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I

(Information)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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

(90/C 245/01)

This list is published pursuant to Rule 62 (3) of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament, which states: 'Questions to which no answer has been given within one month by the Commission, or within two months by the Council or the Foreign Ministers, shall be recorded, pending an answer, in the Official Journal of the European Communities'.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1584/90
by Mr Mihail Papayannakis (GUE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Protection of Lake Trikhonis

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1587/90
by Mr Gérard Deprez (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Phare programme

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1589/90
by Mr Gérard Deprez (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Assessment of the economic and social impact of German unification on the internal market

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1592/90
by Mr Gérard Deprez (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Impact of German unification on Structural Funds

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1593/90
by Mr Herman Verbeek (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Protests by Dutch and German animal welfare organizations against Harlan CPD, a dog breeding concern at Austerlitz (Netherlands)

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1594/90
by Mr Herman Verbeek (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Construction of a harbour on the Rysumer Nacken

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1595/90
by Mr Herman Verbeek (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Birth defects in cattle since the Chernobyl disaster

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1596/90
by Mr John Bird (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Bait breeding for coarse anglers

(*) The answers will be published as soon as they are received from the institution concerned. The full text of these questions appeared in the Bulletin of the European Parliament No 14/D-90.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1602/90
by Mr Bouke Beumer (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: European Corps of Citizens for Democracy

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1605/90
by Mr François-Xavier de Donnea (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Energy and raw-material stocks available in the Member States

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1611/90
by Mr Hugh McMahon (S), Mr Carlos Bru Purón (S), Mr José Barros Moura (CG), Mr Vassilis Ephremidis (CG), Mr Léon Schwartzberg (S), Mr António Coimbra Martins (S) and Mr Carlos Carvalhas (CG)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Shipbuilding

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1613/90
by Mr Jaak Vandemeulebroucke (ARC)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Community measures to promote minority languages and cultures

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1615/90
by Mrs Raymonde Dury (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Exchanges of disabled people

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1619/90
by Mr Jesús Cabezón Alonso (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Community financial aid to fisheries and aquaculture for the first half of 1990

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1620/90
by Mr Ernest Glinne (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Trends in the taxation of natural persons, indirect taxation and social security contributions in the Community Member States

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1621/90
by Mr Ernest Glinne (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Developments in company taxation

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1622/90
by Mrs Winifred Ewing (ARC)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Antarctic Treaty

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1625/90
by Mr Nino Pisoni (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Exports of US corn gluten to the EEC Member States

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1626/90
by Mr Filippos Pierros (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Implementation of the Value programme

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1628/90
by Mr Alman Metten (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Domestic refuse by-law regulation in the town of Mechelen

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1629/90
by Mr Carlos Perreau de Pinninck Domenech and Mr José María Ruiz-Mateos Jiménez de Tejada (RDE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Illegal fishing activities in the Mediterranean

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1630/90
by Mr Carlos Perreau de Pinninck Domenech and Mr José María Ruiz-Mateos Jiménez de Tejada (RDE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Removal of natural obstacles to overland transport in Spain

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1632/90
by Mr Carlos Carvalhas (CG)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(2. 7. 1990)

Subject: Safety standards and modernization of railway networks

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1634/90
by Mrs Dorothee Piermont (ARC)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Greenhouse effect and military experiments in the ionosphere

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1636/90
by Mrs Dorothee Piermont (ARC)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Exclusion of New Zealand foodstuffs from the Community market in 1986

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1638/90
by Mr Carlos Robles Piquer (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: High-energy centre in Texas

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1640/90
by Mr Friedrich Merz (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Obstacles to trade in textiles resulting from the standards imposed by the United Kingdom on industrial and domestic furniture coverings

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1641/90
by Mrs Cristiana Muscardini (NL)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: The construction and extension of marinas on the Ligurian riviera

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1646/90
by Mr Marco Pannella (NL)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Centre for the storage of radioactive waste near the Maiella Nature Reserve and the Abruzzi National Park

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1648/90
by Mr Manfred Vohrer (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Directive on the conservation of wild birds in the European Community and European Parliament resolution

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1649/90
by Mr René-Emile Piquet (CG)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Relations between the Community and the United States

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1652/90
by Mr Vassilis Ephremidis (CG)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Commission's powers. Legal basis of texts on sea transport

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1655/90
by Mr Siegbert Alber (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Construction of French high-speed rail connection (TGV) through Provence from Avignon to Fréjus

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1656/90
by Mr Adrien Zeller (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: ECSC research assistance to iron and steel undertakings

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1659/90
by Mr Víctor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: An EEC Senate

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1661/90
by Mr Víctor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Excessive demands placed on NGOs

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1662/90
by Mr Víctor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Information on aid to the Third World

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1664/90
by Mr Victor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Regional authorities and Community authority

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1665/90
by Mr Victor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Failure to prosecute US drug traffickers

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1666/90
by Mr Victor Manuel Arbeloa Muru (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Imports from the 'Turkish Republic of Cyprus'

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1671/90
by Mrs Christine Oddy (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Keep Sunday Special campaign

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1672/90
by Mrs Christine Oddy (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Synroc

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1675/90
by Mrs Christine Oddy (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Ethnic minorities language teaching

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1678/90
by Mr Gianfranco Amendola (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Buildings policy of the Commission

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1681/90
by Mrs Guadalupe Ruiz-Giménez Aguilar (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: The generalized system of preferences in Latin America

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1682/90
by Mrs Guadalupe Ruiz-Giménez Aguilar (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Exportation of toxic waste to the Third World

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1683/90
by Mrs Guadalupe Ruiz-Giménez Aguilar (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Fishery agreements between the Community and Latin America

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1684/90
by Mr Yves Verwarde (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(4. 7. 1990)

Subject: Aid to the film industry in Eastern Europe

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1685/90
by Mr Dider Anger (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Post A 2 COM/50/90

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1686/90
by Mr Virginio Bettini (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Improper use of IMP funding in Umbria (Italy)

