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Information and Notices

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Ecu (1)

30 December 1988

(88/C 336/01)

Currency amount for one ecu:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,5760	Spanish peseta	132,877
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,7167	Portuguese escudo	171,704
German mark	2,07781	United States dollar	1,17258
Dutch guilder	2,34586	Swiss franc	1,76063
Pound sterling	0,648551	Swedish krona	7,17619
Danish krone	8,02983	Norwegian krone	7,68626
French franc	7,09821	Canadian dollar	1,39830
Italian lira	1531,10	Austrian schilling	14,6162
Irish pound	0,778450	Finnish markka	4,87324
Greek drachma	172,909	Japanese yen	146,455
		Australian dollar	1,37224
		New Zealand dollar	1,86124

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).

STATE AID**(The Netherlands and Germany)***(Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)*

(88/C 336/02)

Notice pursuant to Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty to parties concerned other than Member States as regards contract-related production aid proposed by the Dutch and German Governments in support of a particular shipbuilding contract.

1. Having initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the above aid, the Commission hereby gives notice to all parties concerned other than Member States to submit their comments within one month of the date of this notice to:

Commission of the European Communities
200, rue de la Loi
B-1040 Brussels.

2. The particular contract concerns the construction of a fishing vessel for an Irish shipowner. The provisions of the guidelines for the examination of State aid in the fisheries sector prevail over those of the Sixth Council Directive of 26 January 1987 on Aid to Shipbuilding as regards the construction or modernization of fishing vessels for the Community fleet. The provisions of these guidelines are not complied with since the capacity of fishing vessels flying the Irish flag exceeds the limits established by the multiannual guidance programme for Ireland. Thus no aid can be granted in respect of the contract.

3. Inquiries regarding this notice may be made to the Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate E, Division 5, (tel. (02) 235 11 11, ext. 62368).

STATE AID**(Germany)***(Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)*

(88/C 336/03)

Notice pursuant to Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty to parties concerned other than Member States as regards contract-related production aid proposed by the German Government in support of a particular shipbuilding contract for which there is competition between yards in different Member States.

1. Having initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the above aid, the Commission hereby gives notice to all parties concerned other than Member States to submit their comments within one month from the date of this notice to:

Commission of the European Communities
200, rue de la Loi
B-1040 Brussels.

2. The contract for which yards in different Member States are competing, concerns the construction of a 1 700 cgt winetanker for a German shipowner. The aid level notified by the German Government is higher than that notified by another Member State, which, under the prevailing circumstances, is contradictory to Article 4 (5) of the Sixth Council Directive of 26 January 1987 on Aid to Shipbuilding in conjunction with the Minutes to the Council of Ministers Meeting of 22 December 1986.

3. Inquiries regarding this notice may be made to the Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate E, Division 5, (tel. (02) 235 11 11).
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STATE AID**(Greece)***(Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community)*

(88/C 336/04)

Notice pursuant to Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty to parties concerned, other than Member States, regarding aid which the Greek Government provides to exporting undertakings by excluding export income from the calculation base of a special contribution imposed on undertakings.

1. The Greek Government, in March 1988, imposed a special one-off contribution on undertakings to be paid in 1988.
2. The amount of the special contribution is to be calculated as a percentage of the undertakings 1986 net income, reduced by the share of profits which corresponded to the gross income from exports during the accounting period.
3. The Commission has initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty with respect to

the export aid which consists of the exclusion of export income when calculating the special contribution. With regard to export aid applied in trade between Member States, the Commission has always held the view that it is incompatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 92 (1) EEC and cannot benefit from any of the derogation provisions laid down in Article 92 (3) of the EEC Treaty.

4. The Commission hereby gives notice to the parties concerned other than Member States to submit their comments on the aid described in paragraph 1 above, within one month from the date of the present notice to:

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

General Commission guidelines for the implementation of PEDIP in 1988 and 1989

(Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2053/88 of 24 June 1988)

(88/C 336/05)

Introduction

1. Pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2053/88 of 24 June 1988, the Commission draws up every year the general guidelines for the implementation of measures falling within the priority areas of development of Portuguese industry, referred to in Article 2 of the Regulation, and presents them to the Advisory Committee for its opinion.
2. The PEDIP was instituted for a period of five years, i.e. 1988 to 1992. These general guidelines cover the first two years, 1988 and 1989, and thus afford a general view of the measures to be applied in the initial phase of the programme.

