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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1664/96
of 21 August 1996
altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1599/96 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Whereas the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1633/96 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in amended Regulation (EC) No 1633/96 to the

information known to the Commission that the export refunds at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, undenatured and exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1633/96 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 205, 15. 8. 1996, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 August 1996 altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state

Product code	Amount of refund ⁽¹⁾
	— ECU/100 kg —
1701 11 90 100	35,62 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 910	36,76 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 950	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 100	35,62 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 910	36,76 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 950	⁽²⁾
	— ECU/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 91 00 000	0,3872
	— ECU/100 kg —
1701 99 10 100	38,72
1701 99 10 910	40,03
1701 99 10 950	40,03
	— ECU/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 99 90 100	0,3872

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17a (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ No L 255, 26. 9. 1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ No L 309, 21. 11. 1985, p. 14).

⁽³⁾ Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 and Regulation (EC) No 462/96 are observed.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1665/96

of 21 August 1996

fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the third partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1464/96

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1599/96⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 17 (5) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1464/96 of 25 July 1996 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1464/96 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the third partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1380/95⁽⁵⁾, prohibits trade between the European Community and the Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof and in Council Regulation (EC) No 462/96⁽⁶⁾; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the third partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1464/96 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at ECU 43,032 per 100 kilograms.
2. Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 and Regulation (EC) No 462/96 are observed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 43.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 187, 26. 7. 1996, p. 42.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 138, 21. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 65, 15. 3. 1996, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1666/96

of 21 August 1996

fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1599/96⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for imports of molasses in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) No 785/68⁽³⁾, and in particular Articles 1 (2) and 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 stipulates that the cif import price for molasses, hereinafter referred to as the 'representative price', should be set in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 785/68⁽⁴⁾; whereas that price should be fixed for the standard quality defined in Article 1 of the above Regulation;

Whereas the representative price for molasses is calculated at the frontier crossing point into the Community, in this case Amsterdam; whereas that price must be based on the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market established on the basis of the quotations or prices on that market adjusted for any deviations from the standard quality; whereas the standard quality for molasses is defined in Regulation (EEC) No 785/68;

Whereas, when the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market are being established, account must be taken of all available information on offers on the world market, on the prices recorded on important third-country markets and on sales concluded in international trade of which the Commission is aware, either directly or through the Member States; whereas, under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68, the Commission may for this purpose take an average of several prices as a basis, provided that this average is representative of actual market trends;

Whereas the information must be disregarded if the goods concerned are not of sound and fair marketable quality or if the price quoted in the offer relates only to a small

quantity that is not representative of the market; whereas offer prices which can be regarded as not representative of actual market trends must also be disregarded;

Whereas, if information on molasses of the standard quality is to be comparable, prices must, depending on the quality of the molasses offered, be increased or reduced in the light of the results achieved by applying Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68;

Whereas a representative price may be left unchanged by way of exception for a limited period if the offer price which served as a basis for the previous calculation of the representative price is not available to the Commission and if the offer prices which are available and which appear not to be sufficiently representative of actual market trends would entail sudden and considerable changes in the representative price;

Whereas where there is a difference between the trigger price for the product in question and the representative price, additional import duties should be fixed under the conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95; whereas should the import duties be suspended pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, specific amounts for these duties should be fixed;

Whereas application of these provisions will have the effect of fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for the products in question as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and the additional duties applying to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 August 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 145, 27. 6. 1968, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

fixing the representative prices and additional import duties applying to imports of molasses in the sugar sector

CN code	Amount of the representative price in ECU per 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the additional duty in ECU per 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the duty to be applied to imports in ECU per 100 kg net of the product in question because of suspension as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 ⁽²⁾
1703 10 00 ⁽¹⁾	8,17	—	0,04
1703 90 00 ⁽¹⁾	11,24	—	0,00

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.

