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## Information and Notices

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## I

*(Information)*

## COMMISSION

ECU (\*)

24 January 1983

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	44.9526	United States dollar	0.930166
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	46.6571	Swiss franc	1.88935
German mark	2.30588	Spanish peseta	121.573
Dutch guilder	2.52382	Swedish krona	6.96136
Pound sterling	0.603220	Norwegian krone	6.68231
Danish krone	8.09477	Canadian dollar	1.13815
French franc	6.53069	Portuguese escudo	90.2261
Italian lira	1321.77	Austrian schilling	16.1756
Irish pound	0.690803	Finnish markka	5.04847
Greek drachma	78.5060	Japanese yen	224.961
		Australian dollar	0.955977
		New Zealand dollar	1.29190

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 EUA;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

*Note:* The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

(\*) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1).  
Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).

Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).  
Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).  
Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

## STATE AIDS

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

**Notice given in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 93 (2) of the Treaty to interested parties, other than Member States, regarding the granting of aid in Belgium to a company manufacturing equipment for the food industry**

The aid consisted of 5 % interest relief on a loan of Bfrs 19.6 million granted in May 1980 and of a Bfrs 145 million shareholding acquired by the Exécutif de la région Wallone in June 1982.

As required by Article 93, the Commission hereby gives notice to all interested parties other than Member States to submit their comments on the proposed assistance within four weeks from the date of this Notice, to:

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

The Commission takes the view that the said aid is liable to distort competition, in particular with regard to the manufacture of vats for breweries. The assistance from the Belgian Government constitutes, at least in part, rescue aid.

**Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17 (1) in the matter of notification No IV/181 (Cematex)**

1. On 24 September 1971 the Commission adopted a Decision (2) in application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community approving the decision of the European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (Cematex) which lays down the rules for participation in the International Exhibitions of Textile Machinery (ITMA). The Commission Decision is valid until 30 November 1982.

On 1 February 1982, Cematex asked for the decision of 24 September 1971 to be renewed.

Cematex is a *de facto* association formed in 1953; its members are the national associations of textile machinery manufacturers listed below:

- Fachgemeinschaft Textilmaschinen im Verein Deutscher Maschinenbauanstalten e.V. (VDMA), Frankfurt/Main;
- Syndicat des Constructeurs belges de Machines textiles (Symatex), Brussels;
- Union des Constructeurs de Matériel textile de France (UCMTF), Paris;
- British Textile Machinery Association (BTMA), Manchester;
- Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (Acimit), Milan;

- Groep Textielmachines van de Bereniging van Metaal-Industrieën (FME), The Hague;
- Société des Constructeurs de Machines (VSM), Groupe 'Industrie des Machines Textiles', Zurich;

2. The rules for exhibiting at ITMA are substantially as follows:

- (a) Cematex is responsible for organizing an ITMA every four years;
- (b) participants undertake to comply with the ITMA rules and with all subsequent decisions taken on the grounds by the organizers of order and safety;
- (c) the exhibition is open to textile, hosiery and knitting machines, accessories to such machines, sewing machines and machines for the clothing industry, and certain other types of equipment, machinery and installations used in the textile or clothing industries;
- (d) only exhibitors' machines may be used to demonstrate accessories at the ITMA;
- (e) permission to exhibit is confined to those firms which perform at least two of the three operations of designing, manufacturing or selling the equipment on show and which comply with the following conditions:

(1) OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

(2) OJ No L 227, 8. 10. 1971, p. 26.