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1687/90
by Mr Virginio Bettini (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Failure to act on the part of the Commission

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1688/90
by Mr Virginio Bettini (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Preserving the dignity of female officials of the Community institutions

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1691/90
by Mr Ferruccio Pisoni and Mr Joachim Dalsass (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Advisability of speeding up Austrian accession to the European Community

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1692/90
by Mr Jean-Pierre Raffarin (LDR)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: EFTA environmental standards

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1695/90
by Mr Pol Marck (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Dumping practices of Eastern European countries

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1703/90
by Mr Hugh McMahon (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Execution of the budget — Chapter 6, budget line 600

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1706/90
by Mr Hugh McMahon (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Budget line 587

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1707/90
by Mr Madron Seligman (ED)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Protection of walrus

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1708/90
by Mrs Anita Pollack (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Illegal trade in seal skins

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1711/90
by Mr Wilfried Telkämper (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Monitoring of discharges into the Rhine by the Stracel Company

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1712/90
by Mr Wilfried Telkämper (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Pollution of the Rhine by the Stracel Company

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1714/90
by Mr Rolf Linkohr (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Employment of disabled people in the European institutions

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1715/90
by Mr Mauro Chiabrande (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Use of the Mont Cenis pass between France and Italy

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1716/90
by Mr Dimitrios Nianias (RDE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Oil slick at Cape Malia

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1717/90
by Mr Dimitrios Nianias (RDE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Effects of financing the restructuring and development of the Eastern European economies

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1718/90
by Mr Marc Galle (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Measures to protect European flora

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1719/90
by Mr Marc Galle (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Community aid for scientific research into the prevention of new viruses

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1720/90
by Mr Georgios Romeos (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Programme for the restoration of listed buildings

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1722/90
by Mr Gerardo Fernández-Albor (PPE)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Community participation in the construction of motorways in Galicia

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1730/90
by Miss Anne McIntosh (ED)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1731/90
by Mr Herman Verbeek (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Community aid for Philips

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1732/90
by Mr Eugenio Melandri (V)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Arms trade between the Community and developing nations

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1733/90
by Mr Pierre Carniti and Mr Luigi Vertemati (S)
to the Commission of the European Communities
(5. 7. 1990)

Subject: Prevention of health risks from electromagnetic fields generated by electrodes

COMMISSION

Ecu (1)

28 September 1990

(90/C 245/02)

Currency amount for one ecu:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc	42,4069	Portuguese escudo	183,137
German mark	2,05921	United States dollar	1,31545
Dutch guilder	2,32177	Swiss franc	1,70811
Pound sterling	0,701761	Swedish krona	7,58094
Danish krone	7,86245	Norwegian krone	7,97821
French franc	6,89296	Canadian dollar	1,51698
Italian lira	1540,92	Austrian schilling	14,4884
Irish pound	0,767206	Finnish markka	4,89348
Greek drachma	203,369	Japanese yen	181,861
Spanish peseta	128,914	Australian dollar	1,59256
		New Zealand dollar	2,13374

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 last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1971/89 (OJ No L 189, 4. 7. 1989, 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).

Communication of Decisions under sundry tendering procedures in agriculture (cereals)
(90/C 245/03)

(See notice in Official Journal of the European Communities No L 360 of 21 December 1982, page 43)

Standing invitation to tender	Weekly invitation to tender	
	Date of Commission Decision	Maximum refund
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1424/90 of 28 May 1990 on a special intervention measure for barley in Spain (OJ No L 137, 30. 5. 1990, p. 8)	27. 9. 1990	ECU 109,75/tonne
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1425/90 of 28 May 1990 opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of barley to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and the Canary Islands (OJ No L 137, 30. 5. 1990, p. 11)	27. 9. 1990	ECU 100,94/tonne
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1426/90 of 28 May 1990 opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and the Canary Islands (OJ No L 137, 30. 5. 1990, p. 14)	—	No tenders received
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1427/90 of 28 May 1990 opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of common wheat to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and the Canary Islands (OJ No L 137, 30. 5. 1990, p. 17)	27. 9. 1990	ECU 104,95 tonne
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1646/90 of 18 June 1990 opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of durum wheat to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and the Canary Islands (OJ No L 154, 20. 6. 1990, p. 17)	27. 9. 1990	ECU 155,90/tonne

Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No 17/62⁽¹⁾ concerning the reorganization of the electricity industry in Scotland⁽²⁾

(90/C 245/04)

I.

Until 31 March 1990 Scotland's electricity requirements were met by two publicly owned corporations, North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board and South of Scotland Electricity Board, which generated, transmitted and distributed electricity in their assigned geographical areas, covering the north and south of Scotland respectively. The whole generating and transmission system in Scotland was planned and operated on a joint basis by these two publicly owned utilities so that electricity was always generated from the cheapest station first, in order to meet demand at the least cost. All costs of the system were pooled and met in proportion to the number of units of electricity sold. Total Scottish electricity demand was met by the two utilities roughly in the proportion of 1:3, North:South.

In reorganizing the industry in advance of privatization, the United Kingdom Government decided to maintain vertical integration in the Scottish electricity industry, since it is better suited for the supply of electricity to sparsely populated areas which are characteristic of many areas of Scotland. The relatively small total size of the Scottish electricity market — demand being approximately one-tenth of that in Great Britain as a whole — and the fact that domestic and other small users account for a high proportion in the customer mix, were further reasons for the United Kingdom Government to conclude that a disaggregated structure like that which has been introduced since 31 March 1990 in England and Wales was not suitable for Scotland.