⁽²⁾ This amount replaces, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duty fixed for these products.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1667/96

of 21 August 1996

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2933/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commis-

sion fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto;

Whereas, in compliance with the above criteria, the standard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 21.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 August 1996 establishing the standard import values
for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 35	052	69,4	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	624	67,7
	060	80,2		999	113,5
	064	70,8		039	121,0
	066	54,0		052	64,0
	068	80,3		064	78,9
	204	86,8		070	90,2
	208	44,0		284	72,1
	212	97,5		388	80,2
	624	95,8		400	56,2
	999	75,4		404	63,6
ex 0707 00 25	052	62,4	0808 20 57	416	72,7
	053	156,2		508	113,5
	060	61,0		512	85,6
	066	53,8		524	100,3
	068	69,1		528	75,3
	204	144,3		624	86,5
	624	87,1		728	107,3
	999	90,6		800	141,3
	052	54,3		804	102,3
	204	77,5		999	88,9
0709 90 79	412	54,2	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	039	104,1
	508	42,9		052	59,5
	624	151,9		064	72,5
	999	76,2		388	86,1
	052	133,4		400	70,4
	204	88,8		512	88,7
0805 30 30	220	74,0		528	132,9
	388	76,2		624	79,0
	400	68,2		728	115,4
	512	80,0		800	84,0
	520	66,5		804	73,0
	524	75,4		999	87,8
	528	58,9		052	53,9
	600	96,5		220	121,8
	624	48,9		624	106,8
	999	78,8		999	94,2
0806 10 40	052	64,0	0809 40 30	052	78,8
	064	75,6		064	58,7
	066	49,4		066	58,6
	220	110,8		068	61,2
	400	157,8		400	143,5
	412	58,5		624	212,2
	508	307,2		676	68,6
	512	186,0		999	97,4
	600	58,1			

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 16). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

SEVENTH COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 96/45/EC

of 2 July 1996

relating to methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of
cosmetic products

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Directive 95/34/EC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Directive 76/768/EEC provides for the official testing of cosmetic products with the aim of ensuring that the conditions laid down by Community provisions concerning the composition of cosmetic products are satisfied;

Whereas all the necessary methods of analysis should be laid down as quickly as possible; whereas certain methods have already been adopted in Commission Directives 80/1335/EEC⁽³⁾, as amended by Directive 87/143/EEC⁽⁴⁾, 82/434/EEC⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Directive 90/207/EEC⁽⁶⁾, and by Commission Directives 83/514/EEC⁽⁷⁾, 85/490/EEC⁽⁸⁾, 93/73/EEC⁽⁹⁾ and 95/32/EC⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas the identification and determination of 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate in cosmetic products constitute a seventh step;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the adaptation of Directive 76/768/EEC to technical progress,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Member States shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that during official testing of cosmetic products, the identification and determination of 2-phenoxyethanol,

1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate shall be carried out in accordance with the method described in the Annex.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions needed to comply with this Directive no later than 30 September 1997. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. When Member States adopt these provisions, these shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The procedure for such reference shall be adopted by the Member States.

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

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 July 1996.

For the Commission

Emma BONINO

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 169.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 167, 18. 7. 1995, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 383, 31. 12. 1980, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 57, 27. 2. 1987, p. 56.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 185, 30. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 108, 28. 4. 1990, p. 92.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 291, 24. 10. 1983, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 295, 7. 11. 1985, p. 30.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 231, 14. 9. 1993, p. 34.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 178, 28. 7. 1995, p. 20.

ANNEX

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF 2-PHENOXYETHANOL, 1-PHENOXYPROPAN-2-OL, METHYL, ETHYL, PROPYL, BUTYL AND BENZYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS**A. IDENTIFICATION****1. Scope and field of application**

This method specifies a TLC procedure that, in combination with the determination method described in Section B, allows the identification of 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate in cosmetic products.

2. Principle

The preservatives are extracted from the acidified cosmetic sample with acetone. After filtration, the acetone solution is mixed with water, and in an alkaline medium the fatty acids are precipitated as their calcium salts. The alkaline acetone/water mixture is extracted with diethylether to remove lipophilic substances. After acidification the preservatives are extracted with diethylether. An aliquot of the diethylether extract is spotted on a silica-gel coated thin-layer plate. After development of the plate, the chromatogram obtained is observed under UV light and visualized using Millon's reagent.