- in signing the application for admission to the ITMA, exhibitors undertake that, in the year of the ITMA and in the preceding year, they will not present, either directly or indirectly through the intermediary of any agent or other reseller, textile, hosiery or knitting machines or mock-ups or models which are a faithful reproduction of the aforesaid machines at any fair, exhibition, show or other national or international event in the countries of western Europe;
  - manufacturers linked by a licensing agreement or by a technical cooperation agreement may all exhibit at the ITMA the machines or accessories covered by that agreement, provided that the manufacturers' identity and the country of manufacture are clearly indicated; nevertheless, if, in the year of the ITMA or in the preceding year, one of the parties presents one or more machines covered by the agreement at another fair, exhibition, show or event in one of the countries of western Europe, the other party will also be debarred from exhibiting at the ITMA the whole of that part of his range covered by the agreement;
  - where multinational companies or financially linked companies in the same group exhibit at the ITMA, the above rules apply to all the companies in the group or which constitutes the multinational company;
- (f) if a company fails to observe the above undertaking, it is automatically debarred from the current ITMA and forfeits the deposits paid or is debarred from the next ITMA;
- (g) in the year of the ITMA and the preceding year CemateX may, if requested, authorize textile machines to be made available to exhibitors at other fairs, exhibitions or shows held in one of the countries of western Europe provided that:
- these machines are used exclusively to demonstrate machines not admitted to the ITMA, have been manufactured for the previous two years and have already been shown at earlier exhibitions,
  - all identifying marks or signs are removed or concealed,
  - such machines are not the subject of any commercial activity (advertising, distribution of catalogues, offers, etc.),
  - the presence of these machines at the abovementioned events is authorized by CemateX in advance, CemateX being free to refuse authorization if it can be to circumvent the rules directly or indirectly,
- authorization is requested solely by ITMA exhibitors.
- (h) if requested, CemateX may authorize participation in a non-commercial exhibition whose sole purpose is:
- presentation of a specific region or a historical display,
  - scientific or educational (e.g. conferences, universities),
  - the public interest (e.g. defence, safety at work, ergonomics, protection of the environment);
- The number and type of machines must correspond to the type of event;
- (i) fairs, exhibitions or shows shall not be taken to mean the presentation by a manufacturer, on his own premises or on those of his subsidiaries, of machines of his own manufacture, or the presentation by representatives, distributors, dealers or retailers, on their own premises or on those which they permanently use, of machines which they market;
- (l) the secretariat, the organizing committee and the national associations are empowered to check whether manufacturers taking part in the ITMA comply with the undertaking they have entered into;
- (m) if an exhibitor is debarred from an ITMA or is refused admission to an ITMA or not allowed to participate in a particular event or fair, the CemateX secretariat will inform him thereof, setting out the reasons for its decision; the exhibitor may oppose this decision by appealing either to an arbitration committee or to the court with jurisdiction over the place where the ITMA is held.
3. With regard to the ITMA rules, the substance of which is published above, the Commission intends to renew the decision in application of Article 85 (3), attaching obligations thereto. Before doing so it invites interested third parties to send their comments within a month from the date of publication of this notice, quoting reference number IV/181, to the address below;
- 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.

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**Commission communications under Article 115 of the EEC Treaty**

By Decision dated 20 January 1983, the Commission has rejected an application by the Italian Republic for authorization not to apply Community treatment to imports of products falling within subheading 85.15 A III of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States.

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By Decision dated 21 January 1983, the Commission has authorized the United Kingdom not to apply Community treatment to woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), falling within subheading 56.07 A of the Common Customs Tariff (category 3), originating in South Korea and the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable from 6 January to 30 September 1983 (South Korea) and from 11 January to 30 September 1983 (People's Republic of China).

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By Decision dated 21 January 1983, the Commission has authorized the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), falling within subheading 56.07 B of the Common Customs Tariff (category 37), originating in Romania and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable from 6 January to 30 June 1983.

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By Decision dated 21 January 1983, the Commission has authorized the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the Kingdom of Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to brushes, falling within heading No ex 96.01 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States.

The said Decision is applicable after the date of adoption of this Decision until 31 October 1983.