The United Kingdom Government has therefore decided to create two separate, independent and competing vertically integrated electricity utility companies from the two Boards. Scottish Power plc ('Scottish Power') has taken over the non-nuclear business of the South of Scotland Electricity Board and Scottish Hydro-Electric plc ('Hydro-Electric') the business of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Both companies will be privatized. The Scottish nuclear stations at Hunterston and Torness which previously were owned by the

South of Scotland Electricity Board are now owned and operated by a separately established generating company, Scottish Nuclear Ltd ('Scottish Nuclear') which will remain in public ownership. Scottish Nuclear does not supply direct to customers, selling all its output under contract to Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric

The Electricity Act 1989 and subordinate legislation made thereunder set out the framework for the new regulatory system for the electricity industry in Scotland. Under this Act any undertaking generating, transmitting or supplying electricity in Scotland needs a licence issued by the Secretary of State for Scotland or the Director-General of Electricity Supply, unless exempted by order under the Act. Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric are each by licence obliged to and have the right to transmit and supply electricity to customers within their authorized areas. These areas are essentially the same as those of the former Boards. Both utilities are entitled to generate electricity themselves. There is no restriction on the proportion of its electricity requirements which either utility can meet from its own generation resources.

The right of the two companies to supply customers within their authorized areas is however not exclusive; premises having a demand above 1 MW are free to choose their supplier, after four years this threshold will be reduced to 0,1 MW and after eight years totally phased out.

It is possible for Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric, on receipt of the appropriate 'second tier licences' to supply to those customers in each other's authorized area or indeed in England and Wales who are free to choose their supplier (as described above). The opportunity to apply for such 'second tier licences' is available to any person in the United Kingdom or the rest of the Community wishing to supply electricity to customers in Scotland. It should be noted that Scottish Nuclear has been granted a generation licence only.

The licences place obligations on Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric not to discriminate between comparable customers, to avoid cross-subsidies and to allow all other users access to their transmission and distribution systems on a transparent and non-discriminatory basis.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204 *et seq.*

⁽²⁾ A notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation No 17/62 concerning the reorganization of the electricity industry in England and Wales has been published in OJ No C 191, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9 *et seq.*

Furthermore the licences oblige the licence holders to comply with certain codes and agreements which have been approved by the Director-General of Electricity Supply, including codes governing the operation of the transmission and distribution systems and the trading of electricity.

In the view of the United Kingdom Government it is essential for Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric to have access to a balanced mix of different types of generating capacity in order to be financially viable and capable of independent operation. Therefore the non-nuclear generating assets of the two former Boards, which had been built to meet Scotland's requirements in their entirety, had to be redistributed between the new companies. This could not be achieved by simply allocating the different power stations to one or the other utility, since the nature and location of the generating assets rendered this impractical. The United Kingdom Government therefore decided that the necessary restructuring should be achieved by means of contractual arrangements which create rights and obligations between the two utilities in relation to certain of the generating assets and transmission systems of each, effectively replacing ownership of these assets with long-term contractual entitlements the duration of which corresponds to the currently expected lifetime of the power stations concerned. These contractual arrangements replace the former loose non-commercial agreements between the two Boards on cost-sharing and operational matters. The principal contracts between Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric concern the sharing of coal-fired plant capacity, hydro capacity and gas/oil fired capacity. Furthermore, Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric divide between them the total output of Scottish Nuclear.

The new structure of the electricity industry in Scotland is designed to progressively introduce competition both at the level of electricity generation and at the level of electricity supply. At present the electricity sector in Scotland is characterized by substantial overcapacity in electricity generation, which on present estimates is likely to continue at least for the next ten years and by a high concentration of nuclear generation capable of meeting over 50 % of current Scottish electricity demand. Trading with England and Wales is possible through the interconnector which links the transmission grids in Scotland and England.

The geographical location of Scotland on the fringe of the Community and the resultant physical constraints of the system does not make electricity exchanges with other Member States very likely. Unavoidable power losses may make it uneconomic to transmit electricity over such long distances. Accordingly there is not much prospect of Scottish generated electricity displacing electricity supplies from other Member States, in particular

electricity supplied from the Continent to the South of England, nor of Scottish generated electricity being supplied to other Member States.

Within the framework of the reorganization of the electricity industry in Scotland described above, the various parties in the industry in Scotland and in England and Wales have entered into numerous contractual agreements, which are closely interrelated with each other and with the legislation, licences and codes governing the supply of electricity in the United Kingdom. The Commission has been formally notified of the most important of these agreements for the electricity industry in Scotland. They are the subject of this notice.

II.

Case No IV/33.479 — Agreement on coal-fired generating capacity

Scottish Power owns two large coal-fired power stations at Cockenzie and Longannet which together account for an output capacity of 3 456 MW. The agreement entitles Hydro-Electric which does not own any coal-fired station to a 576 MW share (approximately one-sixth) of the present capacity. Hydro-Electric thus has the right to require the supply of electricity output from that share of capacity, or if the declared available overall capacity on certain days is less, the equivalent proportion.

Hydro-Electric has the option of purchasing its own coal for use in the two power stations or to purchase with Scottish Power. At present a procedure is set down for the purchase of coal by Scottish Power to meet both parties' annual requirements until 1 April 1995. After that date these purchasing arrangements will no longer apply and Hydro-Electric will purchase its own coal for delivery to the stations.

Hydro-Electric is also entitled to participate in any conversion of the two power stations to a fuel other than coal and to share in the resulting capacity.

The agreement will subsist until 31 March 2004. This is the expected remaining lifetime of the two power stations. However, the duration of the agreement may be extended by mutual consent of the parties.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

Case No IV/33.476 — Hydro Capacity Agreement

This agreement entitles Scottish Power to a 200 MW share of Hydro-Electric's hydro generating capacity of

approximately 1 050 MW. In those periods of the year when rainfall is expected to be low and during periods with unusually low rainfall, Scottish Power's entitlement will be reduced.

The agreement will subsist until 31 March 2039. Its duration can be extended by mutual consent of the parties after the first 15 years.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

Case No IV/33.475 — Peterhead Agreement

The dual-fired Peterhead Power Station has the possibility of burning heavy fuel oil or natural gas or natural gas liquids or a mixture of these fuels. It has an output capacity of 1 284 MW which will be increased in the future by up to 230 MW with the installation of two gas turbines, destined to burn gas from the North Sea Miller Field which is expected to be onstream in 1992

Hydro-Electric has a long-term contract for the supply of gas from the Miller Field to the Peterhead Station. The contract between Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric allows Scottish Power to participate in the low cost electricity which will be generated with this gas supply, but also obliges Scottish Power to participate in the risks of Hydro-Electric's long term 'take or pay' commitment.

