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## I

*(Information)***EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT****Announcement by the European Parliament concerning the entry into service of the OVIDE II videotex host****REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS**

(87/C 108/01)

**1. Introduction**

As part of its OVIDE project (Videotex system for Members of Parliament), the European Parliament is planning to put into operation in 1988 a videotex service, OVIDE II, for the use of the 518 Members of the European Parliament, taking as the basis the progress already achieved with the present experimental service OVIDE I.

The host must have the following characteristics:

- multilingual,
- operation according to the three display norms (profiles 1, 2 and 3) of the CEPT specification T/CD 06-01 and in TTY mode (international alphabet No 5),
- compatible with all types of gateway protocols (PRESTEL gateways, X29M, EHKP) and protocol X29,
- accessible from anywhere in the European Community.

In addition, the design and/or implementation of the OVIDE II system (input, structure of data base, communications) should be based on the architecture recommended by the postal administrations of the 12 Member States of the Community.

Assuming that the necessary guarantees of security and confidentiality are provided, three possible methods of utilization are under consideration:

- a bureau service external to the European Parliament,
- a bureau service on the premises of the European Parliament,
- operation of the host by European Parliament staff.

**2. Object**

In order to improve the exchange of information between industry and the European Parliament, companies with the necessary know-how to design and/or implement and/or operate the OVIDE II host are invited to apply in writing to

Mr G. Alabart  
Data-processing Directorate  
European Parliament  
Plateau du Kirchberg  
L-2929 Luxembourg

by 8 May 1987 at the latest.

The dossier submitted by the company should include:

- a letter of intent from the company,
- a general description of the company,
- a precise description of the company's activities in the videotex sector.

The European Parliament is particularly interested in companies' experience with multi-standard and multilingual servers. Any information on such experience will be welcome.

**3. Timetable**

Following this request for applications, it is intended that applicants should first be sent a dossier (mid-May 1987) and that they should then be invited to a meeting at which any questions can be answered (21 May 1987 in Luxembourg).

The invitation to tender itself should be issued at the end of July or beginning of August 1987.

## COMMISSION

ECU (\*)

22 April 1987

(87/C 108/02)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,0699	Spanish peseta	145,507
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,2583	Portuguese escudo	160,463
German mark	2,07957	United States dollar	1,14168
Dutch guilder	2,34570	Swiss franc	1,70910
Pound sterling	0,700848	Swedish krona	7,22228
Danish krone	7,83136	Norwegian krone	7,71377
French franc	6,91916	Canadian dollar	1,51729
Italian lira	1482,47	Austrian schilling	14,6227
Irish pound	0,777447	Finnish markka	5,04623
Greek drachma	152,928	Japanese yen	162,633
		Australian dollar	1,61391
		New Zealand dollar	1,97625

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).

## Average prices and representative prices for table wines at the various marketing centres (\*)

(87/C 108/03)

(Established on 22 April 1987 for the application of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79)

Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl	Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl
<b>R I</b>		<b>A I</b>	
Heraklion	No quotation	Athens	No quotation
Patras	No quotation	Heraklion	No quotation
Requena	No quotation	Patras	No quotation
Reus	No quotation	Alcázar de San Juan	2,176
Villafranca del Bierzo	No quotation	Almendralejo	2,191
Bastia	2,636	Medina del Campo	No quotation (1)
Béziers	2,572	Ribadavia	No quotation
Montpellier	2,636	Vilafranca del Penedés	No quotation
Narbonne	2,608	Villar del Arzobispo	No quotation
Nîmes	2,622	Villarrobledo	No quotation (1)
Perpignan	2,847	Bordeaux	2,585
Asti	2,690	Nantes	2,848
Firenze	No quotation	Bari	2,317
Lecce	No quotation	Cagliari	2,317
Pescara	No quotation	Chieti	2,252
Reggio Emilia	No quotation	Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,574
Treviso	No quotation	Trapani (Alcamo)	No quotation
Verona (for local wines)	No quotation	Treviso	No quotation
Representative price	2,616	Representative price	2,359
<b>R II</b>			<hr/> ECU/hl <hr/>
Heraklion	No quotation	<b>A II</b>	37,524
Patras	No quotation	Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	37,733
Calatayud	No quotation	Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation (1)
Falset	2,657	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	37,634
Jumilla	2,689	Representative price	
Navalcarnero	No quotation	<b>A III</b>	44,722
Requena	No quotation	Mosel-Rheingau	No quotation (1)
Toro	No quotation	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	44,722
Villena	No quotation	Representative price	
Bastia	2,296		
Brignoles	No quotation		
Bari	No quotation		
Barletta	No quotation		
Cagliari	No quotation		
Lecce	No quotation		
Taranto	No quotation		
Representative price	2,557		
	<hr/> ECU/hl <hr/>		
<b>R III</b>			
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation (1)		