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## II

*(Preparatory Acts)*

## COMMISSION

**Proposal for a Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry***(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 22 December 1982)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 100 and 235 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/464/EEC of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 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, in order to protect the aquatic environment of the Community against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances, Article 3 of Directive 76/464/EEC provides for a system of prior authorization laying down emission standards for discharges of the substances in List I in the Annex thereto;

Whereas mercury and its compounds are included in that list;

Whereas Article 6 of Directive 76/464/EEC provides that limit values shall be laid down for emission standards and that time limits shall be laid down for their implementation;

Whereas, in view of the fact that pollution from effluents containing mercury or its compounds is caused by a large number of industrial activities, specific limit values should be established according to the type of industry concerned;

Whereas, in order to protect the aquatic environment, discharges into sewer systems should be subject to prior authorization in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 76/464/EEC;

Whereas Article 6 of Directive 76/464/EEC provides for the setting of quality objectives for substances on

List I and, by way of exception, the emission standards may be determined on the basis of these quality objectives;

Whereas a monitoring procedure should be instituted to enable the Member States to demonstrate that the quality objectives are complied with;

Whereas, in the case of discharges from certain types of plant for which emission standards cannot be established or regularly monitored by reason of the scattered nature of the sources, specific programmes must be devised to eliminate mercury pollution from these plants; whereas, since the necessary powers have not been provided either by Article 6 of Directive 76/464/EEC or by the Treaty, Article 235 of the Treaty should be invoked;

Whereas Council Directive 82/176/EEC <sup>(2)</sup> lays down limit values for mercury discharges into the aquatic environment by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry and also sets quality objectives for the aquatic environment into which mercury is discharged;

Whereas groundwater is covered by Council Directive 80/68/EEC <sup>(3)</sup> and is excluded from the scope of this Directive,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

*Article 1*

1. This Directive:

- in pursuance of Article 6 (1) of Directive 76/464/EEC, lays down limit values for emission standards for mercury in discharges from industrial plants as defined in Article 2 (d) of this Directive,
- in pursuance of Article 6 (2) of Directive 76/464/EEC, lays down quality objectives for mercury in the aquatic environment,
- in pursuance of Article 6 (4) of Directive 76/464/EEC, lays down the time limits for compliance with the conditions of the authorizations granted by the competent authorities of Member States in the case of existing discharges,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 129, 18. 5. 1976, p. 23.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 81, 27. 3. 1982, p. 29.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 20, 26. 1. 1980, p. 43.

- in pursuance of Article 12 (1) of Directive 76/464/EEC, lays down the reference methods of measurement enabling the mercury content in discharges and in the aquatic environment to be determined,
  - in pursuance of Article 6 (3) of Directive 76/464/EEC, establishes a monitoring procedure,
  - requires Member States to cooperate with one another in the case of discharges affecting the waters of more than one Member State,
  - requires the Member States to draw up programmes for the gradual elimination of pollution caused by discharges within the meaning of Article 4 (1).
2. This Directive applies to the waters referred to in Article 1 of Directive 76/464/EEC, with the exception of groundwater.

#### *Article 2*

For the purpose of this Directive:

- (a) 'mercury' means:
- the chemical element mercury,
  - the mercury contained in any of its compounds;
- (b) 'limit values' means:  
the values specified in Annex II;
- (c) 'quality objectives' means:  
the requirements specified in Annex III;
- (d) 'industrial plant' means:  
any plant active in one of the sectors listed in Annex I which is likely to discharge mercury into the waters referred to in Article 1 (2);
- (e) 'existing plant' means:  
an industrial plant which is operational on 1 January 1983;
- (f) 'new plant' means:
- an industrial plant which has become operational since 1 January 1983,
  - an existing plant whose capacity for the treatment of mercury has been significantly increased since 1 January 1983.

#### *Article 3*

1. The limit values, the time limits by which they must be complied with and the monitoring procedure for discharges are laid down in Annex I.
2. The limit values shall apply at the point immediately before the discharge enters any of the waters referred to in Article 1 (2) or a public sewer system.

