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Information and Notices

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

ECU ⁽¹⁾

11 November 1987

(87/C 302/01)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,1543	Spanish peseta	138,609
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,3276	Portuguese escudo	167,033
German mark	2,06118	United States dollar	1,23758
Dutch guilder	2,31897	Swiss franc	1,68929
Pound sterling	0,692855	Swedish krona	7,45888
Danish krone	7,95329	Norwegian krone	7,87532
French franc	7,01087	Canadian dollar	1,63137
Italian lira	1519,44	Austrian schilling	14,5081
Irish pound	0,775716	Finnish markka	5,07902
Greek drachma	162,321	Japanese yen	166,541
		Australian dollar	1,81250
		New Zealand dollar	1,98903

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.

⁽¹⁾ 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 302/02)

(Established on 10 November 1987 for the application of Article 30 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87)

Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl	Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl
R I		A I	
Heraklion	No quotation	Athens	No quotation (*)
Patras	No quotation	Heraklion	No quotation
Requena	2,192	Patras	No quotation (*)
Reus	No quotation	Alcázar de San Juan	No quotation
Villafranca del Bierzo	2,364	Almendralejo	1,780
Bastia	No quotation	Medina del Campo	No quotation (*)
Béziers	2,372	Ribadavia	No quotation
Montpellier	2,340	Vilafranca del Penedés	No quotation
Narbonne	2,394	Villar del Arzobispo	No quotation (*)
Nîmes	2,407	Villarrobledo	No quotation (*)
Perpignan	No quotation	Bordeaux	2,606
Asti	2,573	Nantes	No quotation
Firenze	2,183	Bari	No quotation
Lecce	No quotation	Cagliari	No quotation
Pescara	No quotation	Chieti	No quotation
Reggio Emilia	No quotation	Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,339
Treviso	No quotation	Trapani (Alcamo)	1,871
Verona (for local wines)	No quotation	Treviso	No quotation
Representative price	2,360	Representative price	2,031
R II			ECU/hl
Heraklion	No quotation	A II	
Patras	No quotation	Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	37,666
Calatayud	No quotation	Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation (*)
Falset	No quotation (*)	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	No quotation (*)
Jumilla	2,405	Representative price	37,666
Navalcarnero	No quotation (*)		
Requena	No quotation	A III	
Toro	No quotation	Mosel-Rheingau	No quotation
Villena	No quotation (*)	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	No quotation (*)
Bastia	2,263	Representative price	—
Brignoles	No quotation		
Bari	1,996		
Barletta	No quotation		
Cagliari	No quotation		
Lecce	No quotation		
Taranto	No quotation		
Representative price	2,061		
	ECU/hl		
R III			
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation (*)		

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

(*) Since 1 September 1987, the Spanish prices published are to be multiplied by a factor of 1,47 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 302/03)

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

Currency	= ... ECU	1 ECU = ... national currency
1 Bfr	0,0207096	48,2869
1 Dkr	0,111981	8,93007
1 DM	0,427144	2,34113
1 FF	0,127359	7,85183
1 £ Irl	1,14430	0,873900
1 Fl	0,379097	2,63785
1 £	1,28115	0,780549
100 Lit	0,0586408	17,0530 ⁽¹⁾
100 Dra	0,547264	1,82727 ⁽¹⁾
100 Pta	0,647178	1,54517 ⁽¹⁾
100 Esc	0,532806	1,87686 ⁽¹⁾

(¹) 1 ECU = 100 × ... national currency.

STATE AID

(Luxembourg)

(Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)

(87/C 302/04)

Communication pursuant to Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty to parties concerned other than the Member States concerning a Luxembourg draft law encouraging the development of agriculture.

