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I

(Information)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

WRITTEN QUESTIONS TO WHICH NO ANSWER HAS BEEN
GIVEN (*)

These questions are published in accordance with Rule 45 (3) of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament: 'Questions to which no answer has been given within one month by the Commission, or within two months by the Council, ... shall also be published in the "Official Journal of the European Communities".'

WRITTEN QUESTION No 844/79

by Mr Cohen

to the Commission of the European Communities

*(24 October 1979)**Subject:* Holiday work

On 28 August 1979 the 'Süddeutsche Zeitung', under the headline 'Holiday work can have serious consequences', quoted from a speech by the Bavarian Minister of Employment, in which he had said that a worker who misuses his leave by taking on paid work must expect dismissal.

In addition the employer could claim damages and demand the return of holiday money 'because the purpose of the holiday is defeated by the performance of work elsewhere'.

Assuming that the Bavarian Minister has correctly interpreted the labour legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, will the Commission state whether:

1. similar legislation exists in the other eight Member States of the Community;
2. the Commission has ever attempted to approximate any such legislation 'while the improvement of working conditions is being maintained' (Article 117 of the EEC Treaty);
3. the Commission shares the view that holiday work defeats the purpose of holidays.

(*) The answers will be published as soon as they are received from the institution concerned.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 846/79**by Mr Provan****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Use of certain substances in chocolate products

How can the Commission justify making proposals which would have the effect of banning the use of certain substances (polyglycerol polyricinoleate and sorbitan tristearate) used in the making of chocolate products when there is *no* evidence that they are harmful?

Does the Commission realize that this kind of action irresponsibly pre-empts proper commercial decisions to be taken in the manufacturing industry?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 852/79**by Mr Glinne****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Subsidization of national consumer organizations

Can the Commission indicate whether funds have been granted to or contracts placed in recent years with national consumer organizations or with the senior staff of such bodies?

If so, I should like to know:

1. the names of the national bodies which have been awarded contracts or funds;
 2. the amounts involved in such cases;
 3. the subject of the contracts and dates?
-

WRITTEN QUESTION No 853/79**by Mr Muntingh****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Prevention of damage to the natural environment in the North Sea as a result of earth tremors

1. Is the Commission aware that a scientific report ⁽¹⁾ by the Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research suggests that drilling platforms would be in danger if earth tremors occurred in the North Sea area?
2. Is the Commission prepared to discuss with the Norwegian Government the safety measures which it is thinking of taking to prevent disasters involving drilling platforms and the consequent escape of oil into the sea, in view of the damage which this can do to other parts of the Continental Shelf (including that of the Member States of the European Communities)?
3. Can the Commission ascertain how great is the risk of earth tremors in the Continental Shelf of the Member States of the European Communities?
4. If this danger does in fact exist, can the Commission urge the Member States concerned to draw up measures to prevent damage to the marine environment resulting from such tremors?

⁽¹⁾ Referred to in the 'Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant' of 26 September 1979.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 854/79**by Mr Muntingh****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Pollution in Scandinavia caused by pollution in the European Community

1. Is the Commission aware that 'acid rain' is doing considerable damage to the natural environment in Norway and Sweden?
2. Is the Commission aware that one important source of emission for the dangerous substances contained in this rain may be located in the Member States of the European Communities?
3. Is the Commission prepared to initiate an investigation into the sources and emission levels of these substances in the Member States?

4. Is the Commission prepared, on the basis of this investigation, to propose measures to help deal with this problem at its point of origin, i.e. where the source(s) in the Member States of the European Communities are located?

5. Can the Commission give an indication of the date by which it could begin such an investigation?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 859/79

by Mr Balfe

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Implementation of the budget

What proposals does the Commission have to ensure the effectiveness of the powers given to it under Article 205 of the Treaty of Rome in ensuring the full implementation of the non-compulsory items of expenditure as adopted by Parliament in successive budgets?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 860/79

by Mrs Fullet

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Harmonization of the laws of the Member States on voluntary abortion and contraception

The present disparity between the various national laws in this field poses serious problems, from the point of view both of women's rights — which should be incorporated into the declaration of human rights — and of the equality of women in Europe. (How can the differences in treatment of, say, an Irish and a French woman be considered acceptable?)