The Commission considers it necessary to set general guidelines stressing the need to end the preparatory work by adopting during the first two years the programmes defined below, which will give a positive follow-up to the objectives laid down in the Regulation.

General considerations

3. In drawing up these general guidelines the Commission drew on the following considerations.
 - 3.1. Article 2 of the Regulation lays down four priority areas of assistance for the PEDIP:
 - (i) faster improvement of basic industrial infrastructure (priority area No 1)
 - (ii) stronger foundations for basic and further vocational training for careers in industry (priority area No 2)
 - (iii) the financing of productive investment (priority area No 3)
 - (iv) productivity drives (priority area No 4).
 - 3.2. In the course of the consultations between the Portuguese authorities and the Commission authorities provided for in Article 3 of the Regulation, the Portuguese authorities proposed seven draft programmes which are now being examined by the Commission's departments under the procedure laid down in Article 3 (2) of the Regulation. Throughout

the preparation of these operational programmes the Portuguese authorities provided the Commission's departments with the necessary information concerning the progress of the work.

General guidelines

4. On the basis of the above considerations the Commission has established the following general guidelines for PEDIP during the period 1988 to 1989:
 - 4.1. The measures to be financed, other than those financed by the ERDF and the ESF, must mainly fall within the priority areas 3 and 4. They will absorb most of the ECU 500 million made available by the Regulation for the period 1988 to 1992. Special priority is given in 1988 to the planning and implementation of measures relating to area No 3: financing of productive investment (point 5.3 below). Information and publicity, part of a programme covering measures for implementing and monitoring the execution of PEDIP, are also given priority for 1988.
 - 4.2. In 1989 the measures falling within area 3, and particularly the aid schemes and sectoral programmes, will be pursued and reinforced. To these will be added the measures falling within area 4, particularly the implementation of schemes to promote industrial productivity (point 5.4 below).
 - 4.3. Measures in areas 1 and 2 financed from the PEDIP additional resources will be planned for 1989 to support and complement those already launched under the ERDF and the ESF. The additional resources allocated to these measures must remain within the limits laid down by Article 2 of the Regulation (points 5.1 and 5.2 below).
 - 4.4. All seven programmes should become operational in the period 1988 to 1989.

Objectives of the programmes

5. The objectives of the seven programmes will be as follows:
 - 5.1. AREA No 1

Programme No 1: Basic and Technological Infrastructure

For area No 1 the intention is that the ERDF should finance the basic industrial infrastructure so

as to ease the bottlenecks blocking industrial development, taking into account Portugal's national land use priorities. The ERDF will also finance the technological infrastructure which is going to improve the quality of services to enterprises, in particular in the field of innovation. The additional heading will be used to finance activities in area No 1, which are not eligible for finance contributions from the ERDF.

5.2. AREA No 2

Programme No 2: Vocational Training

No action is planned for 1988 in this field. For 1989 and subsequent years the measures to be financed under Regulation (EEC) No 2053/88 will be those supplementing assistance from the European Social Fund. Thus it will be possible to finance actions which are not eligible for contributions from the European Social Fund.

5.3. AREA No 3

It is clear that the modernization of the productive structure of Portuguese enterprises will depend on the introduction of financial incentives to investment.

Certain traditional sectors with low productivity and structures that are ill-suited to the scale of the European market need to undertake a special effort to restructure, while complying with Article 5 of the Regulation. Provision should also be made for support of the industrial exploitation of Portugal's natural resources and facilitating the introduction of information technologies and electronics within industry.

Finally, the inadequacy of enterprises' own resources and their sometimes difficult access to external financing justify the creation of a system of financial engineering which will permit the establishment of a Guarantee Fund and will facilitate the creation of venture capital companies as well.