3. Reagents**3.1. General**

All reagents used shall be of analytical purity. Water shall be distilled water, or water of at least equal purity.

3.2. Acetone**3.3. Diethylether****3.4. n-Pentane****3.5. Methanol****3.6. Acetic acid, glacial****3.7. Hydrochloric acid solution, $c(\text{HCl}) = 4 \text{ mol/l}$** **3.8. Potassium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{KOH}) = 4 \text{ mol/l}$** **3.9. Calcium chloride dihydrate ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)****3.10. Detection reagent: Millon's reagent**

Millon's reagent (Mercury (II) nitrate) is a ready-made solution which is commercially available (Fluka 69820).

3.11. 2-Phenoxyethanol**3.12. 1-Phenoxypropan-2-ol****3.13. Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (methylparaben)****3.14. Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (ethylparaben)****3.15. n-Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (propylparaben)****3.16. n-Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (butylparaben)****3.17. Benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (benzylparaben)****3.18. Reference solutions**

Prepare 0,1 % (m/V) solutions of each of the reference substances 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16 and 3.17 in methanol.

3.19. Development solvent

Mix 88 volumes of n-pentane (3.4) with 12 volumes of glacial acetic acid (3.6).

4. Apparatus

Normal laboratory equipment, and:

- 4.1. Waterbath, capable of maintaining a temperature of 60 °C
- 4.2. Developing tank (not lined with filter paper)
- 4.3. Ultraviolet light source, 254 nm
- 4.4. Thin-layer plates, 20 cm × 20 cm, precoated with 0,25 mm silica gel 60F₂₅₄, with concentrating zone (Merck No 11798, Darmstadt, or equivalent)
- 4.5. Oven, capable of maintaining up to 105 °C
- 4.6. Hot-air hair dryer
- 4.7. Woollen paint roller, length approximately 10 cm, outside diameter approximately 3,5 cm. The thickness of the wool-layer shall be 2 to 3 mm. Trim the wool if necessary.
See note under 5.2
- 4.8. 50-ml glass tubes with screw cap
- 4.9. Electric heating plate, with thermostatic temperature controller. Temperature setting: about 80 °C. The hot plate shall be covered with an aluminium plate of 20 cm × 20 cm and a thickness of about 6 mm, to obtain a uniform heat distribution.

5. Procedure

5.1. Sample preparation

Weigh approximately 1 g of sample in a 50-ml glass tube with screw cap (4.8). Add four drops of hydrochloric acid solution (3.7) and 40 ml of acetone.

For strongly basic cosmetic products, such as toilet-soap, 20 drops of hydrochloric acid solution shall be added. Close the tube, gently heat the mixture to approximately 60 °C to facilitate the extraction of the preservatives into the acetone phase and shake vigorously for one minute.

Measure the pH of the solution with pH indicator paper and adjust the pH of the solution ≤ 3 with hydrochloric acid solution. Shake vigorously again for one minute.

Cool the solution to room temperature and filter through a filter paper into a conical flask. Transfer 20 ml of the filtrate into a 200-ml conical flask, add 60 ml water and mix. Adjust the pH of the mixture to approximately 10 with potassium hydroxide (3.8), using pH indicator paper.

Add 1 g calcium chloride dihydrate (3.9) and shake vigorously. Filter the solution through a filter paper into a 250-ml separating funnel containing 75 ml diethylether and shake vigorously for one minute. Allow the phases to separate and collect the aqueous layer in a 200-ml conical flask. Adjust the pH of the solution to approximately 2 with hydrochloric acid solution, using pH indicator paper. Subsequently, add 10 ml diethylether and shake vigorously for one minute. Allow the phases to separate and transfer approximately 2 ml of the diethylether layer into a 5-ml sample vial.

5.2. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC)

Place a TLC plate (4.4) on the heated aluminium plate (4.9). Apply 10 µl of each of the reference solutions (3.18) and 100 µl of the sample solution(s) (5.1) on a start line in the concentration zone of the TLC plate.

If desired, a stream of air can be used to facilitate evaporation of the solvent. Remove the TLC plate from the heating plate and allow to cool to room temperature. Transfer 100 ml of the development solvent (3.19) into a developing tank (4.2).