3. The authorizations referred to in Article 3 of Directive 76/464/EEC must contain provisions as stringent as those in Annex I to this Directive, except in cases where a Member State is complying with Article 6 (3) of Directive 76/464/EEC on the basis of Annex II to the present Directive and Annex IV to Directive 82/176/EEC.

The authorizations shall be reviewed at least every four years.

4. Without prejudice to their obligations arising out of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and the provisions of Directive 76/464/EEC, Member States may grant authorizations for new plants only if such authorizations contain a reference to the standards corresponding to the best technical means available for preventing discharges of mercury.

Whatever the method it adopts, any Member State where for technical reasons the intended measures do not conform to the best technical means available shall provide the Commission, before any authorization, with the justifications for these reasons.

Within three months, the Commission shall send a report to the Member States stating its opinion on the derogation covered by the second subparagraph.

5. The reference method of analysis for determining the presence of mercury is given in Annex III.1 to Directive 82/176/EEC. Other methods may be used provided that the limits of detection, precision and accuracy of such methods are at least as good as those laid down in Annex III.1 to Directive 82/176/EEC. The accuracy required in the measurement of effluent flow is given in Annex III.2 to that Directive.

#### *Article 4*

1. The Member States shall draw up specific programmes for the gradual elimination of certain discharges of mercury into the public sewerage system by the sources mentioned in the second subparagraph.

The specific programmes shall apply to effluents containing mercury which emanate from dental health establishments and analytical laboratories using mercury which are not covered by emission standards.

These programmes shall include the appropriate measures to ensure that effluents containing mercury are separated from other types of effluent and purified in suitable treatment plants.

2. The measures called for by the programmes referred to in paragraph 1 must be implemented with effect from 1 January 1988.

*Article 5*

The Member States concerned shall be responsible for monitoring the aquatic environment affected by industrial discharges.

In the case of discharges affecting the waters of several Member States, the Member States concerned shall cooperate with a view to harmonizing monitoring procedures.

*Article 6*

1. From the information supplied to it by the Member States pursuant to Article 13 of Directive 76/464/EEC, on receipt of a request which it must submit in each case, in particular concerning:

- details of authorizations laying down emission standards with regard to discharges of mercury,
- results of measurements made by the national network set up to determine concentrations of mercury,
- the specific elimination programmes referred to in Article 4 (1),

the Commission shall make a comparative assessment of the implementation of the present Directive by the Member States.

2. Every five years the Commission shall forward to the Council the comparative assessment referred to in paragraph 1.

3. In the event of a change in scientific knowledge relating principally to the toxicity, persistence and accumulation of mercury in living organisms and sediments or in the event of an improvement in the best technical means available, the Commission shall submit appropriate proposals to the Council with the aim of reinforcing, if necessary, the limit values and the quality objectives.

*Article 7*

1. Member States shall bring into force the measures necessary to comply with this Directive before 1 January 1985. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field governed by this Directive.

*Article 8*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.



## ANNEX I

**Limit values, time limits by which they must be complied with, and monitoring procedure for discharges**

1. The limit values and the time limits for compliance for the sectors concerned are set out below:

Sector	Limit value which must be respected by stated date		Unit of measurement
	1 January 1985	1 January 1988	
1	2	3	4
1. Chemical industries using mercury catalysts	10	5	g/kg mercury used
	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
2. Manufacture of industrial catalysts which contain mercury	8	5	g/kg mercury processed
	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
3. Manufacture of organic and non-organic mercury compounds (excepting products in Group 2 above)	0.2	0.1	g/kg mercury processed
	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
4. Manufacture of mercury batteries	0.1	0.05	g/kg mercury processed
	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
5. Non-ferrous metal industries 5.1. Mercury recovery plants 5.2. Extraction and refining of non-ferrous metals	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
6. Plants for the treatment of toxic wastes	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent
7. Analytical laboratories using mercury reagents where the monthly rate of discharge of mercury is greater than 100 g	0.1	0.05	mg/l effluent

The limit values given in the table correspond to a monthly average concentration or to a maximum monthly load.