These schemes will be integrated within the following programmes:

Programme 3: Incentives to Productive Investment

- 3.1. Selective support to certain projects for innovation and technological modernization in industrial enterprises.
- 3.2. Financial support to investment projects for the rationalization of energy consumption.
- 3.3. Selective support, on a sectoral basis, to projects aiming at technological reinforcement, accompanied by restructuring and modernization measures. In this context it should be noted that in April 1988 the Commission stated that the plan for the restructuring of the wool

industry, originally presented as a national scheme, was eligible for co-financing from PEDIP upon application by the Portuguese authorities. Among the conditions laid down by the Commission on granting this authorization was that there should be no increase in production capacity.

- 3.4. This measure provides for support for projects in technologically advanced sectors which play a special role in the development of Portuguese industry, thus promoting certain objectives, notably:
 - the upgrading of capital equipment,
 - better exploitation of the country's natural resources,
 - the development of industrial sectors with high growth potential,
 - information technology and electronics.

Programme 4: Financial Engineering

- 4.1. Creation of a guarantee fund for SMEs. This is for loans for investment projects which are risky because of their highly innovative nature. Interest rates and repayment terms will depend on the results of the projects.
- 4.2. Creation of two venture capital companies, one in the north and one in the south, their main purpose being (a) to strengthen the capital base of companies carrying out technically innovative investments of special economic interest, and (b) restoring the financial situation of and developing businesses with substantial growth prospects.
- 4.3. Creation of a mutual guarantee system to help SMEs obtain access to bank loans.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Regulation, most of the budget resources will be used for programmes 3 and 4 (area No 3) and for programmes 5 and 6 (area No 4).

5.4. AREA No 4

Programme No 5: Productivity drives

This programme aims to determine a series of measures which will facilitate and increase the access of enterprises to services enabling them to improve their productivity.

Programme No 6: Quality and Design

The purpose of this programme is to allow Portugal to obtain the necessary facilities so as to be able to apply Community rules in the field of standardization and certification in the run-up to the completion of the Internal Market.

6. *Programme No 7: Publicity, Implementation and Monitoring*
- 6.1. Creation of the necessary investments for carrying out programmes (preparatory studies, back-up measures and monitoring systems).

- 6.2. Launching of an information campaign aimed at the enterprises, workers and the general public so as to give PEDIP the widest possible publicity at national level.

Commitment Appropriations

For the implementation of the programmes mentioned above, it is planned, on the basis of the proposed general guidelines, to use ECU 200 million in commitment appropriations from the resources of the additional budget heading for the period 1988 to 1989.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionizing radiation

COM(88) 654 final — SYN 169

(Submitted by the Commission on 9 December 1988)

(88/C 336/06)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

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

Whereas differences between national laws relating to the treatment of foods and food ingredients (hereinafter called foodstuffs) by ionizing radiation and its conditions of use hinder the free movement of foodstuffs and may create conditions of unequal competition, thereby directly affecting the establishment or functioning of the common market;

Whereas it is necessary to adopt measures with the aim of progressively establishing the internal market over a period expiring on 31 December 1992; whereas the internal market comprises an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured;

Whereas rules relating to the use of ionizing radiation for the treatment of foodstuffs should take account primarily of human health requirements but also, within the limit required for the protection of health, of economic and technical needs;

Whereas Council Directive 80/836/Euratom⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 84/467/Euratom⁽²⁾, on the health

protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation (Euratom Safety Standards) remain applicable; whereas, however it is also appropriate that irradiation units in the Community and third countries should be officially approved, specifically to take into account the special requirements of food irradiation on the basis of the FAO/WHO code of practice on the operation of irradiation facilities used for the treatment of foods; whereas approved irradiation units should be subject to an official control, through an inspection system to be created for the needs of this Directive;

Whereas approved units should keep records to ensure that the rules of this Directive have been respected;

Whereas Council Directive 79/112/EEC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive .../.../EEC, on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer has already laid down rules concerning the labelling of irradiated foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer;

Whereas appropriate rules must also be laid down for the labelling of foodstuffs treated with ionizing radiation not intended for the ultimate consumer;

Whereas the Scientific Committee for Food should be consulted before the adoption of provisions likely to have an incidence on public health, for example, the inclusion of new foodstuffs in the approved list, the authorized dosages or their modification;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 246, 17. 9. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 265, 5. 10. 1984, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 33, 8. 2. 1979, p. 1.

