Community Shipper Association) - emphasised that their members are all prepared to take part in testing. He has provisionally come to an agreement with two MS representatives today that they would begin testing in the early part of next year. It is particularly important for a trade dealing with more than one MS on the same day to be aware of what is going on at both ends of the equation. He would hope for some synergy between MSs in terms of having the same system.

The delegate of the Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers volunteered to participate in the testing for an international company. Following a question by this delegate, the **Chairman** stated that for expanded tobacco, the basic product for the cigarette industry, there is a need for a harmonised interpretation on whether or not this product should be subject to the movement provisions. In other words, should expanded tobacco be considered as an excise product or not? Thanks to the postponed implementation date, some more time is available to tackle this issue, which should be discussed before EMCS implementation, since it will raise problems of starting an electronic system. He suggested that problems of that nature be sent to the Commission in order to discuss these issues and hopefully resolve them at the Excise Committee meeting.

Following a comment by **Mr. Iglesias** - Comité Vins - expressing the disappointment of the wine sector about the roll out postponement, the **Chairman** took note and stated that it shows the importance of an agreement on the new date. He indicated that the Commission will stick to that date as much as possible and that any further delays, if any, would be minimal. It is important for MSs and traders to have a clear planning and that is what the Commission is going to try to have as soon as possible.

4 EMCS – SEEDv1 – CHANGES IN PRACTICES FOR REGISTERING AUTHORISED WAREHOUSEKEEPERS AND TAX WAREHOUSES IN GERMANY

The German delegate, representing the IT unit of the German Ministry of Finance, in charge of SEED and the national databank, presented the changes in practices for registering authorised warehouse keepers and tax warehouses in Germany.

The new tax structure is based on document CED 511 rev 6. The main changes occurred in the structure and in the way the tax number is allotted. The structure consists in a country code followed by a random 11-digit number. No information is contained in this number, which means that those digits provide no hints about what goods are concerned for the Excise number. Then, a procedure can be identified for each location and for each Excise. For example, a company has ten tax warehouses, which means ten tax numbers (i.e. one for each warehouse). In addition, a distinction is made between various types of goods (i.e. spirits, tobacco and so on) stored in those warehouses. For each tax warehouse there is a number per type of goods. If you have two types of tobacco for each warehouse, it amounts to a total of twenty. Under article 22 of Regulation 2004, each MS has to organise data in tax warehouse. With this system, you know the registered recipient, the person sending the goods, the tax warehouse and a registration number per people and per location. Such was not the case in Germany where each company had a tax number. Moreover, they did not necessarily know who the recipient was. That was not a useful system,

since they were unable to trace anything clearly and easily. With the new number and the changes made, they have fulfilled the legal requirements. Nevertheless, in practice they have more complaints and more tax numbers leading to problems and confusion. In addition, MSs are wondering where all these numbers come from. In Germany, they discussed at length about the new structure and there is no alternative to having a number identifying both warehouse and goods. At present, DE is also looking at whether or not they can perhaps streamline numbers by grouping them. In such a case, different types of alcohol, sparkling wine and so on are identified, but goods such as alcohol would rather be grouped together, thus reducing the quantity of numbers. DE is also investigating whether it is technically possible to link these various numbers together and reduce the quantity of groups of numbers. The problem is the huge quantity of numbers they have to deal with in the administration and they want to try and simplify their tasks. At the moment, DE is looking at what to do from both organisational and technological points of view. They are trying to find alternatives and see if they can make things simpler.

Following a comment about the inconvenience of this measure for companies, the **Chairman** clarified the changes in Germany. Two changes have been made. First, the registration of all physical places where goods are stored and produced. Every place where goods are stored must as of now have a separate tax warehouse number. This is already the case in all other MSs. Germany was the exception in that respect and now it has aligned its practice to the one common to all other MSs. As all physical places have to be registered as tax warehouses involved in the movements, this move was necessary for EMCS. That is the first change undertaken in Germany and there is no discussion on the need to do that or on its legality. Then, the second change undertaken concerns more particularly the sector of alcoholic beverages where Germany took a decision to allocate a separate tax warehouse number for each type of products. For instance, if wine, intermediate products and spirits are stored in one tax warehouse, that tax warehouse as of the 1st September, needs three tax warehouse numbers to be able to receive or to send each of the product types. This change has been contested by European Trade Federations and traders in several MSs. It is also causing problems for the trades in other MSs and it is now being reconsidered by the German administration.