Place the TLC plate immediately in the unsaturated chamber and develop at room temperature until the solvent front has run about 15 cm from the base line. Remove the plate from the development tank and dry in a stream of hot air by means of a hot-air hair dryer.

Examine the plate under UV light (4.3) and mark the position of the spots. Heat the plate for 30 minutes in an oven (4.5) at 100 °C to remove excess acetic acid. Visualize the preservatives in the chromatogram with Millon's reagent (3.10), by dipping the paint roller (4.7) into the reagent and rolling over the TLC-plate until evenly wetted.

Note: Alternatively, the spots may be visualized by the careful application of a drop of Millon's reagent on each of the spots marked under UV light.

Esters of 4-hydroxybenzoic acid appear as red spots, 2-phenoxyethanol and 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol as yellow spots. Note, however, that 4-hydroxybenzoic acid itself, which may be present in the samples as a preservative or decomposition product of the parabens, will also appear as a red spot. See 7.3 and 7.4.

6. Identification

Calculate the R_f -value for each spot. Compare the spots obtained from the sample solution with those of the reference solutions with respect to their R_f -values, their behaviour under UV radiation and the colour after visualization. Draw preliminary conclusions about the identity of the preservatives.

If parabens appear to be present, the HPLC procedure described in Section B should be performed. Combine the results from TLC and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) to confirm the presence of the 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol and the parabens.

7. Remarks

- 7.1. Because of the toxicity of Millon's reagent this reagent is best applied by one of the procedures described. Spraying is not recommended.
- 7.2. Other compounds containing hydroxyl groups may also give colours with Millon's reagent. A table of colours and R_f -values obtained for a number of preservatives using this TLC procedure may be found in: N. de Kruijf, M. A. H. Rijk, L. A. Pranato-Soetardhi and A. Schouten (1987): Determination of preservatives in cosmetic products I: Thin-layer chromatographic procedure for the identification of preservatives in cosmetic products (*J. Chromatography* 410, 395-411).
- 7.3. The R_f -values listed in the following table serve as an indication of the values that may be obtained:

Compound	hR_f	Colour
4-hydroxybenzoic acid	11	red
methylparaben	12	red
ethylparaben	17	red
propylparaben	21	red
butylparaben	26	red
benzylparaben	16	red
2-phenoxyethanol	29	yellow
1-phenoxypropan-2-ol	50	yellow

- 7.4. No separation is obtained for 4-hydroxybenzoic acid and methylparaben, or for benzylparaben and ethylparaben. Identification of these compounds should be confirmed by performing the HPLC method described under Section B and comparing the retention times obtained from the sample with those of standards.

B. DETERMINATION

1. Scope and field of application

This method specifies a procedure for the determination of 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate in cosmetic products.

2. Definition

The amounts of the preservatives determined by this method are expressed as percentage by mass.

3. Principle

The sample is acidified by adding sulfuric acid and then suspended in a mixture of ethanol and water. After gently heating the mixture to melt the lipid phase to promote quantitative extraction, the mixture is filtered.

The preservatives in the filtrate are determined by reversed phase HPLC using isopropyl 4-hydroxybenzoate as the internal standard.

4. Reagents

4.1. General

All reagents must be of analytical purity and suitable for HPLC where appropriate. Water shall be distilled water, or water of at least equal purity.