Whereas foodstuffs may only be treated by the action of ionizing radiation if there is a food hygiene need, or a demonstrable technological or other advantage, or benefit to the consumer and if they are wholesome and in a proper condition;

Whereas the process should not be used as a substitute for good manufacturing practice, and whereas this condition is fulfilled for foodstuffs listed in Annex I;

Whereas modifications to the list of foodstuffs which may be treated with ionizing radiation and their conditions of treatment, the elaboration of methods of measurement and sampling are technical matters to be entrusted to the Commission;

Whereas, in all cases where the Council empowers the Commission to implement rules relating to foodstuffs irradiation, provision should be made for a procedure instituting close cooperation between Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs, and, where necessary, the Standing Veterinary Committee or the Standing Committee on Plant Health;

Whereas should the use of the process or of a foodstuff treated with ionizing radiation authorized on the basis of this Directive appear to constitute a health risk, Member States should be authorized to suspend or limit such use, or to reduce the limits laid down, pending a decision at Community level,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. This Directive applies to the processing and marketing of foods and food ingredients, hereinafter called 'foodstuffs', treated by the action of ionizing radiation.
2. This Directive does not apply to:
 - (a) foodstuffs exposed to ionizing radiation emitted by measuring or inspection devices, providing the dose imparted is not greater than 0,5 Gy, at a maximum energy level of 5 MeV;
 - (b) the irradiation of foodstuffs which are prepared under medical supervision for patients requiring sterile diets.

Article 2

1. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that irradiated foodstuffs may be marketed only if they comply with the rules laid down in this Directive.

2. Member States may not prohibit, restrict or obstruct the marketing of irradiated foodstuffs on grounds relating to their treatment by ionizing radiation, if the process used complies with the provisions of this Directive.

Article 3

1. Foodstuffs authorized for irradiation treatment, as well as the maximum radiation doses authorized, are listed in Annex I.
2. Only radiation sources listed in Annex II shall be used, the requirements of good irradiation practice mentioned in Article 6 (3) shall be applied and the overall absorbed dose shall be calculated in accordance with Annex IV.
3. Annex I may be amended on the basis of the general criteria laid down in Annex V.

Article 4

1. Foodstuffs may not be re-irradiated. However, the full dose needed for a specific technological function may be given as the sum of fractionated doses. Irradiation may also be used in conjunction with other processes.
2. Exceptions to the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be decided by the procedure laid down in Article 11.

Article 5

Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that foodstuffs irradiated in accordance with the provisions of this Directive may be marketed only if their packages or containers bear the following information:

1. For products intended for sale to the ultimate consumer, the information required by Directive 79/112/EEC.
2. For products not intended for sale to the ultimate consumer:
 - (a) a statement that the food has been irradiated, of the same form as provided for in Directive 79/112/EEC for products sold to the ultimate consumer;
 - (b) either the identity and address of the unit which has carried out the irradiation, or its reference number as provided for in Article 6;
 - (c) a lot or batch number;

- (d) the logo depicted in Annex III may be used. In this case, the logo shall be placed prominently and conspicuously in conjunction with the statement provided for in (a);
- (e) where a non-irradiated foodstuff contains ingredients that have been irradiated, a statement of the same form as provided for in Directive 79/112/EEC for products sold to the ultimate consumer. This statement is not required if the irradiated ingredients are so identified in the list of ingredients.

Article 6

1. Member States shall designate a competent authority or authorities responsible for carrying out the requirements of this Directive.
2. In respect of units for the irradiation of foodstuffs competent authorities shall be responsible for:
 - prior approval,
 - the granting of an official reference number,
 - official control and inspection,
 - the withdrawal or modification of an approval.
3. Approval shall only be given if the plant meets the requirements of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission Recommended International Code of Practice for the operation of irradiation facilities used for the treatment of foods (ref. FAO/WHO CAC/Vol. XV Ed. 1), and any supplementary requirements which may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of this Directive.
4. Each Member State shall forward to the Commission the names, addresses and reference numbers of irradiation units it has approved, the text of the act of approval, as well as any act suspending or withdrawing approval.
5. The Commission shall publish the details of the units referred to in paragraph 4, as well as any changes in their status, in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 7