Does the Commission therefore intend to draw up a proposal for a Directive to harmonize existing legislation?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 867/79**by Mrs Lizin****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject: Nuclear safety*

1. In its opinion on Community energy targets for 1990, the Economic and Social Committee referred to the importance of the Community code of conduct in the field of nuclear safety.

Pending the opinion of the European Parliament, can the Commission indicate what action it has taken and intends to take on this requirement, of which the Economic and Social Committee has so judiciously reminded it?

2. A number of Council resolutions have stressed the importance of safety. What specific new measures does the Commission intend to propose and what funds will it require for them?

3. American experience in this field highlights the usefulness of a centralized structure equipped with substantial human and financial resources. Has the Commission studied this specific example and does it have any contacts with the American organization? How far are the activities of the nuclear safety bodies in the Member States coordinated? Does the Commission consider this level of coordination adequate and what proposals does it intend to put forward to strengthen such coordination?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 869/79**by Mrs Lizin****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject: Commission office in Madrid*

Does the Commission intend to make an official response to statements published by a right-wing Spanish daily newspaper (abc) to the effect that the official appointed to head the Commission's office in Madrid is unacceptable mainly because of his Socialist views? Other reasons have also been put forward. What is the Commission's opinion?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 871/79

**by Mrs Quin
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Standardization of controls with regard to bonded stores

Is the Commission aware of the variation in national controls governing the quantities of bonded stores (duty-free spirits and tobacco) available to ship stores merchants in EEC countries and does it plan to make proposals to standardize these controls?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 874/79

**by Mr Van Minnen and Mr Albers
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Services provided by railways

Tickets for international travel cannot be obtained at railway stations everywhere in the Member States of the European Communities. (At some stations in the Netherlands, for example, such tickets must be ordered 72 hours in advance.)

1. Does the Commission have any information to suggest that railway services have been reduced to some extent for reasons of efficiency?
 2. Does the Commission share the view that every effort should be made to ensure that passengers can travel by rail without difficulty not only within but also between Member States?
 3. Is the Commission prepared to ask the Advisory Committee on Transport for an opinion on improvements to railway services in the trans-frontier transport of passengers?
 4. Will the Commission forward to Parliament a memorandum fully informing it of the services provided in the trans-frontier transport of passengers by rail?
-

WRITTEN QUESTION No 877/79

by Mr Oehler

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Frontier workers in the EEC

There are about 215 000 frontier workers in the European Community.

They are, therefore, subject to the legal, social, and economic systems of two different countries.

Experience has shown that frontier workers enjoy less job security than nationals of the country in which they work, are unfavourably affected by much social and fiscal legislation, and in many cases, suffer as a result of exchange-rate fluctuations.

Furthermore, they are recruited through channels over which the authorities have no control, which has led to widespread and glaring exploitation.

It is therefore evident that there is a need to:

- draw up a Community charter for frontier workers,
- eliminate economic disparities between neighbouring frontier regions,

— harmonize cross-border relations between local and regional authorities.

1. What steps has the Commission taken to achieve these goals?
2. Have the Governments of the Member States taken action to solve the problems of frontier workers?
3. Does the Commission not feel that the Community Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 ⁽¹⁾ are too inflexible, and in some cases actually prevent the elimination of certain forms of discrimination?
4. Does it not agree that action at European level has been purely academic in nature, and that to argue that monetary union, as is so frequently suggested, would be the final solution for the problems of frontier workers, is merely to evade the issue?
5. Can it give details of the sex, age and vocational qualifications of frontier workers at the Community's internal and external borders?