1. On 21 May 1986 the Luxembourg Government notified the Commission, in accordance with Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty, of the abovementioned draft law.
2. Articles 40 to 43 of that draft law provide in particular for investment aids for processing and marketing in the form of subsidies and interest-rate subsidies which may be received together. It appears in particular that the rates of such aid exceed the ceilings which the Commission regards as compatible with the common market, the ceilings are 50 % for projects forming part of national programmes accepted by the Commission under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 and 35 % in other cases.
3. The Commission has initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the abovementioned aid measure. On the basis of information available to it, the Commission considers that that aid measure is not compatible with the

common market in accordance with Article 92 (1) of the EEC Treaty and that it cannot qualify under any of the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that Article.

4. The Commission draws attention to its communication published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 318 of 24 November 1983, page 3, and to the suspensory effect of the initiation of that procedure, by virtue of which the abovementioned aid measure may not be implemented unless and until the Commission approves it. It also stresses that any aid granted before a final decision has been taken under that procedure is illegal and may be the subject of a request for it to be refunded.
5. The Commission hereby gives notice to parties concerned other than Member States to submit their comments on the abovementioned draft measure within two weeks from the date of this communication, to the following address:

Commission of the European Communities,
Rue de la Loi, 200,
B-1049 Brussels.

Establishing a framework system for investment aids relating to the manufacture and marketing of certain dairy products and of substitute products

(87/C 302/05)

I. Aids granted by the Member States for investments relating to the manufacture and marketing of certain dairy products made from cows' milk are likely to affect intra-Community trade and distort competition on the common market by favouring certain undertakings or certain types of production.

This distortion of competition results, in particular, from the improved productivity that may be brought about by the reduction of processing and marketing costs for undertakings that receive such aid. In a situation of surplus supplies, the Commission considers that undertakings are put at a competitive disadvantage as a result of such aids and find it more difficult to have their own efforts rewarded on the market-place than in a period of supply shortages or of growth. There is, therefore, a clear risk of increased recourse to intervention by such undertakings, which would add a further burden to the EAGGF in this sector.

Under such circumstances, the Commission considers that those investment aids that:

- are intended for the manufacture and marketing of butter, powdered milk, powdered whey, casein or caseinate;
- increase the capacity for the processing of cows' milk into dairy products other than those referred to above;

meet the criteria laid down in Article 92 (1) of the Treaty, without being able, in principle, to benefit from any of the exceptions provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article.

This approach corresponds, moreover, to that used in the sugar sector, where restrictions on production are also applied and where national investment aids are no longer tolerated.

II. It would, moreover, be contrary to the objectives pursued by the Community in the milk and milk products sector if national aids were to be granted for investments that would encourage the manufacture and marketing of imitation or substitute milk and milk products. Such products are directly in competition, in particular, with milk, cream, butter, powdered milk and cheese.

Furthermore, such aids may also distort competition and affect intra-Community trade. Even where they may be considered as development aid, it is nonetheless true that they may alter the terms of trade in a way that is contrary to the common interest since, by encouraging the manufacture of imitation or substitute products, one would be forcing the competing milk-products industry into a position of artificial change and even, in the light

of the persistent structural surplus of milk and milk products, making EAGGF intervention necessary to further stimulate the use of milk products in the manufacture of the foodstuffs concerned. These aids cannot, therefore, benefit from the exceptions provided for in Article 92 (3) of the Treaty.

III. With a view to ensuring the proper functioning of the common market, the Commission has accordingly adopted the following guidelines on the subject:

1. Without prejudice to the exceptions listed in point 2 below, the Member States will no longer grant any financial aid either themselves or through State resources in any form whatsoever that is intended to promote either directly or indirectly the following types of investment:
 - (a) those that are intended for the manufacture and marketing of butter, butteroil, powdered milk, powdered whey, lactose, casein or caseinate manufactured from cow's milk;
 - (b) those that are intended for the manufacture of milk products other than those listed in (a), where the investments involve an increase in the capacity to use cows' milk, capacities abandoned in the same or in other undertakings, having been deducted where applicable;
 - (c) those that are intended specifically for the manufacture and marketing of imitation or substitute milk or milk products.

For the purposes of these provisions 'imitation milk and/or milk products' is understood to mean products which may be confused with milk and/or milk products and the composition of which differs from the latter in that they contain fats and/or protein of non-dairy origin in addition to or without milk constituents⁽¹⁾.