4.2. Ethanol, absolute

4.3. 2-Phenoxyethanol

4.4. 1-Phenoxypropan-2-ol

- 4.5. Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (methylparaben)
- 4.6. Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (ethylparaben)
- 4.7. n-Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (propylparaben)
- 4.8. Isopropyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (isopropylparaben)
- 4.9. n-Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (butylparaben)
- 4.10. Benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (benzylparaben)
- 4.11. Tetrahydrofuran
- 4.12. Methanol
- 4.13. Acetonitrile
- 4.14. Sulfuric acid solution $c(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 2\text{ mol/l}$
- 4.15. Ethanol/water mixture
Mix nine volumes of ethanol (4.2) and one volume of water.
- 4.16. Internal standard solution
Accurately weigh approximately 0,25 g isopropylparaben (4.8), transfer to a 500-ml volumetric flask, dissolve and make up to volume with ethanol/water mixture (4.15).
- 4.17. Mobile phase: tetrahydrofuran/water/methanol/acetonitrile mixture
Mix 5 volumes of tetrahydrofuran, 60 volumes of water, 10 volumes of methanol and 25 volumes of acetonitrile.
- 4.18. Preservative stock solution
Accurately weigh approximately 0,2 g 2-phenoxyethanol, 0,2 g 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, 0,05 g methylparaben, 0,05 g ethylparaben, 0,05 g propylparaben, 0,05 g butylparaben and 0,025 g benzylparaben in a 100-ml volumetric flask, dissolve and make up to volume with ethanol/water mixture.
Kept in a refrigerator the solution is stable for one week.
- 4.19. Standard preservative solutions
From the stock solution (4.18) transfer respectively 20,00 ml, 10,00 ml, 5,00 ml, 2,00 ml and 1,00 ml into 50-ml volumetric flasks. To each flask, add 10,00 ml internal standard solution (4.16) and 1,0 ml sulfuric acid solution (4.14) and make up to volume with ethanol/water mixture. These solutions should be freshly prepared.
5. **Apparatus**
Normal laboratory equipment, and:
 - 5.1. Waterbath, capable of maintaining a temperature of $60^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.
 - 5.2. High performance liquid chromatograph with a UV-detector, wavelength 280 nm
 - 5.3. Analytical column:
Stainless steel, 25 cm $\times$ 4,6 mm i.d. (or 12,5 cm $\times$ 4,6 mm i.d.) packed with Nucleosil 5C18, or equivalent (see 10.1)
 - 5.4. 100-ml glass tubes with screw cap
 - 5.5. Boiling chips, carborundum, size 2 to 4 mm, or equivalent
6. **Procedure**
 - 6.1. Sample preparation
 - 6.1.1. Sample preparation without addition of the internal standard
Weigh approximately 1,0 g of sample in a 100-ml glass tube with screw cap. Pipette 1,0 ml sulfuric acid solution (4.14) and 50,0 ml ethanol/water mixture (4.15) into the tubes. Add approximately 1 g of boiling chips (5.5), close the tube and shake vigorously until a homogeneous suspension is obtained. Shake for at least one minute. Place the tube for five minutes in a water-bath (5.1) kept at $60^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ to facilitate the extraction of the preservatives into the ethanol phase.
Immediately cool the tube in a stream of cold water and store the extract in the refrigerator for one hour. Filter the extract using a filter paper. Transfer approximately 2 ml of the filtrate into a 5-ml sample vial. Store the extracts in the refrigerator and perform the HPLC determination within 24 hours.

6.1.2. Sample preparation including addition of internal standard

Weigh to three decimal places $1,0 \text{ g} \pm 0,1 \text{ g}$ of sample in a 100-ml glass tube with screw cap.

Pipette 1,0 ml sulfuric acid solution and 40,0 ml ethanol/water mixture into the tube. Add approximately 1 g of boiling chips (5.5) and exactly 10,00 ml internal standard solution. Close the tube and shake vigorously until a homogeneous suspension is obtained. Shake for at least one minute. Place the tube for five 5 minutes in a waterbath kept at $60^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ to facilitate extraction of the preservatives into the ethanol phase.

Immediately cool the tube in a stream of cold tap water and store the extract in the refrigerator for one hour. Filter the extract using a filter paper.

Transfer approximately 2 ml of the filtrate into a 5-ml sample vial (test solution). Store the extract in the refrigerator and perform the HPLC determinations within 24 hours.

6.2. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)

6.2.1. Chromatographic conditions

- Mobile phase: tetrahydrofuran/water/methanol/acetonitrile mixture (4.17)
- Flow rate: 1,5 ml/minute
- Detection wavelength: 280 nm

6.2.2. Calibration

Inject $10\mu\text{l}$ of each of the standard preservative solutions (4.19). From the chromatograms obtained determine the ratios of the peak heights of the standard preservative solutions to the peak height of the internal standard. Plot a curve for each preservative relating these ratios to the concentrations of the standard solutions.