DE confirmed that they are looking at something simple and checking whether they need to change the structure of their database. For the time being, DE cannot give any exact timing. However, they are committed to address the issue very seriously.

Mr. Delhaye - FBVS/FIVS, EFWSID - commented that, though the idea is to make things simpler, it does not correspond to reality at all. He believes that what is happening in Germany is good news in a way, since all MSs can learn from that. Better harmonisation is necessary. Everybody works with quite specific nomenclature. That is something relevant to all MSs and even to outside Europe. This may be an international and an appropriate way.

The **Chairman** clarified that the second change he was referring to, i.e. the split up of alcoholic beverages into separate categories, does not follow from EMCS or from the European legislation.

Mr. Corbet-Milward - Comité vins and the UK Wine and Spirit Trade Association - emphasised the point made by Mr. Delhaye on the number issue. He indicated that the International Bar Coding Organisation has solutions for different customs contexts. His federation had exactly the same problems with regard to location numbers and split consignments and so on. The **Chairman** welcomed this useful suggestion.

Mr. Allam - ECPS - endorsed what the previous speaker said. He believes that there is room for optimism because DE is going to fine tune its approach and to apply it to EMCS.

Mr. Minelli - ECPS - endorsed Mr. Delhaye's comment. His federation is facing several problems with their companies due to the fact that the German legislation adopted separate codes even for the same alcoholic beverages family. Traders have to prepare different documents for each kind of alcoholic beverages they are sending to Germany. This is additional burden for their affiliates.

Following a question by **Mr. Iglesias** - CEEV, DE confirmed that they are working with this new system and they intend to investigate and deliver a permanent simplification as quickly as possible.

The **Chairman** concluded by thanking DE for being prepared to present this issue to the ECG. DE also took notes of the further reactions from trade federations on the problems caused to their members following the change in Germany. DE is, to some extent, ready to look at the measure again in the next couple of weeks. The Commission will follow up, work with DE and report to the federations involved in the sector of alcoholic beverages on further progress on this matter.

5 EMCS – SEEDv1

Mr. O' Driscoll presented the state of play of the update from SEEDv0 to SEEDv1 in order to adjust the database in view of its use under EMCS. He stated that from the traders' point of view what will be seen from SEEDv1 in the future should not differ that much from SEEDv0 which the delegations are already familiar with both in terms of their interactions with MS authorities and also through the interface that the Commission provides through Europa.

EMCS System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED) v1

Following a question by **Mr. Mielken**, the **Chairman** confirmed that the presentation will be on CIRCA tomorrow.

Following a question by **Mr. Barlow** – ECSA, the **Chairman** confirmed that simplified arrangements existing on some fixed ferry routes will remain as it is under EMCS. However, trade federations should check this matter with the MSs concerned.

Following questions by **Mr. Delhaye** – FBVS/FIVS, EFWSID - regarding the classification of products and the use of nomenclature codes, the **Chairman** clarified that what is new in the future EMCS is that excise categories are required on top of the combined nomenclature codes. The Excise categories may be spirits or intermediate products (wine, sparkling wine and so on) corresponding to the definition in the products Directive. From an excise point of view, it is a better way to describe the products rather than using the CN codes. The CN codes sometimes give a good indication as to whether a product is an intermediate product. However, one CN code can include products that fall under different excise categories. That is why the concept of the excise categories has been introduced into the specifications for EMCS and will have to be used under EMCS on the accompanying document. It only concerns a few categories and in fact they correspond to the categories defined in the products Directives. They allow making a clear distinction between products on the basis of their tax treatment and not on the basis of their customs treatment. That is why we have introduced this concept. The Commission does not believe that it leads to complication. It will match what already exists today in SEED, where a distinction is already made between these categories, and it is logical to use them in the e-AD as well. Actually, the CN codes on the documents accompanying goods are part of the description of the goods. They simply enable authorities to identify the goods during the road control, and nothing more. The Commission knows that some MSs also use the CN codes in the authorisation process but for what matters the excise purpose it is the excise classification on the basis of the product Directives which applies to each product.

6 EMCS COMMUNICATION POLICY

Mr. Hendriks presented the state of play of publications.

EMCS Information Policy

Mr. Mielken - Association of EC Ship Suppliers - commented on harmonisation that looking at a harmonised system is absolutely vital for ship supply in particular. While this may have been acceptable in 1992, when the European Single Market just started, administrative burden still needs to be reduced in order to complete the Single Market. We take the reduction of administrative burden as well as administrative simplifications very seriously. We also have reports on these issues coming in, since the current system which clearly dates back to 1992 when we failed to do what should have been done. Companies are losing time and money dealing with issues that should not arise and we have a chance to correct the situation by reviewing the Directive now. We should not miss the opportunity. As far as ship supply is concerned, I am sorry stressing this so much, but without ship supply no vessel would leave any harbour. For maritime trade in Europe in general, this is something that must be done to complete the Single Market in order to ensure our companies' competitiveness.