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 149, 5. 7. 1971, p. 2 and OJ No L 74, 27. 3. 1972, p. 1.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 878/79

by Mr Key

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Directive on mutual recognition of midwives' qualifications

Can the Commission say what progress has been made to date towards the adoption of a Directive on mutual recognition of midwives' diplomas, and how soon will such a Directive come into force?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 880/79**by Mr Debré****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject: Marking of origin*

Why should marking of origin be regarded as incompatible with the rules of the common market, while national standards are not?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 881/79**by Mr Rinsche****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject: Survey of hard coal costs*

The extent to which coal, as an alternative source of energy, can compete with petroleum or other hydrocarbons obtained from asphalt sands or oil shales depends directly on the cost of recovery from such reservoirs, if the political factors influencing price formation are disregarded. The use of hard coal in the Community, even after the introduction of suitable coal gasification and liquefaction processes, must therefore be regarded as a function of existing hydrocarbon reserves and related costs compared with coal.

In view of this situation, can the Commission provide a detailed table of all proven and probable hydrocarbon reserves, broken down into cost categories (cost of recovery between more than US \$ 10 and less than US \$ 30) and compare them with the corresponding costs for indigenous coal and imported coal (USA, South Africa, Australia)?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 884/79**by Mr Lemmer****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Steel imports from third countries

What trends may be discerned since 1974 in the individual Member States' imports of rolled steel from third countries?

Why are imports concentrated in some markets?

What does the Commission intend to do to ensure that external economic policy measures taken under the crisis programme are applied uniformly throughout the Community?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 885/79**by Mr Lemmer****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Expansion of the European iron and steel industry

1. Which Member States are revealed by the investment surveys and reports available to the Commission to be still further expanding their steel production capacity between now and 1983, despite the existence of surplus steel-making and rolling mill capacity?

2. Does the Commission regard such expansion as compatible with the efforts to restructure the European iron and steel industry?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 893/79**by Mr Moreau****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: The La Rochette cardboard factories

Although the La Rochette-Senpa company has applied for aid from the authorities, in particular, European finance for the creation of new jobs, it appears that the La Rochette factory is once more under threat.

Can the Commission therefore state what undertakings were given in respect of the factories owned by this group in return for aid granted, and what are the prospects for this factory over the next few years?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 895/79**by Mr Radoux****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Terms of reference of inter-governmental committees

In my Written Question No 155/79 ⁽¹⁾ on the terms of reference of committees, I pointed out the following contradiction in the Commission's attitude:

- on the one hand it had formally undertaken in future to propose no inter-governmental committees other than purely advisory ones,
- but on the other hand, it continued to propose the setting up of committees with a right of veto on the Commission's actions, by referring them to the Council.

In its embarrassed answer of 6 July 1979, the Commission stated that it 'has further decided that it will not entertain any solution which confers more power on the Council (via an inter-governmental

committee) than under the so-called "Regional Fund Committee" formula'. The point is that, in the case of the ERDF, the committee does have a right of veto (by referring matters to the Council) over the Commission's major decisions on regional action. Moreover, Parliament has already conducted a difficult and fruitless conciliation procedure with the Council on this very point.

It is clear from its answer of 6 July 1979 that the Commission, despite its undertakings, has given up its attempt to restrict the inter-governmental committees to a purely advisory capacity.

Is the Commission aware that, by doing so:

1. It is limiting considerably the exercise of its responsibilities for implementing the budget under Article 205 of the Treaty?

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 12, 30. 7. 1979, p. 21.

2. It is also limiting the scope of budgetary authorization, by enabling the Council, acting unilaterally through the inter-governmental committees, to prevent its implementation?
3. It is itself, despite its previous undertakings, initiating proposals progressively weakening its own institutional role?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 900/79**by Mr Seefeld****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Motorway charges in Belgium

According to press reports the motorway charges which Belgium intends to introduce will apply only to those foreigners from States in which a charge is also made for using motorways.