Therefore the Peterhead Agreement which normally entitles Scottish Power to a 50 % share of the oil/gas generating capacity of the Peterhead power station obliges Scottish Power to take 70 % of the electricity generated when natural gas from the Miller Field is flowing at peak levels (approximately 1992 to 1997). Thereafter the 50 % share of Scottish Power will again apply.

Hydro-Electric has also existing contracts for the supply of heavy fuel oil to be burnt at the Peterhead power station. At present, Scottish Power has the right to purchase its own supplies, but Hydro-Electric may purchase heavy fuel oil to meet both parties' annual requirements, an arrangement analogous to the coal purchase previously described, which may last until 1 April 1995. After that date these purchasing arrangements will no longer apply and Scottish Power will purchase its own heavy fuel oil for delivery to the station.

The agreement will subsist until 31 March 2012. This is the expected remaining lifetime of this power station. However the duration of the agreement may be extended by mutual consent of the parties.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

Case No IV/33.473 — Nuclear Energy Agreement

Under the terms of the Nuclear Energy Agreement Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric are obliged to purchase all the electricity generated by Scottish Nuclear from its Hunsterston and Torness plant on a take or pay basis. Scottish Nuclear is obliged to try to produce maximum output from these two nuclear power stations which have together a capacity of 2 400 MW. Scottish Power will have to take 74,9 % of Scottish Nuclear's output and Hydro-Electric 25,1 %. Scottish Nuclear is not permitted to supply electricity to any other party without the consent of both Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric.

There is no present intention for there to be a non-fossil fuel obligation in Scotland nor a corresponding fossil fuel levy.

The agreement also contains provisions for the calculation of the prices to be paid to Scottish Nuclear by Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric. From 1991 to 1994 the price is fixed on the basis of a two-tier structure: a base price per kilowatt hour for the first tranche of 5 000 GWh and a lower base price for all subsequent kilowatt hours. From 1995 to 1998 the price will be based on a combination of the pricing formula used previously and a formula based on the 'market price' in England and Wales. After 1998 the price will be based on the wholesale market price in England and Wales.

The Nuclear Energy Agreement will remain in force until 31 March 2005 although it may be terminated earlier if, for example, Scottish Nuclear consistently fails to meet production requirements.

The Commission intends to adopt a favourable position for the envisaged period of 15 years.

Case No IV/33.632 — The Dounreay Agreement

Under the terms of the Dounreay Agreement Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric have to share the available output of the Dounreay nuclear power station which is operated by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

By virtue of an agreement entered into by its predecessor, North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, Hydro-Electric is obliged to purchase all of Dounreay's available output. The maximum capacity of the station is approximately 240 MW. The notified agreement provides for Scottish Power to take 74,9 % of this output and Hydro Electric 25,1 %. The price payable by Scottish Power to Hydro-Electric will be 74,9 % of the charge payable by Hydro-Electric to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

The agreement will expire on 1 April 1994 or earlier if the Dounreay station ceases to operate beforehand.

The Commission intends to adopt a favourable position for the envisaged period of five years.

Case No IV/33.611 — NGC — **Scottish Interconnector Agreement and British Grid Systems Agreement**

The Scottish Interconnector is a link between the high voltage electricity grid of the South of Scotland operated by Scottish Power and the high voltage super grid of England and Wales operated by the National Grid Company ('NGC'). The interconnector, which has a nominal capacity of approximately 850 MW, is the only link between Scotland and England and is available for two-way trading and for mutual support in times of system stress. However, the net flow of trade in the foreseeable future is expected to be from Scotland to England and Wales.

NGC has entered into an agreement with Hydro-Electric (which operates the high voltage electricity grid of the North of Scotland) and Scottish Power, allowing them the use of the entirety of the interconnector capacity, with the obligation that they will respectively make available any part of the interconnector capacity which they do not themselves require, to any user of the NGC grid or of the Scottish Power or the Hydro-Electric grids respectively. The agreement will continue indefinitely but is terminable on five years notice served by any party on the others, or by the Director-General of Electricity Supply by giving five years notice to the parties.

Access by each user to the interconnector will be facilitated by means of a sub-contract agreement between Hydro-Electric or Scottish Power as the case may be and the user, and a separate user agreement between NGC and each such user. The Director-General of Electricity Supply must approve the conditions of access by the user to the interconnector under the sub-contract agreements and the terms of the user agreements are to be settled by him in default of agreement between the parties.

NGC, Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric have also entered into the **British Grid Systems Agreement ('BGSA')**, an agreement governing the interconnection of the super grid of England and Wales with the South of Scotland grid and also the interconnection of the North of Scotland grid with the South of Scotland grid. It incorporates a series of codes, similar in concept to the grid codes required by each party's transmission or combined electricity licence respectively. These codes form the basis of liaison on a technical level between the parties for the purpose of ensuring the operation of the interconnector circuits between the three grids. The parties to the BGSA have also entered into ancillary services agreements for the purchase by NGC from Scottish Power or Hydro-Electric and by Scottish Power or Hydro-Electric from NGC of ancillary services, for

purposes of system stability, pursuant to the BGSA and, where appropriate, the NGC grid code.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

Case No IV/33.477 — **Scottish Power — Hydro-Electric — Scottish Interconnector Agreement**

The purpose of this agreement is to enable Hydro-Electric to have access to a proportion of the daily capacity of the Scottish end of the interconnector owned by Scottish Power and linking the high voltage electricity grid of Scottish Power with that of NGC as described above. The agreement provides Hydro-Electric with a 46 % share of the existing nominal capacity of 850 MW; thereby granting Hydro-Electric an 'export/import' corridor across Scottish Power's high voltage grid to the English and Welsh markets. Hydro-Electric will be entitled to participate in any future increase of the capacity of the interconnector. Under their licences Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric are obliged to give third parties access to their respective shares of the interconnector.