(1) Quotation not taken into account in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 2682/77.

(2) Since 1 September 1986, the Spanish prices published are to be multiplied by a factor of 1,62 for the ratio between the Community and Spanish guide prices, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 481/86 of 25 February 1986.

**Conversion rate to be used for sales of alcohol by invitation to tender**

(87/C 108/04)

*(Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 1915/86)*

Currency	= ... ECU	1 ECU = ... national currency
1 Bfr	0,0209227	47,7950
1 Dkr	0,113134	8,83910
1 DM	0,431540	2,31728
1 FF	0,128670	7,77184
1 £ Irl	1,15607	0,864997
1 Fl	0,382999	2,61097
1 £	1,26992	0,787451
100 Lit	0,0605966	16,5026 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Dra	0,588882	1,69813 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Pta	0,612475	1,63272 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Esc	0,558111	1,79176 <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> 1 ECU = 100 × ... national currency.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

of 24 March 1987

in Case 286/85: (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the High Court, Dublin): *MacDermott and Cotter v. Minister for Social Welfare and Attorney General* <sup>(1)</sup>  
(*Equal treatment in matters of social security — Article 4 (1) of Directive 79/7/EEC*)

(87/C 108/05)

(Language of the case: English)

In Case 286/85: reference to the Court under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty by the High Court, Dublin, for a preliminary ruling in the proceedings pending before that court between *McDermott and Cotter* and the Minister for Social Welfare and the Attorney General — on the interpretation of Council Directive 79/7/EEC of 19 December 1978 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security (Official Journal 1979 No L 6, p. 24) — the Court, composed of Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President, Y. Galmot, C. Kakouris, T. F. O'Higgins and F. Schockweiler (Presidents of Chambers), G. Bosco, T. Koopmans, O. Due, U. Everling, K. Bahlmann, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodríguez Iglesias, Judges; G. F. Mancini, Advocate General; D. Louterman, Administrator, for the Registrar, gave a judgment on 24 March 1987, the operative part of which is as follows:

1. *Where Council Directive 79/7/EEC of 19 December 1978 has not been implemented, Article 4 (1) of the Directive, which prohibits all discrimination on grounds of sex in matters of social security, could be relied on as from 23 December 1984 in order to preclude the application of any national provision inconsistent with it.*
2. *In the absence of measures implementing Article 4 (1) of the Directive women are entitled to have the same rules applied to them as are applied to men who are in the same situation, since, where the directive has not been implemented, those rules remain the only valid point of reference.*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 270, 22. 10. 1985.

### JUDGMENT OF THE COURT

of 26 March 1987

in Case 235/85: *Commission of the European Communities against the Kingdom of the Netherlands* <sup>(1)</sup>  
(*Persons subject to VAT — Bodies governed by public law — Notaries and sheriffs' officers*)

(87/C 108/06)

(Language of the case: Dutch)

(Provisional translation; the definitive translation will be published in the Reports of Cases before the Court)

In Case 235/85: *Commission of the European Communities* (Agent: Johannes Føns Buhl, assisted by Marten Mees of the Bar of the Hague) against the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Agent: G. N. Borchardt) — application for a declaration that by not subjecting the public services performed by notaries and sheriffs' officers to VAT, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Sixth Directive on VAT — the Court, composed of Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President, C. Kakouris and F. Schockweiler (Presidents of Chambers), G. Bosco, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodríguez Iglesias, Judges; C. O. Lenz, Advocate General; D. Louterman, Administrator, acting as Registrar, gave a judgment on 26 March 1987, the operative part of which is as follows:

1. *By not subjecting to the system of value-added tax the public services performed by notaries and sheriffs' officers, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 2 and Article 4 (1), (2) and (4) of Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment;*
2. *The Kingdom of the Netherlands is ordered to pay the costs.*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 240, 21. 9. 1985.