- (a) Is the Commission aware of the existence of such proposals?
- (b) If so, does it agree that this represents a flagrant form of discrimination between foreigners from different countries of origin in Belgium?
- (c) What steps does the Commission intend to take to prevent such discriminatory practices in Belgium?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 903/79**by Mr Fuchs****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: Standardization of power consumption of household electrical appliances as a means of saving energy

The possibility of standardizing the power consumption of household electrical appliances is being discussed in several Member States as a means of saving energy.

1. Does the Commission consider unified Community standards for the power consumption of household electrical appliances to be desirable and expedient?
2. If so, is the Commission willing to submit appropriate proposals to the Council?

3. What energy savings could be achieved through standardization?
4. In the Commission's view, how long would it take to implement standardization in the Member States?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 906/79**by Mr Michel****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)*

Subject: The right to strike in Greece

In his Written Question No 630/78⁽¹⁾ Mr Cot refers to the information published by the Greek authorities in the international press (in particular in 'Fortune', June-July 1978), that Greece offers investors and businessmen 'an energetic, keen and less expensive labour force, with some of the most advanced anti-strike and labour arbitration legislation in Europe ...'. 'The right to strike is severely restricted. Strikes are virtually illegal in public areas (utilities, telecommunications, hospitals, transport, oil refineries). Arbitration procedures are well defined. The Government has occasionally moved drastically against illegal strikes. Very few strikes are politically motivated.'

The negotiations with Greece are now over. Moreover, the right to strike is not included among the social provisions of Community legislation with which Greece has undertaken to comply.

1. Does the Commission consider it desirable for a Member State to offer investors and businessmen anti-strike legislation that meets their wishes?
2. Have the Greek trade-union organizations intimated their agreement with this anti-strike legislation?
3. Does the Commission agree that, when Greece joins the Community, information about arrangements for legislation on trade union liberties is more important than the precise details of such-and-such a heading in the Common Customs Tariff?
4. Does it plan to take any action in this area or does it intend instead to strengthen the case of those who say that the Community is in essence concerned with improving trade and has no more than a marginal and secondary interest in social affairs?
5. Can it indicate how Laws 330/78 (private sector), 643/77 (public sector) and 3339/55 (arbitration) deviate from the trade union rights generally recognized in the other Member States?

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 85, 2. 4. 1979, p. 3.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 909/79

by Mr Moreland

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Trade union restrictions

Does the Commission agree that industrial action which prevents transfer of goods from crossing national borders, such as dock-side picketing, to be a quantitative restriction on free movement of goods within the Community and consequently contrary to the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Rome?

If so, does the Commission intend to propose for Parliament and Council consideration, Community legislation to deal with this problem?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 914/79

By Mr Ippolito, Mrs Baduel Glorioso, Mrs Barbarella, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mr Ceravolo, Mr Fanti, Mr Galluzzi, Mr Lezzi, Mr Papapietro, Mr Puletti, Mrs Squarcialupi and Mr Zagari

to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Community cooperation on the forecasting of earthquakes and volcanic activity

Having regard to the recent earthquake in central Italy which follows other, even more serious ones in Friuli, Ancona, etc., and to the continuing danger of unexpected eruptions in volcanic areas,

— whereas with our present knowledge of geophysics and geology, even if it is not yet possible to predict the time and place of an earthquake, it is possible to carry out a survey of a country which will show which areas or regions are most susceptible to seismic and volcanic activity; and it is also possible to identify areas in which a disaster is likely to happen within a short period of time much more efficiently than by

means of a statistical analysis of activity over the last few centuries since this covers too short a period in geological terms;

- whereas many Community countries are conducting very advanced research in this field (e.g. the Italian National Research Council's 'geodinamica' project);
- the Commission is asked whether
- (a) it should not promote greater scientific cooperation between the research bodies looking into seismic and volcanic activity;
 - (b) financial aid should not be granted for joint research projects into these phenomena which obviously cannot be held within national political boundaries.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 918/79

**by Mrs Roudy, Mr Estier, Mrs Salisch, Mrs van den Heuvel and Mrs Vayssade
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Application by the Member States of the Directives on equality between men and women in the field of employment

The Council has adopted three Directives aimed at establishing equality between men and women in the field of employment:

- in February 1975 a Directive on equal pay,
- in February 1976 a Directive on the principle of equality with regard to employment and working conditions,
- in February 1978 a Directive on the principle of equality with regard to social security.