1. Irradiation units approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 must, for each source of ionizing radiation used, keep a record showing for each lot of foodstuff treated:
 - (a) the nature and quantity of foodstuffs irradiated;
 - (b) the lot number;
 - (c) the consignee;
 - (d) the date of irradiation;
 - (e) the type of packaging used during treatment;
 - (f) the data for control of the irradiation process according to Annex IV, the dosimetric checks

carried out and the results obtained, with details, in particular of the limits, lower and upper, of the dose absorbed and the type of ionizing radiation;

- (g) reference to the initial dose validation measurements;
- (h) any supplementary information required by the provisions of this Directive.

2. The records referred to in paragraph 1 must be preserved for a period of five years.

3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

Article 8

1. Irradiated foodstuffs may not be imported from a third country unless:
 - they comply with the provisions of this Directive and the documents accompanying any consignment of the foodstuffs provide the identity and address of the unit which has carried out the irradiation, and the details mentioned in Article 7,
 - it has been officially confirmed, for individual units carrying out food irradiation, that official supervision is exercised in that third country, ensuring that the conditions in which irradiation was carried out are equivalent to those laid down in Article 6.
2. The Commission may:
 - enter into arrangements with third countries regarding the mutual notification of irradiation plants,
 - arrange for Community inspection of irradiation plants in third countries.
3. Rules for the application of paragraph 2 shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

4. The Commission shall publish details of approved units in third countries and Member States in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 9

Materials used for the packaging of foodstuffs to be irradiated shall be appropriate for the purpose.

Article 10

Amendments to the Annexes to take account of scientific and technical developments shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

Article 11

Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed the matter shall be referred to the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs by its Chairman. Where appropriate, the Standing Veterinary Committee or the Standing Committee on Plant Health shall be consulted.

The Commission representative shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the Committee. It shall inform the Committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

Article 12

Provisions which are likely to have an effect on public health shall be adopted after consultation of the Scientific Committee for Food.

Article 13

1. Where a Member State, as a result of new information or of a reassessment of existing information made

since this Directive was adopted, has detailed grounds for establishing that the irradiation of a foodstuff, although it complies with the provisions of this Directive, endangers human health, that Member State may temporarily suspend or restrict application of the provisions in question in its territory. It shall immediately inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof and give reasons for its decision.

2. The Commission shall examine as soon as possible the grounds given by the Member State within the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs, shall deliver its opinion forthwith and take the appropriate measures.

3. If the Commission considers that amendments to this Directive are necessary in order to resolve the difficulties mentioned in paragraph 1 and to ensure the protection of human health, they may be adopted using the procedure laid down in Article 11; any Member State which has adopted safeguard measures may retain them until the amendments enter into force.

Article 14

Member States shall amend their laws, regulations and administrative provisions in such a way as to:

- permit by (18 months after notification) at the latest trade in and use of irradiated foodstuffs complying with this Directive,
- prohibit from (three years after notification) trade in and use of irradiated foodstuffs not complying with this Directive.

They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 15

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

*ANNEX I***Foodstuffs authorized for irradiation treatment and maximum radiation doses**

Foodstuffs	Maximum overall average radiation dose (kGy)
1. Strawberries, papayas, mangoes	2
2. Dried fruits	1
3. Pulses (legumes)	1
4. Dehydrated vegetables	10
5. Cereal flakes	1
6. Bulbs and tubers	0,2
7. Aromatic herbs, spices and vegetable seasonings	10
8. Shrimps and prawns	3
9. Poultrymeat	7
10. Frogs' legs	5
11. Arabic gum	10

*ANNEX II***Sources of ionizing radiation**

Foodstuffs may be treated only by the following sources of ionizing radiation:

- (a) gamma rays from radionuclides ^{60}Co or ^{137}Cs ;
- (b) X-rays generated from machine sources operated at or below an energy level of 5 MeV;
- (c) electrons generated from machine sources operated at or below an energy level of 10 MeV.