Action brought on 18 March 1987 by All-Union Self-Supporting Foreign Trade Association Technointorg against the Council of the European Communities

(Case 77/87)

(87/C 108/07)

An action against the Council of the European Communities was brought before the Court of Justice of

the European Communities on 18 March 1987 by All-Union Self-Supporting Foreign Trade Association Technointorg, having its registered office in Moscow, USSR, represented by M. Eduard Marissens with an address for service in Luxembourg at the offices of M. Lucy Dupong, 14a rue des Bains.

The applicant claims that the Court should:

- declare Council Regulation (EEC) No 29/87<sup>(1)</sup> of 22 December 1986 void in so far as it applies to the applicant;
- order the Council of the European Communities to bear the costs of the procedure.

*Contentions and main arguments adduced in support:*

- Breach of the general principle of the rights of defence and of the essential procedural requirement of granting a fair hearing to the parties involved.
- Infringement of Article 190 of the EEC Treaty and of the general principle of law that decisions should be properly motivated.
- Infringement of Article 2 (5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 on protection against dumped or subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community, as well as of Article 190 of the EEC Treaty: as the Council rightly notes, Technointorg disputed the choice of Yugoslavia as a comparable country. The question whether or not Technointorg did bring forward any evidence for its statement (which, it is submitted, it did) is made totally irrelevant by the Council itself as it states that any such evidence would have required a further investigation which was impossible in any event.
- Infringement of Article 2 (5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84: in the case of a USSR exporter, the domestic price in the Yugoslav market is an unreasonable criterion of comparison as (1) the purchasing power of Yugoslav consumers is almost three times as great as the purchasing power of Soviet consumers and as (2) certain components of deep freezers produced in Yugoslavia are either manufactured under licences granted by non-Yugoslav enterprises or acquired outside Yugoslavia.
- Infringement of Article 2 (9) and (10) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84: by refusing to take into account other allowances than contained in Article 2 (9) and (10), the Commission fails to make a 'fair comparison'.

- Infringement of Articles 4 (1) and 11 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, and of Article 190 of the EEC Treaty: supposing dumping did take place, no material injury could have been caused to the Community industry as a whole by the Applicant's exports but only to a small fraction of Community producers operating in the lower segment of the market.
- Infringement of Article 10 (1) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 and of Article 190 of the EEC Treaty, and breach of the principle of non-discrimination: the Commission refused to accept any of the undertakings offered by Technointorg, and to discuss even with Technointorg any undertaking it might have been willing to offer.

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**Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Raad van Beroep, Arnhem, by judgment of that court of 19 February 1987 in the case of A. Dik and Another v. College van Burgemeester en Wethouders of the Municipality of Arnhem and in the case of H. G. W. Laar-Vreeman v. College van Burgemeester en Wethouders of the Municipality of Winterswijk**

(Case 80/87)

(87/C 108/08)

Reference has been made to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by a judgment of the Raad van Beroep (Social Security Court), Arnhem, of 19 February 1987, which was received at the Court Registry on 19 March 1987, for a preliminary ruling in the case of A. Dik and A. Menkutos-Demerci v. College van Burgemeester en Wethouders (Court of Mayor and Alderman) of the Municipality of Arnhem and in the case of H. G. W. Laar-Vreeman v. College van Burgemeester en Wethouders of the Municipality of Winterswijk, on the following questions:

1. Does Directive 79/7/EEC<sup>(1)</sup> confer on the Member States a discretionary power to include in the Law implementing the directive a transitional provision on the basis of which a 'wage-earner' requirement applies even after 23 December 1984 to a married woman who became unemployed before 23 December 1984?
2. Is it compatible with the directive for a transitional provision such as that referred to in Question 1 to be given retroactive effect from the date at which the period prescribed in Article 8 (1) of the Directive expired?