Can the Commission state:

1. how the Member States have incorporated these three Directives into their national legislation;
2. the principal measures taken by the Member States to comply with these Directives?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 919/79

**by Mr Romualdi, Mr Almirante, Mr Petronio and Mr Buttafuoco
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: EEC funds for aid to the Vietnamese

Can the Commission state whether it is true that the funds made available for aid to the Vietnamese have been handed over to the UNO; that the UNO has prepared a plan for their allocation to be submitted to the Assembly only after the drafting of a report, which will be forwarded to the EEC for information but which, according to the information available, will not be ready until next March; that as a result, the emergency supplies and massive funds will certainly not be made available to the Vietnamese and Cambodian people before next March and probably not until a long time afterwards and that meanwhile the funds have been deposited, but it is not clear where nor to whose benefit?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 920/79

**by Mr Almirante, Mr Romualdi, Mr Petronio and Mr Buttafuoco
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Economic relations between the EEC and Yugoslavia

Can the Commission indicate:

- the present state of economic relations between the EEC and Yugoslavia in connection with the recent measures to liberalize trade between the Community and that country;
- whether these recent measures refer in particular to trade between Italy and Yugoslavia, given that the economic provisions laid down in the Treaty of Osimo, concluded by these two countries, are already extremely detrimental to the Italian economy and above all to the economic situation of the city and port of Trieste?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 925/79

**by Mr Sutra and Mrs Cresson
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: The wine-growing year

Below are some facts about the French wine-growing year:

estimated harvest: from 70 to 73 million hectolitres;

requirements: 65 million hectolitres;

surplus: from 5 to 8 million hectolitres;

stock in hand as at 31 August 1979: 23 million hectolitres;

foreseeable stock as at 31 August 1980: from 28 to 31 million hectolitres (the commercial stock being considered constant), to which must be added the volume of imports, which totalled 8 million hectolitres in the 1978/79 marketing year.

France is capable of storing up to 32 million hectolitres (record set in 1974), after which the wine-growers will be left with the grapes on the vine and the vats full, with all that that entails.

The Commission is therefore asked:

1. Can it supply figures, like those we have given for France, in respect of Italy, Germany and the Community as a whole, and indicate the situation in the southern countries seeking accession to the EEC: Spain, Greece and Portugal?
2. Since the surpluses are not structural (we have had two successive small harvests in 1977 and 1978), what long-term policy does it intend to propose in order that stocks from the good years may be carried over to the poorer years in an acceptable and fair manner, with stocks being divided among all the wine-growers of the Community?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 932/79

**by Mrs Roudy, Mr Muntingh, Mrs Weber, Mrs Fullet and Mrs Seibel-Emmerling
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Safety of workers in the nuclear industry and of the public and the environment

In spring 1978, thanks to the sense of professional responsibility of a welder in Châlon-sur-Saône, cracks were discovered in the steam generators and exchangers of some 20 nuclear reactors in France.

Cracks also probably exist in reactors operating at present, but for checks to be carried out it would be necessary to close down the power stations.

At the same time, however, the French Government has just decided that the charging of two power stations — Gravelines I and Tricastin I — should go ahead despite technical defects discovered in them and repeated warnings from the trade unions.

It would appear that these defects can be traced to a method devised by the FRAMATOME factory 'to save time'.

Can the Commission, therefore, answer the following questions:

1. Has it enquired into the causes, nature and consequences of the faults concerned?
2. If so, what measures does it intend to take to ensure the safety of nuclear workers, the public and the environment within the framework of the Communities' responsibilities in this matter?
3. Does it intend to make representations to the French Government to ensure that it will respect the Communities principles in regard to safety standards and accordingly halt the move to bring the defective power stations into operation?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 933/79

**by Mr Radoux, Mrs Lizin, Mr Seal, Mr Seeler and Mrs Wieczorek-Zeul
to the Commission of the European Communities**

(24 October 1979)

Subject: EEC-COMECON negotiations

Negotiations have been in progress for several years between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the European Economic Communities with a view to concluding an agreement.