This agreement will continue indefinitely until terminated by mutual consent of both parties or the loss of either party's transmission licence.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

Case No IV/33.478 — **System Operation Agreement**

Hydro-Electric and Scottish Power each own and operate systems for the generation, transmission, distribution and supply for electricity in Scotland. These systems are interconnected and have in the past been coordinated by North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board and South of Scotland Electricity Board and operated as an interconnected system in the interests of safety, efficiency and economic running of the systems.

The notified agreement coordinates the operation of the transmission systems of Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric and in many ways replicates the principles and procedures set down in the British Grid Systems Agreement ('BGSA') referred to above. The System Operation Agreement seeks to ensure that the transmission systems of Scottish Power and Hydro-Electric operate in a secure, safe and efficient manner and assists

in the implementation of the generation agreements referred to above.

This agreement will continue indefinitely until terminated by mutual consent of both parties or the loss of either party's transmission licence.

The Commission intends, on the basis of the information presently available, to adopt a favourable position.

III.

Before adopting a favourable attitude to the above described applications the Commission invites interested third parties to send their comments within 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice to the following address, quoting the reference of the relevant case:

Commission of the European Communities,
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate C,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Brussels.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 458/80 on collective projects for the restructuring of vineyards

COM(90) 382 final

(Submitted by the Commission on 14 September 1990)

(90/C 245/05)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

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

Whereas the trend in demand on the market for wine calls for the structural adaptation of production; whereas that aim, which is pursued by the restructuring of vineyards provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 458/80⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) no 388/88⁽²⁾, is likely not to be achieved, in particular as a result of a failure to implement certain collective restructuring projects approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 7 of the abovementioned Regulation; whereas, in order to improve the degree to which the common measure in question has been implemented, provision should be made for transferring the Community aid to additional projects within the limit of the amounts corresponding to projects already approved and not to be executed, in accordance with detailed rules to be determined,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following Article 11a is hereby inserted in Regulation (EEC) No 458/80:

Article 11a

1. In order to improve the degree to which the common measure is implemented, Member States may transfer to other projects the Community aid granted to projects which cannot be completely carried out before the end of the implementation deadline provided that these improve production quality and limit production yields of vineyards restructured.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 57, 29. 2. 1980, p. 27.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 39, 12. 2. 1988, p. 1.

2 In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 29 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission shall adopt the detailed rules for applying paragraph 1

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 374, 31 12 1988, p 1'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States

Amended proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 81/602/EEC and 88/146/EEC as regards the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and any substances having a thyrostatic action ⁽¹⁾

COM(90) 396 final

(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 149 (3) of the EEC Treaty on 14 September 1990)

(90/C 245/06)

Article 1

The following paragraphs are added to Article 4 of Directive 81/602/EEC:

‘3. Notwithstanding Article 2, Member States may authorize, except in the case of animals intended for fattening, the administration of veterinary medicinal products containing testosterone or derivatives thereof readily yielding the initial compound on hydrolysis for the treatment and prevention of ovine balanoposthitis in sheep. In such case, Article 3 (a) of Directive 88/146/EEC shall apply. Treated sheep may not be slaughtered before expiry of the waiting period.

4. Administration as referred to in paragraph 3 must comply with the following conditions:

- (a) the veterinary medicinal products used for treatment and prevention must be administered by a veterinarian to sheep which are clearly identified;
- (b) the disease must have been diagnosed on the basis of examination of the animal by a veterinarian; preventive treatment must be authorized by the competent authorities. In the latter case, the competent veterinary authorities must establish the meteorological and environmental factors necessitating preventive treatment against ovine balanoposthitis. The competent authorities must specify the particular characteristics and location of the farms concerned;
- (c) the veterinarian must keep a record of the following:
 - the nature of treatment,
 - the nature of the medicinal product authorized,
 - the date of treatment,
 - the identity of the animals treated.

This information must be made available at the request of the competent authorities.’

Article 2

The following Article is inserted in Directive 88/146/EEC:

Article 7a

1. Notwithstanding Article 5, trade in sheep treated in accordance with Article 4 (3) and (4) of Directive 81/602/EEC and meat obtained from such animals shall be authorized on condition that the waiting period has expired.

(¹) OJ No C 99, 20. 4. 1989, p. 13.

2. Notwithstanding Article 6 (1), for the purpose of Article 7 (2) of Directive 86/469/EEC, guarantees at least equivalent to those required under paragraph 1 shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8, and must be provided in respect of imports from third countries of sheep as referred to in Article 4 (3) of Directive 81/602/EEC and meat derived therefrom.'

Article 3

Before 1 January 1993 the Commission will submit a report on the experience gained, together with proposals for possible amendments to the abovementioned Articles.

Article 4

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 1 January 1991. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

2. Provisions adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 must refer explicitly to this Directive.

Article 5

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

Individual invitation to tender No 54/90 EC

(90/C 245/07)

By Regulation (EEC) No 2753/90 of 26 September 1990⁽¹⁾ the Commission opened individual sales by tender of vinous alcohol obtained from distillation as provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽²⁾ and held by the Spanish, French and Italian intervention agencies.

The places of storage, the quantity of alcohol and the analytical characteristics of the alcohol are specified in section XI below.

Tenderers must comply with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3877/88 of 12 December 1988 laying down general rules for the disposal of alcohol obtained from the distillation operations referred to in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽³⁾ and held by intervention agencies and with the provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/89⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90⁽⁵⁾, laying down detailed rules of application, and more particularly those set out below.

I. Tenders

1. Tenders should be submitted for a quantity of 500 000 hectolitres of alcohol, expressed in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.

Any tender relating to a smaller quantity will not be considered.

2. Tenders must be sent by registered mail to the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, or submitted at 120 rue de la Loi, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon on the date mentioned in point 4.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked 'Tender for individual sale No 54/90 EC (alcohol), DG VI-E-3 — to be opened only at the meeting of the group', which itself must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Commission.