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 6, 8. 1. 1987, p. 1.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 6, 1979, p. 24.



## II

*(Preparatory Acts)*

## COMMISSION

**Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 86/85/EEC establishing a Community information system for the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances at sea**

COM(87) 120 final

*(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 2 April 1987)*

(87/C 108/09)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

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

Whereas the Council has adopted Decision 86/85/EEC <sup>(2)</sup> on the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances at sea;

Whereas on 24 November 1986 the Council adopted a Resolution on pollution of the Rhine;

Whereas improved information on the plans and resources for intervention in the event of a spillage is a key element towards ensuring greater protection against pollution of inland waterways;

Whereas the scope of Decision 86/85/EEC should therefore be extended, in particular with a view to compiling an inventory of resources for intervention in the event of a spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances in inland waterways;

Whereas the Treaty has not provided all the necessary powers for this purpose,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Decision 86/85/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. The title is replaced by the following:  
'Council Decision of 6 March 1986 establishing a Community information system for the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances at sea or in inland waterways'.
2. Article 1 (1) is replaced by the following:  
'1. An information system is hereby established to make available to the competent authorities in the Member States the data required for the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances in large quantities at sea or in inland waterways'.
3. The following is added to Article 1 (2):  
(e) a list of existing plans for combating pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances in inland waterways, comprising a brief description of the content of the plans and naming the authorities responsible for them;  
(f) an inventory of resources for intervention in the event of a spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances in inland waterways (Annex IV).'
4. The Annex to this Decision is added as Annex IV.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

<sup>(1)</sup> Once the Single European Act enters into force, the legal basis will be Article 130 S.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 77, 22. 3.1986, p. 33.

## ANNEX

## 'ANNEX IV

*Inventory of resources for intervention in the event of a spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances in inland waterways*

The purpose of this inventory is to provide a preliminary indication of the resources which are available in a Member State <sup>(1)</sup> for intervention when hydrocarbons and other harmful substances are spilt in inland waterways and of those which in the event of an incident might be made available to another Member State on request and on conditions to be decided between the respective competent authorities.

## A. CONTENT

The inventory will contain data on:

1. manpower resources (specialist staff, task forces, etc.);
2. the material resources available for use in the different stages of intervention and the re-establishment of the original conditions at the sites affected by spillage;

The inventory will contain data on the characteristics of these resources and where they are located. It may also contain data on the time needed to mobilize them.

## B. PROCEDURES

The Commission will gradually prepare the inventory and send copies to the Member States at each stage. It will ensure that the information forwarded to it is in line with the aims and content of the inventory. It will take any action necessary to apply the inventory.

The Member States will:

- assemble and forward to the Commission the information available to them which is considered necessary for drawing up the inventory (cf. data mentioned in section A);
- supply the Commission with the information available to them which is considered necessary for updating the inventory.

However, for a two-year transitional period it will be for the Member States to assess what information they consider necessary to forward to the Commission for the drawing up of the inventory referred to in this Annex. The situation will be reviewed on the basis of the Commission report mentioned in Article 5 of the Decision<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding resources and personnel available for the protection of the vital security interests of that Member State.

**Proposal for a Council Directive adapting to technical progress Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers**

*COM(87) 109 final*

*(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 3 April 1987)*

*(87/C 108/10)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular, Article 100 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

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

Whereas it is now necessary to define off-road vehicles at Community level with a view in particular to the application of Council Directive 84/424/EEC<sup>(1)</sup>, Article 1 of which lays down exceptions for these vehicles and more generally for the application of any other Directive in the motor vehicle sector that might need such definition;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 238, 6. 9. 1984, p. 31.