Would the Commission indicate:

- the present state of the talks,
 - whether the stage reached in the negotiations allows hope of an early conclusion,
 - the nature of any difficulties to be overcome before a successful conclusion is possible?
-

WRITTEN QUESTION No 935/79**by Mr Pöttering****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject:* Aid for Indochinese refugees

In view of the plight of the Indochinese refugees the European Parliament has asked the Commission 'to dispatch a coordinated fleet of ships to rescue the refugees and the homeless, one of the ships to be chartered by the Community in its own name'.

Has the Commission complied with this request?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 940/79**by Mr Klinkenborg****to the Commission of the European Communities***(24 October 1979)**Subject:* Discrimination against foreign containers in France

1. Can the Commission confirm reports that the French merchant navy refuses to allow foreign freight containers with dangerous cargoes to be transported and transhipped in France unless they have been checked by a French inspection company?
 2. How does the Commission propose to ensure that this flagrant discrimination and resulting distortion of competition are eliminated as soon as possible?
 3. Does the Commission have any indication as to when France will join the international convention on safe containers (CSC) and why it has not yet done so?
-

WRITTEN QUESTION No 942/79
by Lord O'Hagan
to the Commission of the European Communities

(24 October 1979)

Subject: Cheese

Increased consumption and export of cheese could play a part in coping with the dairy surplus.

1. How much cheese has been imported into the EEC from outside in each of the last five years?
 2. What has been the consumption of cheese inside the EEC in each of the last five years?
 3. How much cheese (and of which varieties) has been exported from the EEC in each of the last five years?
 4. What steps do the Commission and Member States take in order to encourage the making of cheese? Are such steps adequate? Is the encouragement of cheesemaking likely to increase or decrease the surplus of dairy products?
-

COMMISSION

Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17 relating to an application by Krups (IV/28.553) ⁽¹⁾

Robert Krups KG, Solingen, a limited partnership manufacturing electrical kitchen appliances, personal care appliances, clocks and kitchen and bathroom scales, has introduced the Vereinbarung zum Krups-Vertriebsverbund International, an agreement governing distribution of Krups' products within the common market, and on 22 August 1975 applied for negative clearance under Article 2 of Regulation No 17. The standard dealership agreement requires Krups to supply the following facilities:

- (a) membership of appointed dealers in the Krups-Vertriebsverbund International, an association of European dealers specializing in small electrical appliances and scales with a Europe-wide distribution network;
- (b) a wide range of international consumer advertising;
- (c) appropriate sales promotion with merchandizing services, display materials and specialist consultancy services;
- (d) international after-sales service and rapid service support in the form of spare parts and assistance with repairs;
- (e) a policy on prices and conditions of sale adapted to market conditions;
- (f) a modern and progressive design and quality;
- (g) a constant flow of information on innovations, the Krups-Kurier (newsletter), product films, briefing films for sales staff and a manual of instructions.

Appointed dealers undertake to:

- (a) cooperate as partners in the sales association by exchanging opinions, offering suggestions and making criticisms; supporting sales promotion activities voluntarily, there being no obligation to play an active part; availing themselves of services offered by Krups;
- (b) maintain adequate stocks in all current products covered by the contract;
- (c) engage in intensive sales promotion relating to all the contract products in full compliance with the legislation on unfair competition, trade discounts and free gifts to customers;
- (d) provide adequate customer advice and service.

Krups will as a rule admit any dealer to its Vertriebsverbund which undertakes to provide the services specified in the dealership agreement.

In the purchase of Krups appliances neither Krups itself nor its appointed dealers are subject to any restrictions, and Krups supplies its appliances to dealers not belonging to its dealers association.