Margarine in particular is deemed a substitute product with regard to butter within the meaning of these provisions.

2. However, the following aids may be allowed:

- (a) those qualifying under one of the legal exceptions provided for in Article 92 (2) of the Treaty;

⁽¹⁾ 'Products other than milk products' within the meaning of Article 3 (2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1898/87 on the protection of designations used in marketing of milk and milk products (OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 36).

- (b) those granted under environmental protection measures or that are intended to bring about energy savings;
- (c) those for investments involving milk collection and the monitoring of the health and organoleptic quality of milk;
- (d) those granted for the rationalization and restructuring of dairies or for innovatory schemes involving products as yet unknown in the Community or 'biological products', provided that the prohibitions laid down in 1 above are complied with;
- (e) those granted within the framework and subject to the limits of an investment project that has been the subject of:
- either a decision to grant Community aid under Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, or of
 - a Commission communication stating that the project has been unable to receive such aid owing to a lack of available funds,

it being understood that, in such cases, the formal decision of the Member State on its financial contribution (Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77) is accompanied by the reservation that this decision is subject to the suspensory condition that the Commission should adopt one or other of the measures referred to in the two indents above.

Where a Member State planned to grant all or part of its national financial contribution before the Commission had adopted such a decision to grant Community aid, the latter would have to be notified in advance of the plan to grant the financial contribution in accordance with Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty; the Commission would then examine the compatibility of the aid on the basis of the procedural and substantive provisions required by Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the EEC Treaty and of the selection criteria under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 ⁽¹⁾, in order to be able to deliver its opinion within two months of such notification.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 79, 26. 3. 1986, p. 3.

3. The percentages of the investment which may be covered by national aid where this is possible in accordance with the present framework system are as follows:

	Mezzogiorno/ Spain ⁽¹⁾ / Portugal/ Greece/ West of Ireland/ French overseas departments	Spain ⁽²⁾ Southern France	Other regions of the Community	
			Manufacture of milk or milk products	Marketing of milk or milk products
Projects falling within a programme approved under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77	75	65	50	40
Projects not falling within such a programme	50	50	35	25

⁽¹⁾ For the areas listed in the second indent of Article 17 (2) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, as amended by Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2224/86 of 14. 7. 1986 — OJ No L 194, 17. 7. 1986, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ For the areas listed in the first indent of Article 17 (2) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, as amended.

IV. The Commission will no longer authorize any new aid plans of which it may be notified under Article 93 (3) of the Treaty which do not comply with the conditions laid down in this framework.

V. The Commission hereby requests the Member States to confirm before 1 December 1987 that they will comply from 1 January 1988 with this framework system by adjusting, where necessary, their existing aid systems accordingly. In the event of their failure to do so, the Commission reserves the right to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty.

**Framework for national aids for the advertising of agricultural products and certain products
not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty, excluding fishery products**

(87/C 302/06)

1. Preliminary remarks

1.1. Advertising is defined for the purposes of this document as any operation which, using the media (such as press, radio, TV or posters), is designed to induce consumers to buy the relevant product. It thus excludes promotion operations in a broader sense, such as the dissemination to the general public of scientific knowledge, the organization of fairs or exhibitions, participation in these and similar public relations operations, including surveys and market research.

1.2. In practically all the Member States, the authorities help to finance advertising of agricultural products, either through direct financial contributions from their budgets or using government resources, including 'parafiscal' charges or compulsory contributions.

Public interference of this kind in the free play of the market may, by favouring certain firms or certain products, distort competition and affect trade between the Member States; the Commission therefore takes the view that such aids should have a framework which is as specific as possible.

1.3. Since the Treaty fails to make any consistent distinction between the agricultural products listed in Annex II and those which are not listed in that Annex, and since the Community should have a coherent policy on State aids, the Commission feels that it must apply the present framework system also to aids for the advertising of non-Annex II products *which consist preponderantly of products listed in Annex II* (in particular, milk products, cereals, sugar and ethyl alcohol) in a processed form (e.g. fruit yoghurt, milk-powder preparations with cocoa, butter/vegetable fat mixtures, pastry products, baker's wares, confectionery, and spirituous beverages), hereinafter referred to as 'allied products'.