Whereas off-road vehicles are defined differently in each Member State and whereas, in order not to hinder intra-Community trade, a common definition, within the international categories set out in the Notes to Annex I to Council Directive 70/156/EEC<sup>(2)</sup> as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, is necessary,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

*Article 1*

Annex I to Directive 70/156/EEC is hereby amended as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Directive before 1 October 1987 and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

*Article 3*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 42, 23. 2. 1970, p. 1.

*ANNEX*

In the notes, the following is added at the end of (b):

4. Vehicles in categories M and N above considered to be off-road vehicles under the load and checking conditions set out in point 4.4 and pursuant to the definitions and sketches of point 4.5.

4.1. Motor vehicles in category M<sub>1</sub> and vehicles in category N<sub>1</sub> with a maximum mass not exceeding two tonnes are considered to be off-road vehicles if they have:

at least one front axle and at least one rear axle designed to be driven simultaneously (for example when the drive to one axle can be disengaged),

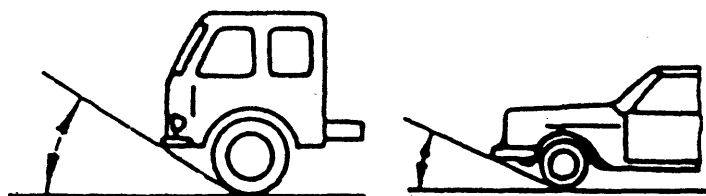
at least one system for locking the differential or at least one mechanism having a similar effect and

if they can climb a 30 % gradient calculated for a solo vehicle.

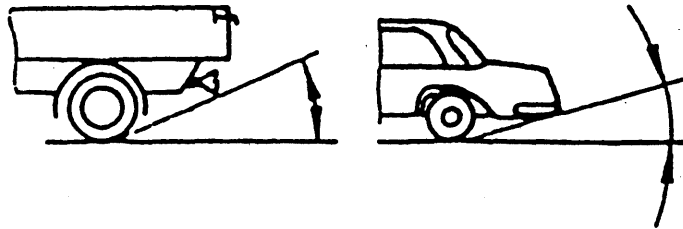
In addition, they must satisfy at least five of the following six requirements:

- the front incidence angle must be at least 25°,
- the rear incidence angle must be at least 20°,

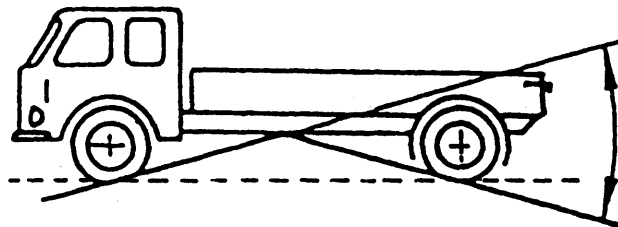
- the ramp angle must be at least 20°,
  - the ground clearance under the front axle must be at least 180 mm,
  - the ground clearance under the rear axle must be at least 180 mm,
  - the ground clearance between the axles must be at least 200 mm.
- 4.2. Motor vehicles in category N<sub>1</sub> with a maximum mass exceeding two tonnes or in category N<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> or M<sub>3</sub> with a maximum mass not exceeding 12 tonnes are considered to be off-road vehicles if all their wheels are designed to be driven, if the drive to one axle can be disengaged, or if the following three requirements are satisfied:
- at least one front axle and at least one rear axle is designed to be driven simultaneously, and the drive to one axle can be disengaged,
  - there is at least one system for locking the differential or at least one mechanism having a similar effect,
  - they can climb a 25 % gradient calculated for a solo vehicle.
- 4.3. Motor vehicles in category M<sub>3</sub> with a maximum mass exceeding 12 tonnes or in category N<sub>3</sub> are considered to be off-road vehicles if all the wheels are designed to be driven, if the drive to one axle can be disengaged, or if the following requirements are satisfied:
- at least half the wheels are driven,
  - there is at least one system for locking the differential or at least one mechanism having a similar effect,
  - they can climb a 25 % gradient calculated for a solo vehicle,
  - at least four of the following six requirements are satisfied:
    - the front incidence angle must be at least 25°;
    - the rear incidence angle must be at least 25°;
    - the ramp angle must be at least 25°;
    - the ground clearance under the front axle must be at least 250 mm;
    - the ground clearance between the axles must be at least 300 mm;
    - the ground clearance under the rear axle must be at least 250 mm.
- 4.4. *Load and checking conditions*
- 4.4.1. Motor vehicles in categories M<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>1</sub> with a maximum mass not exceeding 2 tonnes must be in running order, namely with coolant fluid, lubricants, fuel, tools, spare-wheel and a driver considered to weigh a standard 75 kg.
- 4.4.2. Motor vehicles not in categories M<sub>1</sub> or N<sub>1</sub> with a maximum mass not exceeding two tonnes must be loaded to the technically permissible maximum mass stated by the manufacturer.
- 4.4.3. The ability to climb the required gradients (25 % and 30 %) is verified by simple calculation. In exceptional cases, however, the technical department may ask for a vehicle of the type concerned to be submitted to it for an actual test.
- 4.4.4. When measuring front and rear incidence angles and ramp angles, no account is taken of overrun protective devices.
- 4.5. *Definitions and sketches of front and rear incidence angles, ramp angle and ground clearance*
- 4.5.1. "Front incidence angle" means the maximum angle between the ground plane and planes tangential to the tyres of the front wheels, under a static load, such that no point of the vehicle ahead of the front axle is situated below these planes and no rigid part of the vehicle, with the exception of any steps, is situated below these planes.