The **Chairman** stated that the reference made is mainly to the procedures to be used for ship supplies. Practices may differ in most MSs or there may be some misunderstandings. As far as the Commission is concerned, supplies to ships operation in international traffic should be treated as an export.

Mr. Barlow - ECSA - emphasised what the previous speaker said because his affiliates are ships on which those goods are supplied. He would also ask, for a specific set of rules to cover the goods shipped on board his affiliates' vessels. He explained that ship supply is now becoming an issue for cruise ships. Cruise ships are now a major part of the European maritime sector and there are certainly some MSs where the ability to ship those goods is not at hand due to the need for following the new electronic shipment route. Due to the closure of a number of local customs stations in the UK they do not always have the facility to just being able to ship by master certificate and routine shipment on board. Therefore, the difficulty they are now facing is how to get the paper work done. The UK administration recently issued a statement that they would be following through where goods do not appear to have been improperly shipped and most of the time it is not the actual operator's fault. So, this is an area where it is absolutely necessary to make sure that the new rules actually work.

The **Chairman** indicated that for the time being he cannot reply in detail to this question. However, he stated that the situation that occurred must be investigated and it should be found out how the new procedure fits reality.

7 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

No 'Any other Business' was proposed.

8 CONCLUSION

The **Chairman** closed the meeting by thanking the delegates for their attention and the critical questions raised. Due note of delegates' request to have more regular meetings was taken. The Commission will meet the request and organise a meeting around March 2009. He indicated that the Commission is always available for bilateral meetings where more technical subjects concerning one sector of activity only can more easily be discussed. He also thanked the interpreters for their excellent job.



European Commission
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Revision of the Planning for EMCS

ECWP#38 Agenda item 2
11th of September 2008



Decision on the Delay of the Roll out Plan for EMCS Phase 2 (1)

During Q1 2008 several risks on readiness for Phase2 roll out were identified by MSAs and Commission and reflected in documents published on CIRCA:

- CED 638 Final Consolidated Report and evaluation of the EMCS missions 15/01-21/04/2008 (discussed during ECWP and Excise Committee in May)
- CED 647 Implementation Strategies for EMCS to support the discussion of the Directors General for Excise on 02/07/2008



Decision on the Delay of the Roll out Plan for EMCS Phase 2 (2)

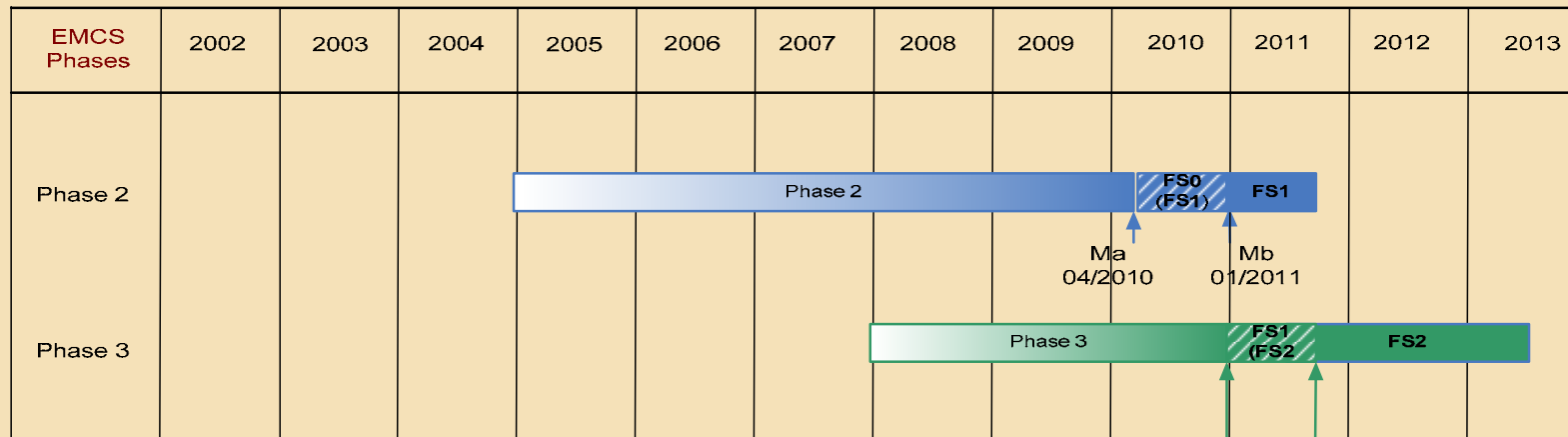
During the meeting of the Directors General for Excise on 02/07 the decision was taken to delay the roll-out of EMCS Phase 2 by one year:

from 01/04/2009 to 01/04/2010

- One MS expressed a reservation about the possibility to start with EMCS Phase 2 on 01/04/2010 and could only accept 01/01/2011



Impact of the EMCS Phase 2 Decision on the Initial Phase 3 Roll out Plan

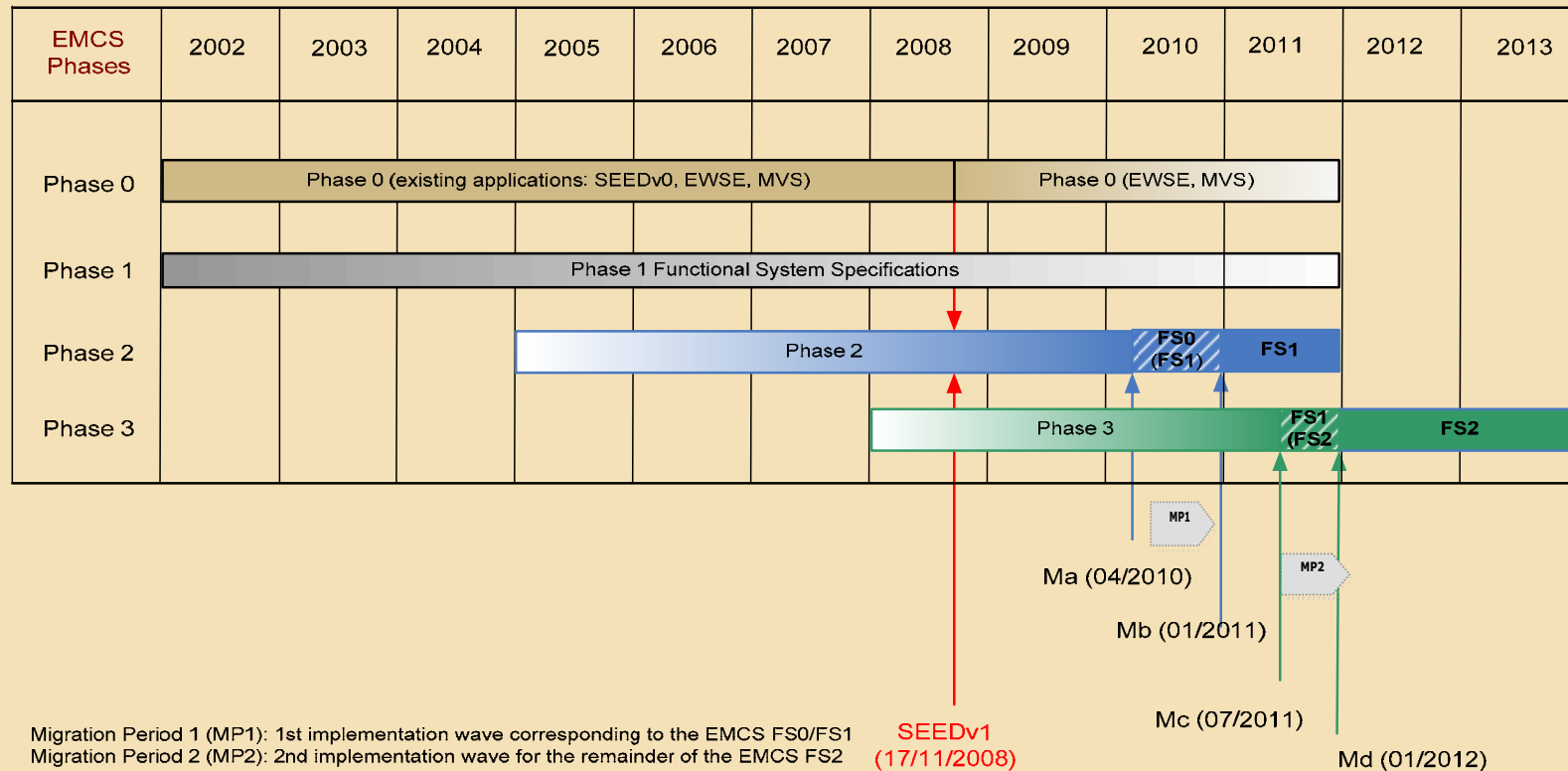


Phase 2 – DG decision on delay
Phase 3 – Initial planning

- The planning for Phase 3 needs to be updated as two milestones (Mb and Mc) cannot overlap, according to the PSS roll-out strategy