The standard dealership agreement accordingly in no way limits the number or even the existence of sales outlets.

The services to be provided by Krups and specified above at (b), (d), (e) and (f) will also be provided to dealers that do not belong to the Krups-Vertriebsverbund. Only the services at (a), (c) and (g) will be provided exclusively to its own appointed dealers.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

The Commission is proposing to take a favourable decision on the agreement summarized above. Before doing so it hereby invites all interested third parties to submit its comments within one month from the date of this notice, under reference IV/28.553, to the following address:

Commission of the European Communities,
Directorate-General for Competition,
Directorate for Restrictive Practices and Abuse of
Dominant Positions,
Rue de la Loi, 200,
B-1049 Brussels.

Notice of termination of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidies procedure concerning certain imports of acrylic fibres originating in the United States of America

The Commission gave notice in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 146 of 12 June 1979 of the initiation in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 459/68 ⁽¹⁾, as amended, of an investigation concerning imports of certain acrylic fibres originating in Greece, Japan, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America.

Since that date the services of the Commission have carried out investigations at the offices of the main US exporters as a result of which a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States of America ⁽²⁾. The Badische Corporation, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA was exempted from this provisional duty as it proposed to give an undertaking to increase its prices. An undertaking has now been received which satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures with respect to the acrylic fibres in question, manufactured and exported by Badische Corporation, is unnecessary at present.

The Commission has, therefore, decided to terminate the procedure as regards the Badische Corporation, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 93, 17. 4. 1968, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 308, 4. 12. 1979, p. 11.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

**Notice of invitation to tender for the supply of maize meal pursuant to Commission
Regulation (EEC) No 2905/79 of 21 December 1979**

The Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), 21, avenue Bosquet, Paris 7^e (intervention agency) hereby opens an invitation to tender for the purchase on the international Community market of 222 tonnes of maize meal to be supplied to the port of shipment in the vicinity of the vessel, the goods to be set down at the place nominated by the recipient country or its agent, by way of Community food-aid action to Caritas.

I. Tendering

1. Tenders must reach the Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), by registered post or by messenger ⁽¹⁾ not later than 11 January 1980 at 12 noon.
2. Tenders, whether sent by registered post or brought by messenger, shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked 'Tender for Community food aid — Caritas', enclosed in turn within an envelope bearing the name and address of the intervention agency (ONIC).
3. No tender may be submitted for part of a lot.
4. Tenders must include the name and address of the tenderer and give:
 - (a) the number and weight of the lot to which they relate;
 - (b) the port of loading (seaport);

- (c) the costs proposed per tonne of product, in French francs ⁽²⁾;
- (d) the Member State in which the tenderer, in the event of his being declared successful, expects to complete the customs export formalities for the products concerned.

The invitation to tender relates to the product supplied in new jute sacks of a net capacity of 50 kilograms, lined with cotton sacks.

The following shall be printed on the sacks:

'Maize meal / Gift of the European Economic Community to Caritas / For free distribution in Uganda / via Mombasa'.

To allow for the possibility of re-bagging, the successful tenderer shall supply 2 % of new empty sacks, of the same quality as those containing the goods but with the printing followed by a capital letter 'R'.

The cost of weighing, verification and insurance must be included in the charge quoted in the tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by:
 - (a) proof that the security required under heading II has been given;
 - (b) the statement required under heading III;
 - (c) a self-addressed envelope in the name of the tenderer.
6. Tenders not conforming to these requirements cannot be accepted.

⁽¹⁾ Tenders delivered by hand should be delivered, against an acknowledgement of receipt, to the ONIC.

⁽²⁾ The comparison of offers shall be carried out according to the requirement of Article 3 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2905/79.

II. Security

1. Each tenderer must, before expiry of the period set for the submission of tenders, provide security representing the equivalent in French francs of 12 ECU per tonne.
2. The security required under paragraph 1 may be provided in the form of a cash deposit or of a guarantee issued by a credit institution conforming to the criteria laid down by the Member State responsible for the intervention agency.
3. If a tender is not taken into consideration or is not successful, the security shall be refunded to the tenderer. The successful tenderer's security will continue to be held. It shall be forfeit if he does not perform his undertaking within the prescribed time limit, save in case of *force majeure*.