- 4.5.2. "Rear incidence angle" means the maximum angle between the ground plane and planes tangential to the tyres of the rear wheels, under a static load, such that no point of the vehicle behind the rearmost axle is situated below these planes and no rigid part of the vehicle is situated below these planes.

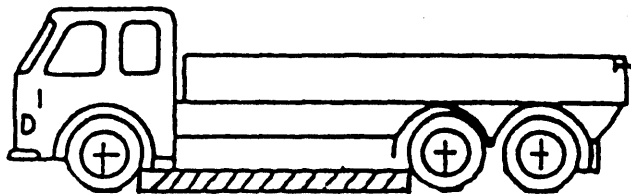


- 4.5.3. "Ramp angle" means the minimum acute angle between two planes, perpendicular to the median longitudinal plane of the vehicle, tangential to the tyres of the front wheels and to the tyres of the rear wheels respectively, under a static load, the intersection of which touches the underside of the vehicle apart from the wheels. This angle defines the steepest ramp over which the vehicle can pass.

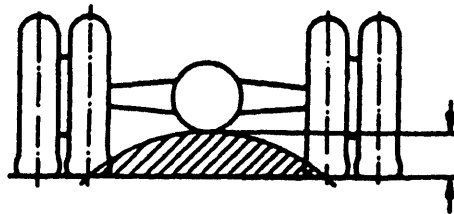


- 4.5.4. "Ground clearance between the axles" means the shortest distance between the ground plane and the lowest fixed point of the vehicle.

Multi-axle bodies are considered to be a single axle.



- "Ground clearance beneath one axle" means the distance beneath the highest point of the arc of a circle passing through the centre of the tyre footprint of the wheels on one axle (the inner wheels in the case of twin tyres) and touching the lowest point of the vehicle between the wheels. No part of the vehicle may project into the shaded area of the diagram. Where appropriate, the ground clearance of several axles is indicated in accordance with their arrangement, for example 280/250/250.



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**CORRIGENDA**

**Corrigendum to Case 42/87: Action brought on 6 February 1987 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Kingdom of Belgium**

*(Official Journal of the European Communities No C 73 of 20 March 1987)*

(87/C 108/11)

Page 5, the tenth and following lines of the applicant's first head of claim should read as follows:

'... which has already filled the "2 % quota" set in the said provision, the Kingdom of Belgium has created a situation barring those students from free access to vocational training in circumstances involving discrimination on grounds of nationality and that in so doing it has failed ...'.

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