The present framework will not apply, however, to aids to advertising of fishery products, which will have a special framework of their own.

1.4. If such aids are not to be considered simply as operating aids for the benefit of producers or traders who derive some direct or indirect advantage from subsidized advertising campaigns and if they are to be deemed compatible with the

common market under Article 92 (3) (c) of the EEC Treaty, the aid granted towards a given publicity campaign:

- must not interfere with trade to an extent contrary to the common interest (cf. point 2 below) and
- must facilitate the development of certain economic activities or certain regions by promoting the disposal of their specific products (cf. point 3 below).

The compatibility of each case of advertising aid should be scrutinized in this order; consequently, where there is exclusion from compatibility by one of the negative criteria below, the question as to whether the aid can be justified under one of the positive criteria referred to at point 3 no longer arises and need not be raised.

2. Negative criteria

By definition, aids within the meaning of Article 92 (1) are those which distort or threaten to distort competition, but under Article 92 (3) (c) such aids are considered incompatible only if they adversely affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest, as defined below, account being taken of the objectives referred to in Article 39 of the Treaty.

The granting of the aids concerned is against the common interest in the following cases:

2.1. Aids for campaigns contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty

National aid for an advertising campaign which, by virtue of its content, infringes Article 30 cannot be considered as compatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 92 (3).

2.1.1. To ensure that no such infringement is committed, the Commission requests the Member States to provide, whenever a draft measure concerning aid for advertising is notified, assurances that the Commission's guidelines on this subject are being followed (see point III.1 of the Annex) ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 272, 28. 10. 1986, p. 3.

2.1.2. Although the criteria spelled out by the Court in the context of Article 30 apply only to advertising campaigns launched on the territory of the Member State granting the aid, within the framework of Article 92, the same criteria must be applied to subsidized publicity campaigns conducted on the territory of another Member State, in order to ensure equal conditions of competition within the Community, in line with economic logic.

2.1.3. On the other hand, the problems are more complex where advertising of this kind is aimed at consumers in non-Community countries. Here, the Commission must reserve its position until a later date, given the scope and content of the advertising campaigns which non-EEC countries conduct within the Community on behalf of their agricultural products.

2.2. Aids for advertising related to particular firms

The common interest can in no circumstances be advanced as a justification for aids for advertising relating directly to the products of one or more specific firms; these would be nothing more than operating aids, as such incompatible with the common market.

3. Positive criteria

The absence of any factor contrary to the public interest is not sufficient for the Commission to consider advertising aids as compatible with the common market. Such aids must also facilitate the development of certain economic activities or certain regions by promoting the disposal of their produce.

In accordance with its general guidelines⁽¹⁾, the Commission believes that this positive condition is met where the subsidized advertising concerns one of the following:

3.1. Surplus agricultural products

Advertising can help to develop certain activities or regions by promoting the disposal of the products concerned. Generally speaking, this condition is fulfilled if the product concerned belongs to one of the sectors showing a structural surplus at Community level.

Advertising aid for the disposal of surplus agricultural products helps to achieve two goals of Article 39 (raising of agricultural incomes and stabilization of markets); it is also in the Community's financial interest to husband the resources of the EAGGF.

3.2. New products or replacement products not yet in surplus

To cut down the output of surplus products, action is needed to encourage the production of agricultural items which are new at Community level or which replace surplus products, provided that there are still outlets within the Community for them (e.g. oilseeds and protein plants). But aid schemes for products imitating or replacing agricultural products are excluded⁽²⁾.

Advertising can help to promote products of alternative production methods, which is desirable in that the diversification of production can help to make the most of the Community's agricultural potential while avoiding the creation or increase of surpluses.

3.3. Development of certain regions

3.3.1. Aids for advertising may be justified for the disposal of products (even non-surplus products) from certain regions of the Community if such products are not yet sufficiently known elsewhere.