III. Obligations

The tender shall be valid only if accompanied by a statement from the tenderer to the effect that:

- (a) he undertakes to deliver the lot of products meeting the specifications demanded;
- (b) to carry out the delivery operations between 1 and 28 February 1980.

IV. Award of contract

1. The contract shall be awarded to the tenderer offering the best terms, taking into consideration the adjustment referred to in Article 3 (3).
The tenderer may in no circumstances withdraw an offer for which a contract has been awarded to him.
2. Each tenderer shall be informed by letter of the result of the invitation to tender.

V. Litigation

Any dispute arising between the ONIC and the successful tenderer shall be referred to the Tribunal de grande instance de la Seine.

Notice of invitation to tender for the supply of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2906/79 of 21 December 1979

The Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA), 82, rue de Trèves, B-1040 Brussels (intervention agency), hereby opens an invitation to tender for the purchase on the internal Community market, for delivery to Maseru by way of Community food-aid action, of 3 000 tonnes of common wheat to be supplied to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

I. Tendering

1. Tenders must reach the OBEA by registered post or by messenger⁽¹⁾ not later than 12 noon on 11 January 1980.
2. Tenders, whether sent by registered post or brought by messenger, shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked 'Tender re Community food aid, Lesotho', enclosed in turn within an envelope bearing the name and address of the intervention agency (OBEA).

3. No tender may be submitted for part of a lot.
4. Each tender must include the name and address of the tenderer and give:
 - (a) the number and weight of the lot to which they relate;
 - (b) the port of loading (seaport);
 - (c) the port of unloading (seaport);
 - (d) the costs proposed per tonne of product, in Belgian francs⁽²⁾;
 - (e) the Member State in which the tenderer, in the event of his being declared successful, expects to complete the customs export formalities for the products concerned.

This invitation to tender relates to the carriage in bulk of a quantity of common wheat.

⁽¹⁾ Acknowledgement of receipt is given for tenders delivered to the OBEA by messenger.

⁽²⁾ The comparison of offers shall be carried out according to the requirements of Article 3 (3) of Regulations (EEC) No 2906/79.

The cost of weighing, verification and insurance must be included in the charge quoted in the tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by:
 - (a) proof that the security required under heading II has been given;
 - (b) the statement required under heading III;
 - (c) a self-addressed envelope to the tenderer.
6. Tenders not submitted in conformity with these specifications cannot be accepted.

II. Security

1. Each tenderer must, before expiry of the period set for the submission of tenders, provide security representing the equivalent in Belgian francs of 6 ECU per tonne of product.
2. The security required under paragraph 1 may be provided in the form of a cash deposit or of a guarantee issued by a credit institution conforming to the criteria laid down by the Member State responsible for the intervention agency.
3. If a tender is not taken into consideration or is not successful, the security shall be refunded to the tenderer. The successful tenderer's security will continue to be held. It shall be forfeit if he does not perform his undertaking within the prescribed time limit, save in case of *force majeure*.

III. Obligations

The tender shall be valid only if accompanied by a statement from the tenderer to the effect that:

- (a) he undertakes to deliver the lot of products meeting the specifications demanded;
- (b) he undertakes to load the goods on the dates laid down in heading IV and to dispatch them in the shortest possible time.

IV. Award of contract

1. The contract shall be awarded to the tenderer offering the best terms, taking into consideration the adjustment referred to in Article 3 (3).

The tenderer may in no circumstances withdraw an offer for which a contract has been awarded to him.

2. Each tenderer shall be informed by letter of the result of the invitation to tender.
3. The date on which shipment shall be made shall be between 1 and 28 February 1980.

V. Litigation

Any dispute which might arise between the OBEA and the successful tenderer shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Brussels Courts.