4. *Tenders must reach the Commission not later than 12 noon (Brussels time) 12 October 1990.*

5. Tenders must state the name and address of the tenderer and must:

(a) include a reference to individual sale by tender No 54/90 EC;

(b) specify the price tendered, expressed in ecus per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol;

(c) include all the undertakings and declarations referred to in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89 and Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2014/90.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by attestations that a tendering security of ECU 3 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol has been lodged with the following intervention agencies:

Senpa, Beneficiencia 8, E-28004 Madrid; tel. 522 29 61, telex 23427 Senpa, telefax 5219832,

or

SAV, acting on behalf of Onivins, Zone Industrielle, avenue de la Ballastière, BP 231, F-33505 Libourne Cedex; tel. 57 51 03 03, telex 572025, telefax 57250725,

or

AIMA, Via Palestro 81, I-00185 Roma; tel. 47 49 91, telex 620331/620252/613003, telefax 4453940/4953940,

in respect of the quantities held by each intervention agency.

7. The conversion rates to be used for the conversion of ecus into national currency for invitations to tender for the sale of alcohol are those applying on the day before the publication of notice of individual sale by tender No 54/90 and given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2760/90⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 264, 27. 9. 1990, p. 44.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 346, 15. 12. 1988, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 178, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 243, 6. 9. 1990, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 269, 1. 10. 1990.

II. Samples and examination of the alcohol

1. Any interested party may, on application to the intervention agencies concerned and on payment of ECU 2 per litre or the equivalent thereof in Spanish pesetas, French francs or Italian lire, obtain samples of the alcohol offered for sale. Such samples are to be taken by a representative of the intervention agencies concerned.

However, the quantity delivered per interested party and per vat may not exceed five litres.

2. The intervention agencies are to supply any relevant information concerning the characteristics of the lot offered for sale.

III. Destination and use of the alcohol

1. The alcohol offered for sale must be exported from the Community. It must be imported into Brazil for use exclusively as motor fuel.
2. Evidence relating to the destination and use of the alcohol is to be obtained by an international security company and transmitted to the intervention agencies concerned.

The costs thus incurred are to be borne by the successful tenderer.

IV. Award of contract

The contract will be awarded to the tenderer offering the best terms. Where two or more tenders are at identical prices, the contract will be awarded by drawing lots.

The Commission will inform each tenderer in writing with advice of receipt of the outcome of his tender. It will similarly inform the intervention agencies holding the alcohol.

V. Statement of award

At the same time as he provides evidence of the lodging of a performance security of ECU 60 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol, the successful tenderer will obtain a statement of award from the intervention agency concerned within the 20 days of the date of receipt of the Commission's decision awarding the lot in question.

VI. Removal

The removal of the alcohol from the storehouses of the intervention agencies concerned is subject to presentation of a removal order issued by the intervention agency holding the alcohol once payment has been made for the quantity to be removed.

VII. Payment

The successful tenderer will pay the price of the alcohol to the intervention agencies concerned not later than the day preceding that on which the removal order is issued.

VIII. Delays in removal

As regards the release of the performance security, the consequences of any delay in the removal of the alcohol are those set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of securities for agricultural products.

IX. Securities

The lodging and release of securities are subject to the relevant Community rules, and in particular those laid down in Articles 14, 16, 33 and 34 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90.

X. Final date for the use of the alcohol

All the alcohol awarded to the successful tenderer must have been used within one year of the date of the first removal.

XI. Individual invitation to tender No 54/90 EC

Member State	Location	Number of vat	Volume in hectolitres of pure alcohol	Reference to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87	Type of alcohol
1. FRANCE	Storapro 45340 Beaune-la-Rolande		161 740	35	Raw alcohol
	CIM 76058 Le Havre		36 020	35 + 36	Raw alcohol
	Total		197 760		
2. SPAIN	Tarancón	C 3	24 049	39	Raw alcohol + 95°
		D 1	27 692	35 + 36	Neutral alcohol + 96°
		E 4	27 362		
E 6	28 048				
	F 1	28 181			
	Total		135 332		
3. ITALY	Dist. Di Trani Napoli (NA) — Mag. 'Canosa di Puglia'	6 — 16	3 787	35 + 36	Neutral alcohol + 96°
		51	3 232	36	
		12 — 20	9 331	36	
	CON.CA.S.I.O. Marsala (TP) — Mag. 'Mazara del vallo'		2 897	35	Of good flavour Raw alcohol
			3 503	35	
	Kronion Siaccia (AG)		5 150	39	Raw alcohol
	Dist. Del Sud Rutigliano (BA)		2 839	35	Raw alcohol Of good flavour Neutral alcohol + 96°
			16 950	35 + 36	
		9 497	35		
GE.Dis Marsala (TP)		13 456	39	Raw alcohol	
Cantine cooperative riunite della regione siciliana Marsala (TP) — Mag. 'Trapani'		2 176	35	Raw alcohol	
		92 539	39		
		1 551	35		Of good flavour
	Total		166 908		
	Total		500 000		

Individual invitation to tender No 55/90 EC

(90/C 245/08)

By Regulation (EEC) No 2753/90 of 26 September 1990⁽¹⁾ the Commission opened individual sales by tender of vinous alcohol obtained from distillation as provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽²⁾ and held by the Spanish, French and Italian intervention agencies.

The places of storage, the quantity of alcohol and the analytical characteristics of the alcohol are specified in section XI below.

Tenderers must comply with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3877/88 of 12 December 1988 laying down general rules for the disposal of alcohol obtained from the distillation operations referred to in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽³⁾ and held by intervention agencies and with the provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/89⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90⁽⁵⁾, laying down detailed rules of application, and more particularly those set out below.

I. Tenders

1. Tenders should be submitted for a quantity of 500 000 hectolitres of alcohol, expressed in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.

Any tender relating to a smaller quantity will not be considered.