3.3.2. Similarly, aids for the advertising of products from particularly less-favoured regions could be justified under Article 92 (3) (c) and, where appropriate, under Article 92 (3) (a).

'Particularly less-favoured regions' are defined as regions qualifying under the Community policy on agricultural structures for preferential treatment.

3.4. Development of small and medium-sized undertakings

There may be a special justification for subsidized advertising in those sectors where the manufacture of agricultural or allied products (as referred to in this document) is largely in the hands of small and medium-sized undertakings or holdings which do not have sufficient resources with which to advertise their products and to whom the cost of advertising would outweigh any advantage to be gained thereby.

⁽¹⁾ A future for Community agriculture: Commission guidelines following the consultations in connection with the 'green paper' (Communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament, 18 December 1985, p. 13).

⁽²⁾ For milk products, see definition at point III.1.(c) of the framework system for investment aids concerning the manufacture and marketing of certain dairy products and substitute products.

There is a special justification for such advertising in cases where small and medium-sized undertakings are exposed to strong competition from rival products, particularly substitute products marketed in the Community by powerful firms or by non-Community countries spending considerable sums on the advertising and promotion of their products.

3.5. *Advertising of high-quality products and health foods*

3.5.1. The Commission takes the view that, in the medium and long term, consumers appreciate products of a consistently high quality. Advertising is a particularly effective way of developing the agricultural production of such goods.

Several Member States have introduced quality control specifically for agricultural products; if the products concerned meet the quality standards laid down (which are higher or more specific than those set by Community or national legislation), they are entitled to be marketed with a special label, the advertising of which is subsidized.

Provided that the genuine purpose of such a strategy is to achieve a high standard of quality and not to serve as a pretext for 'chauvinistic' advertising (c.f. point 2.1 above), the Commission should take a favourable view of these developments. It could not, however, approve aid for the advertising of a label mainly designed to stress the national or regional origin of a product.

The same applies, only more so, to appropriately guaranteed products containing no substances for which national or Community legislation lays down a maximum permissible dose.

3.5.2. As the Commission has already pointed out, it is in the Community's interests to take account of the consumer's increasing preference for 'natural' foods and the dietary value thereof, by prohibiting harmful substances and by encouraging healthy varieties, and to provide consumers with the necessary information and guarantees which will restore a climate of confidence and have positive effects on consumption ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See footnote to the introductory paragraph of point 3.

The Commission will therefore adopt a favourable attitude toward aids for the advertising of agricultural products grown by 'biological' means, provided that the consumer can be given adequate guarantees.

4. **Maximum level of national aids for the advertising of agricultural and allied products**

National aids for the advertising of agricultural products, even where they do not adversely affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the public interest (point 2 above) and even where they may facilitate the development of certain economic activities or certain regions (point 3 above), may interfere with normal trade flows between Member States for a given agricultural product.

It is therefore in the public interest that additional guarantees should be sought to prevent trading conditions being influenced in favour of Member States expending substantial sums on advertising their own national products, to the detriment of those Member States which, for budgetary or other reasons, have to limit their expenditure on such advertising.

4.1. The Community's attitude towards such national aids should take account of the sums which the sector itself spends on the measures concerned. It should therefore be stipulated that, as a general rule, direct aid (from a general-purpose government budget) must not exceed the amount which the sector itself has committed to a given advertising campaign. Thus, the trade will have to contribute at least 50 % of the cost, either through voluntary contributions or through the collection of parafiscal levies or compulsory contributions ⁽²⁾.

4.2. It is not possible to discuss in this context those cases where sectoral funds have been employed in conjunction with Community programmes for the promotion of certain products (milk products, olive oil, etc.).

⁽²⁾ The use made of the yield from such compulsory contributions would of course have to be considered (in the same way as direct government aid) as aid within the meaning of Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty.