Proposal of the Commission for the Whole EMCS Roll out Plan Update



- MP2 **6 months** instead of initial 9 month period
- The full roll out for EMCS could be shifted by **4 months** from the initial date 09/2011 to 01/2012



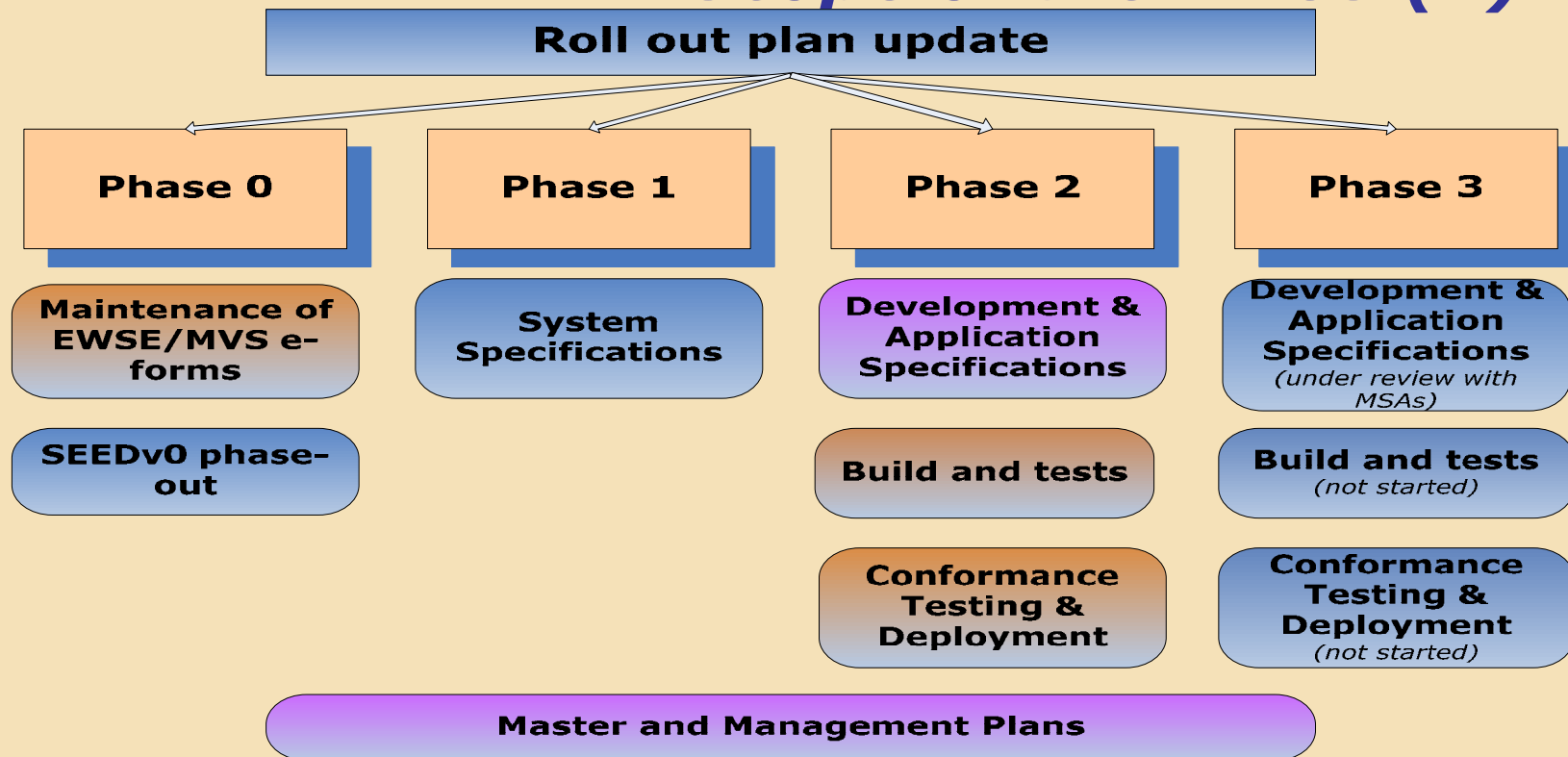
Roll out Plan Update Impact on the Scope of the EMCS