2. Tenders must be sent by registered mail to the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, or submitted at 120 rue de la Loi, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon on the date mentioned in point 4.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked 'Tender for individual sale No 55/90 EC (alcohol), DG VI-E-3 — to be opened only at the meeting of the group', which itself must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Commission.

4. *Tenders must reach the Commission not later than 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12 October 1990.*

5. Tenders must state the name and address of the tenderer and must:

- (a) include a reference to individual sale by tender No 55/90 EC;

- (b) specify the price tendered, expressed in ecus per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol;

- (c) include all the undertakings and declarations referred to in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89 and Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2014/90.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by attestations that a tendering security of ECU 3 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol has been lodged with the following intervention agencies:

Senpa, Beneficiencia 8, E-28004 Madrid; tel. 522 29 61, telex 23427 Senpa, telefax 5219832,

or

SAV, acting on behalf of Onivins, Zone Industrielle, avenue de la Ballastière, BP 231, F-33505 Libourne Cedex; tel. 57 51 03 03, telex 572025, telefax 57250725,

or

AIMA, Via Palestro 81, I-00185 Roma; tel. 47 49 91, telex 620331/620252/613003, telefax 4453940/4953940,

in respect of the quantities held by each intervention agency.

7. The conversion rates to be used for the conversion of ecus into national currency for invitations to tender for the sale of alcohol are those applying on the day before the publication of notice of individual sale by tender No 55/90 and given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2760/90.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 264, 27. 9. 1990, p. 44.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 346, 15. 12. 1988, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 178, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 243, 6. 9. 1990, p. 11.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 269, 1. 10. 1990.

II. Samples and examination of the alcohol

1. Any interested party may, on application to the intervention agencies concerned and on payment of ECU 2 per litre or the equivalent thereof in Spanish pesetas, French francs or Italian lire, obtain samples of the alcohol offered for sale. Such samples are to be taken by a representative of the intervention agencies concerned.

However, the quantity delivered per interested party and per vat may not exceed five litres.

2. The intervention agencies are to supply any relevant information concerning the characteristics of the lot offered for sale.

III. Destination and use of the alcohol

1. The alcohol offered for sale must be exported from the Community. It must be imported into Brazil for use exclusively as motor fuel.
2. Evidence relating to the destination and use of the alcohol is to be obtained by an international security company and transmitted to the intervention agencies concerned.

The costs thus incurred are to be borne by the successful tenderer.

IV. Award of contract

The contract will be awarded to the tenderer offering the best terms. Where two or more tenders are at identical prices, the contract will be awarded by drawing lots.

The Commission will inform each tenderer in writing with advice of receipt of the outcome of his tender. It will similarly inform the intervention agencies holding the alcohol.

V. Statement of award

At the same time as he provides evidence of the lodging of a performance security of ECU 60 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol, the successful tenderer will obtain a statement of award from the intervention agency concerned within 20 days of the date of receipt of the Commission's decision awarding the lot in question.

VI. Removal

The removal of the alcohol from the storehouses of the intervention agencies concerned is subject to presentation of a removal order issued by the intervention agency holding the alcohol once payment has been made for the quantity to be removed.

VII. Payment

The successful tenderer will pay the price of the alcohol to the intervention agencies concerned not later than the day preceding that on which the removal order is issued.

VIII. Delays in removal

As regards the release of the performance security, the consequences of any delay in the removal of the alcohol are those set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of securities for agricultural products.

IX. Securities

The lodging and release of securities are subject to the relevant Community rules, and in particular those laid down in Articles 14, 16, 33 and 34 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90.

X. Final date for the use of the alcohol

All the alcohol awarded to the successful tenderer must have been used within one year of the date of the first removal.

XI. Individual invitation to tender No 55/90 EC

Member State	Location	Number of vat	Volume in hectolitres of pure alcohol	Reference to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87	Type of alcohol
1. FRANCE	Deulep SA 30800 Saint-Gilles-du-Gard		27 447	36	Raw alcohol
			26 182	39	Raw alcohol
	Port-la-Nouvelle 11210 Port-la-Nouvelle		83 527	36	Raw alcohol
			2 230	39	Raw alcohol
Soterm 13230 Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhone		15 386	36	Raw alcohol	
		20 697	39	Raw alcohol	
		30 943	35	Raw alcohol	
	Total		206 412		
2. SPAIN	Villarrobledo	16	24 400	35 + 36	Neutral alcohol + 96°
		21	43 768		
		22	43 542		
		17	20 823	39	Raw alcohol + 95°
	Total		132 533		
3. ITALY	DCA Ascoli Piceno (AP)		1 628	35	Neutral alcohol + 96°
			3 953	35	Raw alcohol
	Dist. G. di Lorenzo Ponte Valleceppi (PG) — Mag. 'Pontenuovo di Torgiano'		14 087	35	Raw alcohol Of good flavour/ Neutral alcohol + 96°
			13 831	35 + 36	
	Dist. d'Auria Spa Caldari di Ortona (CH)		3 695	35 + 36	Of good flavour Raw alcohol Raw alcohol
			4 906	39	
			2 018	36	
	Dist. San Severo San Severo (FG) — Mag. 'San Severo'		2 040	35	Raw alcohol Neutral alcohol + 96° Of good flavour
		6 416	35		
	5 870	36			
	— Mag. 'Castel S. Giorgio'	9 906	35	Of good flavour	
Balice Salvatore Valenzano (BA)		11 557	36	Raw alcohol	
Dist. Mazzari SpA S. Agata sul Santerno (RA)		62 744	35	Raw alcohol	
Caviro Faenza (RA)		18 404	39	Raw alcohol	
	Total		161 055		
	Total		500 000		

Individual invitation to tender No 56/90 EC

(90/C 245/09)

By Regulation (EEC) No 2753/90 of 26 September 1990⁽¹⁾ the Commission opened individual sales by tender of vinous alcohol obtained from distillation as provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽²⁾ and held by the Spanish, French and Italian intervention agencies.