The amounts of mercury discharged are expressed as a function of the amount of mercury used or processed by the industrial establishment over the same period.

2. The limit values expressed as maximum concentrations may not be greater than those expressed as maximum quantities divided by the water requirements per kg of mercury used or processed. However, because the concentration of mercury in effluents depends upon the volume of water involved — which is different for different processes and plants — the limit values expressed in terms of the quantity of mercury discharged in relation to the quantity of mercury used or processed given in the Table must be observed in all cases.
3. The daily average limit values are twice the corresponding monthly average limit values given in the Table.

4. In order to check whether the discharges comply with the emission standards which have been fixed in accordance with the limit values laid down in this Annex, a monitoring procedure must be instituted. This procedure must provide for:

- the taking each day of a sample representative of the discharge over a period of 24 hours and the measurement of the mercury concentration in that sample, and
- the measurement of the total flow of the discharges over that period.

The quantity of mercury discharged during a month must be calculated by adding together the quantities of mercury discharged each day during that month. This total must then be divided by the weight of mercury processed during that month.

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## ANNEX II

### Quality objectives

For those Member States which apply the exception provided for in Article 6 (3) of Directive 76/464/EEC, the emission standards which Member States must establish and ensure are applied, pursuant to Article 5 of that Directive, shall be fixed so that the appropriate quality objective(s) from among those listed in Annex II to Directive 82/176/EEC is (are) complied with in the area affected by discharges of mercury emanating from the industries listed in Annex I to the present Directive. The competent authority shall determine the area affected in each case and shall select from among the quality objectives listed in Annex II.1 to Directive 82/176/EEC the objective(s) that it deems appropriate having regard to the intended use of the area affected, taking account of the fact that the purpose of this Directive is to eliminate all pollution.

The numerical values of the quality objectives specified in 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 of Annex II to Directive 82/176/EEC may, as an exception and where this is necessary for technical reasons, be multiplied by 1.5 until 30 June 1988, provided that the Commission has been notified beforehand.

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III

*(Notices)*

COURT OF AUDITORS

**Notice of open competition (\*)**

The Court of Auditors of the European Communities is organizing an open competition

Competition CC/LA/16/82

for French-language revisers/principal translators.

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(\*) OJ No C 20, 25. 1. 1983 (French edition).

## COMMUNITY LAW

### Offprint from the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1981

This publication is an extract from the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities (1981).

The text has in no way been modified: references to 'this Report' should therefore be construed as references to the Fifteenth General Report. Nor has the text been brought up to date since that Report was published.

#### Contents:

Section 1: General matters

Section 2: Interpretation and application of the substantive rules of Community law

Section 3: Information on the development of Community law

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OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Boite postale 1003, L-2985 Luxembourg

## **THE COMMUNITY SCALE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CARCASSES OF ADULT BOVINE ANIMALS**

### **Illustrated leaflet**

The leaflet 'The Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals' was prepared to illustrate the various conformation classes and fat-cover classes defined in the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) No 1208/81 and (EEC) No 2930/81.

The leaflet contains 20 photographs illustrating on the front the five conformation classes (photographs of the external surface and in profile) and on the back the five classes of fat cover (photographs of the internal and external surfaces), accompanied by the technical descriptions given in the Regulations referred to above. Except for conformation class E, where the photograph represents the lower range of the class, the illustrations correspond to the middle range of the conformation and fat-cover classes. The photographs have been chosen by a group of international experts particularly well qualified in the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals.

This leaflet is above all a practical instrument for use mainly in the classification of carcasses in slaughterhouses. It is also an illustrated manual for those working in the meat trade. Finally, it can usefully be employed in technical colleges both in the training of meat technicians and for all those who might be concerned with some aspect of meat production or marketing in their future careers.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: 0.55 ECU; Bfrs 25; £Irl 1.70; £ 1.40; US \$ 2.50.

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