A first analysis on the necessary updates has been performed by Central Project Team regarding:

- System specifications
- Development and Application specifications
- Build, Testing and Deployment activities
- Master and Management Plans



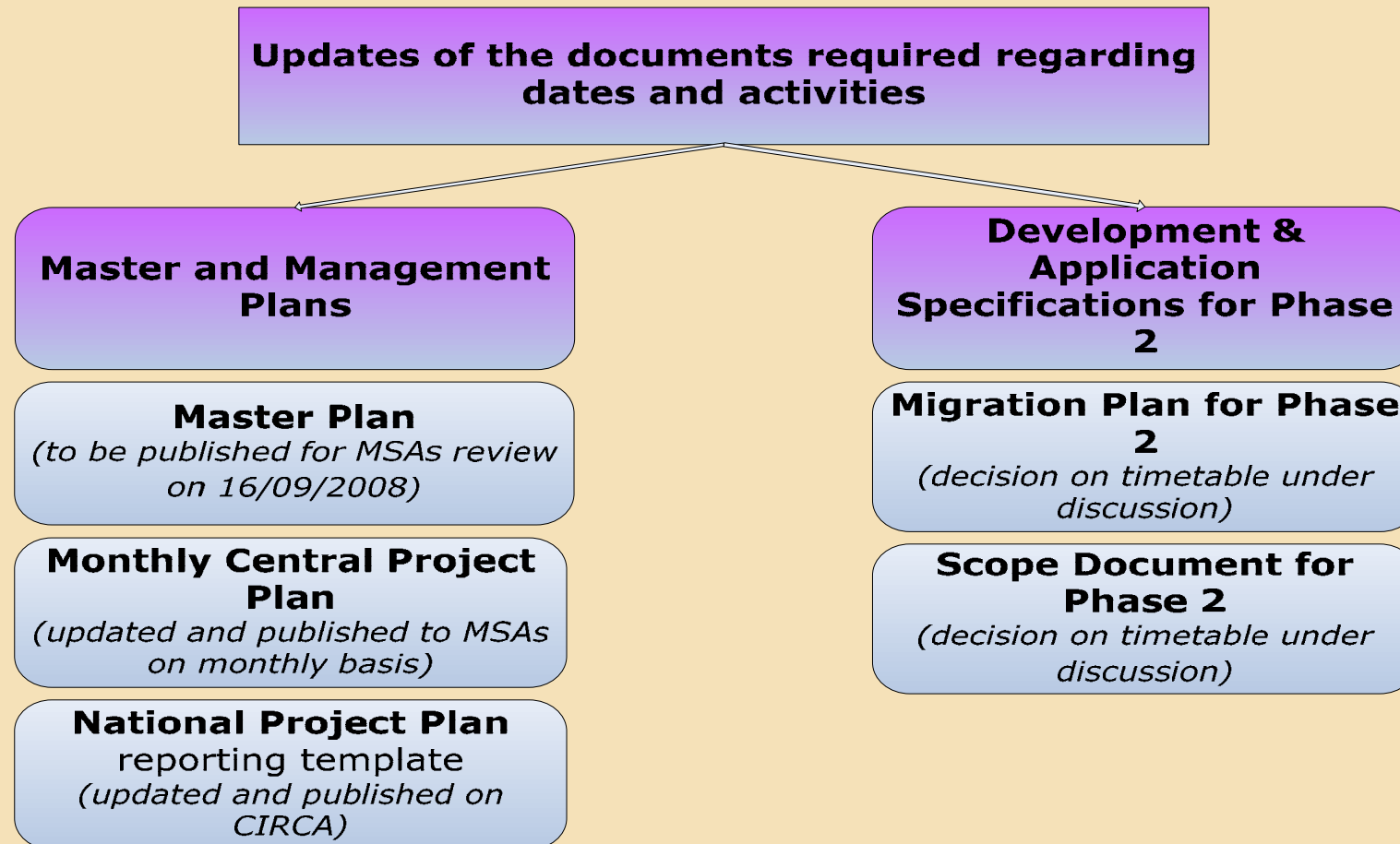
Roll out Plan Update Impact on the Scope of the EMCS (1)



- Updates of the documents required regarding dates and activities
- No updates required
- Re-planning of the activities