The places of storage, the quantity of alcohol and the analytical characteristics of the alcohol are specified in section XI below.

Tenderers must comply with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3877/88 of 12 December 1988 laying down general rules for the disposal of alcohol obtained from the distillation operations referred to in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87⁽³⁾ and held by intervention agencies and with the provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/89⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90⁽⁵⁾, laying down detailed rules of application, and more particularly those set out below.

I. Tenders

1. Tenders should be submitted for a quantity of 500 000 hectolitres of alcohol, expressed in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.

Any tender relating to a smaller quantity will not be considered.

2. Tenders must be sent by registered mail to the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, or submitted at 120 rue de la Loi, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon on the date mentioned in point 4.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked 'Tender for individual sale No 56/90 EC (alcohol), DG VI-E-3 — to be opened only at the meeting of the group', which itself must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Commission.

4. *Tenders must reach the Commission not later than 12 noon (Brussels time) on 12 October 1990.*

5. Tenders must state the name and address of the tenderer and must:

- (a) include a reference to individual sale by tender No 56/90 EC;

- (b) specify the price tendered, expressed in ecus per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol;

- (c) include all the undertakings and declarations referred to in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89 and Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2014/90.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by attestations that a tendering security of ECU 3 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol has been lodged with the following intervention agencies:

Senpa, Beneficiencia 8, E-28004 Madrid; tel. 522 29 61, telex 23427 Senpa, telefax 5219832,

or

SAV, acting on behalf of Onivins, Zone Industrielle, avenue de la Ballastière, BP 231, F-33505 Libourne Cedex; tel. 57 51 03 03, telex 572025, telefax 57250725,

or

AIMA, Via Palestro 81, I-00185 Roma; tel. 47 49 91, telex 620331/620252/613003, telefax 4453940/4953940,

in respect of the quantities held by each intervention agency.

7. The conversion rates to be used for the conversion of ecus into national currency for invitations to tender for the sale of alcohol are those applying on the day before the publication of notice of individual sale by tender No 56/90 and given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2760/90⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 264, 27. 9. 1990, p. 44.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 346, 15. 12. 1988, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 178, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 243, 6. 9. 1990, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 269, 1. 10. 1990.

II. Samples and examination of the alcohol

1. Any interested party may, on application to the intervention agencies concerned and on payment of ECU 2 per litre or the equivalent thereof in Spanish pesetas, French francs or Italian lire, obtain samples of the alcohol offered for sale. Such samples are to be taken by a representative of the intervention agencies concerned.

However, the quantity delivered per interested party and per vat may not exceed five litres.

2. The intervention agencies are to supply any relevant information concerning the characteristics of the lot offered for sale.

III. Destination and use of the alcohol

1. The alcohol offered for sale must be exported from the Community. It must be imported into Brazil for use exclusively as motor fuel.
2. Evidence relating to the destination and use of the alcohol is to be obtained by an international security company and transmitted to the intervention agencies concerned.

The costs thus incurred are to be borne by the successful tenderer.

IV. Award of contract

The contract will be awarded to the tenderer offering the best terms. Where two or more tenders are at identical prices, the contract will be awarded by drawing lots.

The Commission will inform each tenderer in writing with advice of receipt of the outcome of his tender. It will similarly inform the intervention agencies holding the alcohol.

V. Statement of award

At the same time as he provides evidence of the lodging of a performance security of ECU 60 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol, the successful tenderer will obtain a statement of award from the intervention agency concerned within 20 days of the date of receipt of the Commission's decision awarding the lot in question.

VI. Removal

The removal of the alcohol from the storehouses of the intervention agencies concerned is subject to presentation of a removal order issued by the intervention agency holding the alcohol once payment has been made for the quantity to be removed.

VII. Payment

The successful tenderer will pay the price of the alcohol to the intervention agencies concerned not later than the day preceding that on which the removal order is issued.

VIII. Delays in removal

As regards the release of the performance security, the consequences of any delay in the removal of the alcohol are those set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of securities for agricultural products.

IX. Securities

The lodging and release of securities are subject to the relevant Community rules, and in particular those laid down in Articles 14, 16, 33 and 34 of Regulation (EEC) No 1780/89, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2568/90.

X. Final date for the use of the alcohol

All the alcohol awarded to the successful tenderer must have been used within one year of the date of the first removal.

XI. Individual invitation to tender No 56/90 EC

Member State	Location	Number of vat	Volume in hectolitres of pure alcohol	Reference to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87	Type of alcohol
1. FRANCE	Verniers 11106 Narbonne		45 298	36	Raw alcohol
			138 524	35	Raw alcohol
	Sotrasol 40220 Tarnos		21 041	35	Raw alcohol
	Total		204 863		
2. SPAIN	Tomelloso	5	81 558	35 + 36	Neutral alcohol + 96°
		4	16 454	35 + 36	Raw alcohol + 95°
	Villarrobledo	23	34 988	35 + 36	Neutral alcohol + 96°
	Total		133 000		
3. ITALY	Bonollo SpA Formigine (MO) — Mag. 'Anagni Paduni' — Mag. 'Anagni Fontana' — Mag. 'Torrita'		14 170	39	Of good flavour/ Neutral alcohol + 96°
			13 861	35 + 36	
			162	39	Raw alcohol
			23 824	35 + 36	
	Neri sas Faenza (RA)		43 000	35	Raw alcohol
	Toschi SpA Vignola (MO)		6 336 1 442	35 + 36 35	Raw alcohol Neutral alcohol + 96°
	Dister Coop Faenza (RA) — Mag. 'Faenza'		419	36	Raw alcohol
			2 953	39	Neutral alcohol + 96°
	— Mag. 'Castel bolognese'		1 153	35	Raw alcohol
	Villapana Casteggio (PV) — Mag. 'Faenza'		28 162 6 749	35 35	Raw alcohol Of good flavour
Cipriani Chizzola di Ala (TN)		224 8 176	35 39	Raw alcohol Neutral alcohol + 96°	
	Total		162 137		
	Total		500 000		

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