4.3. To take account of the respective weight of the various positive criteria outlined in points 3.1 to 3.5 above, however, the Commission could provide for the raising of the abovementioned maximum rate of direct aid (50 % of costs), particularly in the case of products from small and medium-sized undertakings or farms or products from certain regions (points 3.3.1 and 3.4).

5. Procedure for notifying aids for the advertising of agricultural and allied products

5.1. In order that the Commission can ensure that the criteria contained in this framework are satisfied, specific procedures should be laid down for notifying the aids in question under Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty.

5.1.1. Any aid scheme which a Member State plans to introduce and any changes to an existing scheme must be notified to the Commission, using the sheet of which a specimen is shown in the Annex hereto.

The Commission will not authorize any new aid plans notified to it under Article 93 (3) of the Treaty, that do not comply with the conditions laid down in this framework.

5.1.2. The Commission requests the Member States to confirm to it by 1 December 1987 that they will comply, as from 1 January 1988, with the provisions of this framework by adjusting their existing aid schemes accordingly, where necessary. In the event of their failure to do so, the Commission reserves the right to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty.

5.1.3. Each Member State must forward to the Commission, for the first time on 1 March 1988 and at the end of each subsequent period of two years, a comprehensive report on the schemes which have received aid during the preceding period, specifying:

- which aids are intended for advertising in non-Community countries, in other Member States and on national territory;
- the funds used for this purpose (total cost);
- the financial contribution made by the trade interests concerned, with a breakdown into voluntary and compulsory contributions;
- the general direction of the advertising (main sectors concerned);
- the guarantees given by the Member State as regards the material content of the proposed schemes: measures taken to prevent:
 - negative advertising, contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty (point 2.1);
 - advertising relating to particular firms (point 2.2).

5.2. The Commission may verify at any time whether a specific advertising campaign qualifying for aid complies with the criteria contained in this framework. For this purpose, it will call upon the Member States, where appropriate, to provide any relevant information on a given campaign or given campaigns.

ANNEX

Notification, under Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty ⁽¹⁾, of a draft aid measure for an advertising campaign on behalf of agricultural products or allied products not listed in Annex II to the Treaty

(Use a separate sheet for each campaign) ⁽²⁾

I. Advertising campaign planned

1. Member State:

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with point 5.1.1 of the framework, the Commission considers to be valid notifications under Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty only those which are submitted using this sheet.

⁽²⁾ This may of course be an *ad hoc* specific or 'sectoral' campaign, or a campaign made up of several measures and/or concerning several product groups but forming an interrelated whole according to the aim and strategy pursued. Where the Member State proceeds to the notification of such a set of measures, the description must show how they complement one another. In all cases, without giving necessarily the precise content of each advertising statement to be made to the consumers, notification on this sheet must show in an appropriate manner, determined on the basis of the specific case, that the rules contained in the framework will be complied with.

2. Product concerned:
3. Description and duration of the campaign planned (¹), where appropriate reference to a similar campaign undertaken in the past:
4. Geographical area (which region(s), national territory or territory of which other Member States, which non-Community country or countries?):
5. Beneficiary of the aid:
6. Body implementing the campaign (if different from the beneficiary):

II. Financial contribution of the sectoral interests concerned (in national currency)

1. Total cost of the planned campaign:
2. Financing by direct aids from the Member State:
3. Costs borne by the parties concerned:
 - in the form of 'parafiscal' charges or compulsory contributions:
 - in the form of voluntary contributions:
4. Where the financial contribution by the parties concerned (point 3) is less than 50 % of the campaign costs, this must be justified in accordance with point 4 of the framework:

III. Assurances given by the Member State as to the material content of the planned campaign: measures taken to prevent:

1. Negative advertising, contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty (point 2.1 of the framework):
2. Advertising geared to specific brands or firms (point 2.2 of the framework):

IV. Detailed positive justification for the aid in accordance with one or more of the criteria listed in point 3 of the framework:

(¹) This may of course be an *ad hoc* specific or 'sectoral' campaign, or a campaign made up of several measures and/or concerning several product groups but forming an interrelated whole according to the aim and strategy pursued. Where the Member State proceeds to the notification of such a set of measures, the description must show how they complement one another. In all cases, without giving necessarily the precise content of each advertising statement to be made to the consumers, notification on this sheet must show in an appropriate manner, determined on the basis of the specific case, that the rules contained in the framework will be complied with.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Decision revising the multiannual research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection (1985 to 1989)

*COM(87) 332 final**(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 30 July 1987)**(87/C 302/07)*

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 consulting 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,

Considering that the Council, in adopting the Framework Programme of Community Activities in the Field of Research and Technological Development 1987 to 1991, has recognized the importance of an activity dealing with radiation protection,

Whereas by Council Decision 85/200/Euratom⁽¹⁾ a multiannual research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection (1985 to 1989) was adopted, asking for a review report in Article 3,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 83, 25. 3. 1985, p. 23.

Whereas, in view of the severe radiological consequences of the Chernobyl reactor accident it is in the interest of the Community to carry out research on the effects of this accident, to carry out an evaluation of its hazards and to develop methods to control and reduce the adverse consequences of radiation to the general public, workers and the environment,

Whereas the research covered by this Decision is an appropriate way of pursuing such action,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection as decided in Decision 85/200/Euratom is hereby revised.

Article 2

Supplementary research shall be carried out as defined in the Annex.

Article 3

The funding estimated as necessary for the execution of the programme will increase from 58 Million ECU to 68 Million ECU. This increase of 10 Million ECU shall be used to conclude research contracts and for operational expenditure.

ANNEX

Research in the Radiation Protection programme as decided by Council on 12 March 1985 ⁽¹⁾ will be supplemented to strengthen existing and to include additional research associated with:

- the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident;
- the preparedness for possible future accidents;

and will concentrate on:

1. evaluation of the reliability and meaningfulness of long distance atmospheric transfer models;
2. evaluation of data on the transfer of radionuclides in the foodchain;
3. feasibility of epidemiological studies on health effects in the population;
4. radiological aspects of nuclear accident scenarios;
5. underlying data for derived emergency reference levels;
6. improvement of practical countermeasures with respect to the agricultural and aquatic environment;
7. improvement of practical countermeasures with respect to the urban environment;
8. improvement of practical countermeasures with respect to preventive medication;
9. monitoring and surveillance in accidental situations;
10. research into treatment methodologies of exposed persons.

This research will be carried out by contracts with institutes and universities in Member States.

⁽¹⁾ Annex to Decision 85/200/Euratom of 12 March 1985.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to the notice of initiation of an investigation proceeding concerning the trend of imports into France of footwear originating in South Korea and Taiwan, the terms on which the goods are imported and the effects on Community production

(Official Journal of the European Communities No C 274 of 13 October 1987)

(87/C 302/08)

Page 3, heading 'Volume and terms of imports', paragraphs 2 and 3:

for: '... Italy ...',

read: '... France ...'.

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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE SINGLE ACT:

A new frontier

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR 1987:

Statement by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament,
Strasbourg, 18 February 1987

Bulletin of the European Commission. Supplement 1/87

The Single Act: A new frontier for Europe

The signing and forthcoming entry into force of the Single European Act and the accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal (following that of Greece in 1981) have brought with them fundamental changes in the structure of the Community and the obligations of the Member States. The Single European Act improves significantly the institutional system and sets new objectives for the Community, notably the completion of the internal market by 1992 and the strengthening of economic and social cohesion.

If it is to succeed in its new responsibilities, the Community must first complete the reforms undertaken, especially since 1984, with the aim of adapting old policies to new conditions: reform of the common agricultural policy, reform of the structural Funds, and reform of the financing system. Once these reforms have been implemented, the Community will have to be given the resources needed to achieve the objectives of the Single act.

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For this reason, the Commission feels that it should set out the conditions to be met if this great venture is to succeed. This is the thinking behind the proposals it is laying before the Council and Parliament. They are set in a medium-term context, looking towards 1992, the deadline for completion of the large frontier-free market.

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