Roll out Plan Update Impact on the Scope of the EMCS (2)





European Commission
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Update of the EMCS Master Plan



EMCS Master Plan

- Provides a long term vision of the project
- Identifies activities to be performed
- Describes expected results
- Defines target completion dates
- Acts as major synchronization point between all involved parties



EMCS Master Plan – Main Changes Planned

- Slight update of the activities
 - (lessons learned since the last version of the document from 01/2007)
- Define the dates of the milestones (Ma, Mb, Mc, Md) and migration periods (MP1 and MP2)
- Update the target dates for:
 - Legal and procedural framework
 - System, Development & Application specifications
 - Build and Application testing activities
 - Conformance testing and deployment activities
 - Production dates for Central and National applications



EMCS Master Plan – Review Cycle

- Published for review on CIRCA: 16/09/2008
- MSAs comments: 07/10/2008
- Commission's positions on CIRCA: 28/10/2008
- Review Workshop: 10/11/2008
- Presentation to Excise Committee: 20-21/11/2008
- Review WD on CIRCA: 08/12/2008
- Review WD approval: 29/12/2008
- Final version on CIRCA: 31/01/2009
- Final approval: 21/02/2009



EMCS Planning

Any questions ?



Excise Contact Group

11 September 2008

Agenda-item 6
Review Directive 92/12
-state of play-



Calendar

- Commission proposal for a new Directive replacing Directive 92/12 was launched by the Commission on 14 February 2008
- First discussions were held under Slovenian presidency which issued a progress report to the June ECOFIN identifying the main issues
- Reaching a political compromise is one of the priorities for the French presidency
- Remaining issues: mainly technical, but some political (tax free shops at land borders, status of Gibraltar).
- Articles 7-10 issues: find compromise on the basis of the current text of Directive 92/12



Council procedure

- Proposal based on Article 93 of the EC Treaty, requires consultation of European Parliament and the Social and Economic Committee
- European Parliament: discussions in three different Committees: ECON, ITRE and IMCO, will vote in October.
- Social and Economic Committee: draft report is ready; vote in September/ October
- Adoption of new legislation is prerequisite for the launch of EMCS, FS1



Implementing Regulations

- Commission has launched a draft Implementing Regulation, laying down the details for the movement of excise goods under suspension of duty as delegated by the new Directive
- Also provides further details for the Fallback procedure
- Adoption only after the entry into force of the new Directive
- Further implementing provisions required for the link with customs procedures (use of the export procedure for excise goods leaving the EU territory) and administrative cooperation



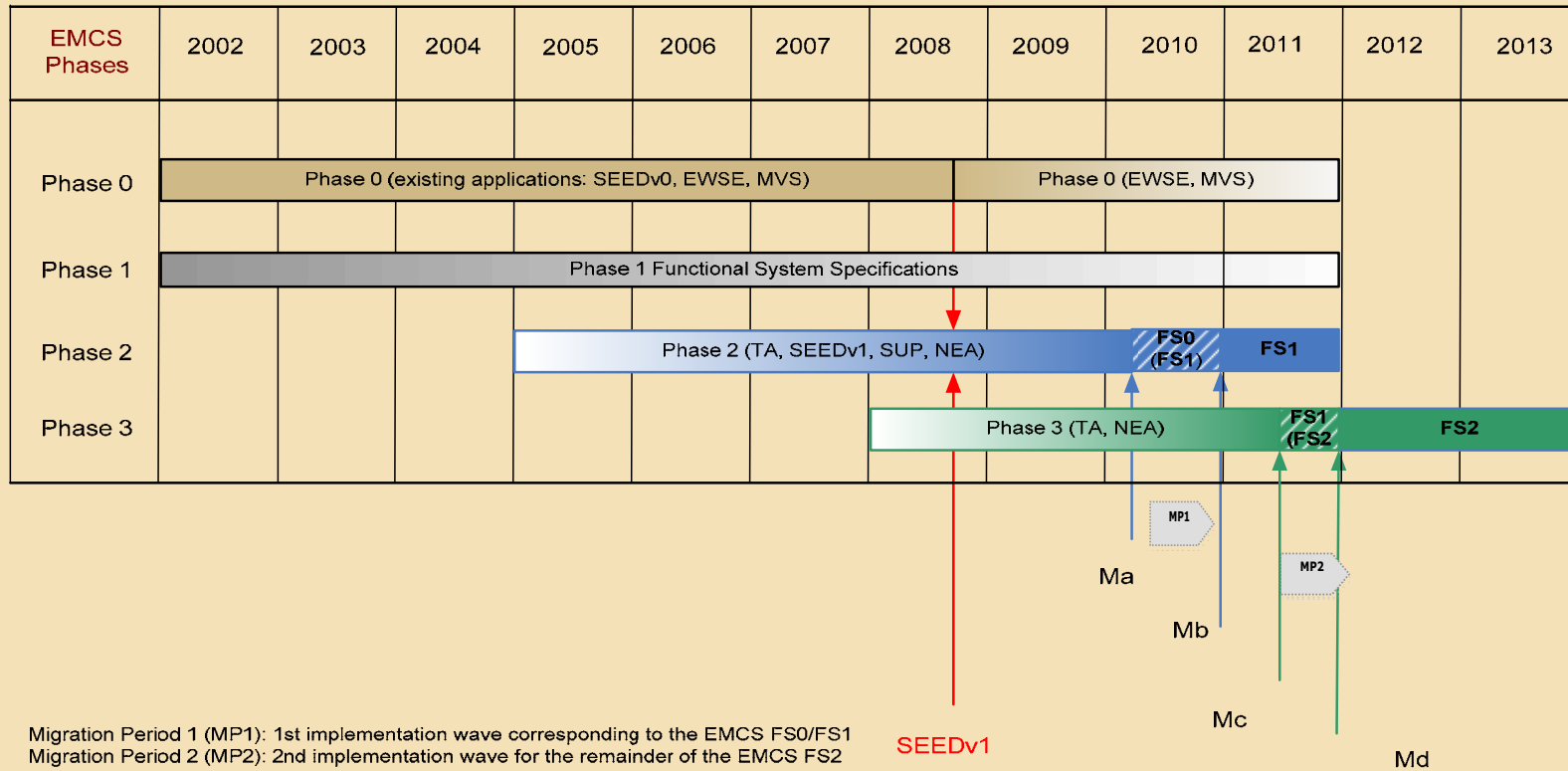
European Commission
Taxation and Customs Union