ANNEX III

Logo for foodstuffs not intended for the ultimate consumer treated with ionizing radiation



ANNEX IV

1. Dosimetry

The overall average absorbed dose

It can be assumed for the purpose of the determination of the wholesomeness of food treated with an overall average dose of 10 kGy or less that all radiation chemical effects in that particular dose range are proportional to dose.

The overall average dose, D, is defined by the following integral over the total volume of the goods:

$$D = \frac{1}{M} \int (*) p(x,y,z) d(x,y,z) dV$$

where M = the total mass of the treated sample

p = the local density at the point (x,y,z)

d = the local absorbed dose at the point (x,y,z)

dV = dx dy dz, the infinitesimal volume element which in real cases is represented by the volume fractions

The overall average absorbed dose can be determined directly for homogeneous products or for bulk goods of homogeneous bulk density by distributing an adequate number of dose meters strategically and at random throughout the volume of the goods. From the dose distribution determined in this manner an average can be calculated which is the overall average absorbed dose.

If the shape of the dose distribution curve through the product is well determined, the positions of minimum and maximum dose are known. Measurements of the distribution of dose in these two positions in a series of samples of the product can be used to give an estimate of the overall average dose. In some cases, the mean value of the average values of the minimum (Dmin) and maximum (Dmax) dose will be a good estimate of the overall average dose:

i.e. in these cases

$$\text{overall average dose} \approx \frac{D_{\max} + D_{\min}}{2}$$

The ratio of $\frac{D_{\max}}{D_{\min}}$ should not exceed 3.

2. Procedures

- 2.1. Before routine irradiation of a given class of foodstuffs begins at a radiation facility, location of minimum and maximum dose are determined by making dose measurements throughout the product volume. These validation measurements must be carried out a suitable number of times (e.g. 3 to 5) in order to make allowance for variations in product density or geometry.
- 2.2. The measurements must be repeated whenever the product, its geometry or the irradiation conditions are changed.
- 2.3. During the process routine dose measurements are carried out in order to ensure that the dose limits are not exceeded. The measurements should be carried out by placing dosimeters at the positions of the maximum or minimum dose, or at a reference position. The dose at the reference positions must be quantitatively linked to the maximum and minimum dose. The reference positions should be located at a convenient point in or on the product, where dose variations are low.
- 2.4. The routine dose measurements must be carried out in each batch and at suitable intervals during production.
- 2.5. In cases where flowing, non-packaged goods are irradiated, the locations of minimum and maximum dose cannot be determined. Rather random dosimeter sampling may be used to ascertain values of these dose extremes.

(*) \int = integrate.

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- 2.6. The dose measurements should be carried out by using recognized dosimetry systems, and the measurements should be traceable to primary standards.
 - 2.7. During irradiation, relevant facility parameters must be controlled and continuously recorded. For radionuclide facilities the parameters include product transport speed or time spent in the radiation zone and positive indication for correct position of the source. For accelerator facilities, the parameters include product transport speed and the energy level, electron current and scanner width of the facility.

ANNEX V

Conditions for the approval of the irradiation treatment of foodstuffs

1. Food irradiation may be approved only if:
 - there is a reasonable technological need,
 - it presents no hazard to the health of the consumer when applied in accordance with the conditions proposed,
 - it is of benefit to the consumer,
 - it is not used as a substitute for health rules, or for Good Manufacturing or Agricultural Practice.
 2. Food irradiation may only serve one of the following purposes:
 - to reduce the incidence of foodborne disease by destroying pathogenic organisms,
 - to reduce spoilage of foodstuffs by retarding or arresting decay processes and destroying spoilage organisms,
 - to reduce loss of foodstuffs by premature ripening, germination or sprouting,
 - to disinfect foodstuffs of organisms harmful to plant or plant products.
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III

(Notices)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Notice concerning the organization of open competitions

(88/C 336/07)

The Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities is organizing the following open competitions:

- ESC/LA/105/88 — Portuguese-language translators ⁽¹⁾
- ESC/LA/106/88 — Spanish-language translators ⁽²⁾

The relevant editions of this Official Journal can be obtained on application to:

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⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 336, 31. 12. 1988 (Portuguese edition).

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 336, 31. 12. 1988 (Spanish edition).

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