***EMCS System for Exchange of
Excise Data
(SEED) v1***
Excise Contact Group

ECG Agenda Item 3
11th of September 2008



Scope of the EMCS





System for the Exchange of Excise Data (SEED)

- SEED is a system which allows the exchange of data between member states concerning economic operators who have authorisations under the excise duty suspension system
- Excise authorisation data allow traders to know whether a trading partner in another Member State is entitled to receive Excise Goods on which duty has not yet been paid
- Authorisation data can be obtained via national administrations, or through the Commission's SEED-on-Europa service



SEEDv1 – Evolution of SEEDv0

- The current SEED system - SEEDv0 will be replaced by SEEDv1 (prerequisite for EMCS Phase 2) by the end of 2008
- SEEDv1 will support automatic validation of e-Ads by Member States as of Ma, as well as providing a manual lookup service, as SEEDv0 does currently
- SEEDv1 will facilitate more rapid dissemination of updated authorisation data
- Similarly, there will be a new version of SEED-on Europa to accompany SEEDv1 , to be put into service by Q1 2009



SEEDv1 New and Modified Content

- From Ma onwards two new types of economic operator will play a role in Excise movements and will be represented in SEEDv1
- Exact definitions will be contained in the new Directive (Council Directive on the Common System for Excises)
 - Temporary registered consignee
 - Registered Consignor
- But until Ma no major changes to existing content of SEED
 - Corrections to different language versions of product descriptions



New Version of SEED-On-Europa

- From Q1 2009
 - Harmonised presentation of products in results pages: all the individual product descriptions will be shown, even if an MSA issues authorisations using product categories
 - Complete translations of Help Pages and Frequently Asked Questions
 - New disclaimer
- From Ma
 - Temporary registered consignee with information on maximum quantities and 'reusable' indicator
 - Registered consignor



EMCS Planning

Any questions ?



Excise Contact Group

11 September 2008

EMCS Information Policy



Goal

- Information policy as an integrated part of EMCS development
- To facilitate the roll-out of EMCS
- Both at central level (meeting with Communication Coordinators) and at the level of Member States



- Central point for up-to-date information is the EMCS part of DG TAXUD's site on 'EUROPA'



Activities

- Central point for up-to-date information is the EMCS part of DG TAXUD's site on 'EUROPA'
- Publication of new material on the website (following their adoption: including new versions of the FESS, PSS, BPR, foreseen by the end of October)
- Publication of Newsletter#3
- Publication of a PSS Information paper
- Publication of FRS Information paper