6.2.3. Determination

Inject $10\mu\text{l}$ of the sample solution without internal standard (6.1.1) into the chromatograph and record the chromatogram.

Inject $10\mu\text{l}$ of one of the standard preservative solutions (4.19) and record the chromatogram. Compare the chromatograms obtained.

If, in the chromatogram of the sample extract (6.1.1), no peak is present having approximately the same retention time as isopropylparaben (recommended internal standard), continue by injecting $10\mu\text{l}$ sample solution with internal standard (6.1.2). Record the chromatogram and measure the peak heights.

If an interfering peak is observed in the chromatogram of the sample solution having approximately the same retention time as isopropylparaben, another internal standard should be selected.

If one of the preservatives under examination is absent in the chromatogram of the sample, this preservative can be used as an alternative internal standard.

Calculate the ratios of the peak heights of the investigated preservatives to the peak height of the internal standard.

Ascertain that for the standard solutions used in the calibration procedure a linear response is obtained.

Ascertain whether the chromatograms obtained for a standard solution and the sample solution meet the following requirements:

- the peak separation of the worst separated pair shall be at least 0,90. (For definition of peak separation, see Figure 1).

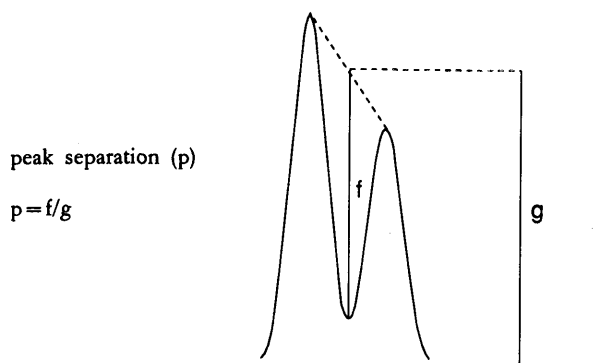


Figure 1: Peak separation

If the required separation is not achieved, either a more efficient column should be used, or the mobile phase composition should be adjusted until the requirement is met.

- the asymmetry factor A_s of all peaks obtained shall range between 0,9 to 1,5. (For definition of the peak asymmetry factor, see Figure 2.) To record the chromatogram for the determination of the asymmetry factor a chart speed of at least 2 cm/minute is recommended.

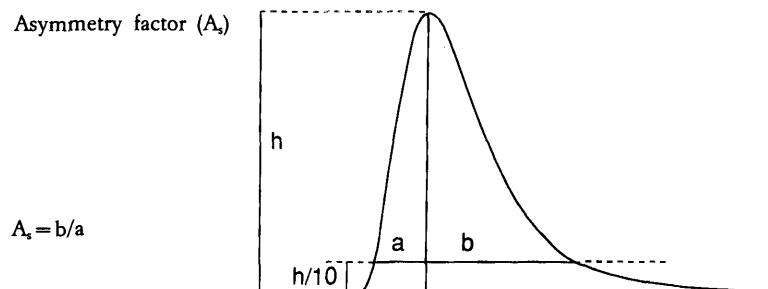


Figure 2: Peak asymmetry factor

- A steady baseline shall be obtained.

7. Calculation

Use the calibration curve (6.2.2) and the ratios of the peak heights of the investigated preservatives to the peak height of the internal standard to calculate the concentration of the preservatives in the sample solution. Calculate the 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate contents, w_i , as percentage by weight (% m/m), using the formula:

$$\% w_i \text{ (m/m)} = \frac{b_i}{200 \times a}$$

in which:

b_i = the concentration ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) of preservative i in the test solution as read from the calibration curve; and

a = the mass (g) of the test portion.

8. Repeatability⁽¹⁾

See remarks, 10.5.

9. Reproducibility⁽¹⁾

See remarks, 10.5.

10. Remarks

10.1. Stationary phase

The retention behaviour of the solutes in HPLC determinations is strongly dependent on the type, the brand and the history of the stationary phase. Whether a column can be used for the separation of the preservatives under examination, can be concluded from the results obtained for standard solutions (see remarks 6.2.3). In addition to the proposed column packing material, Hypersil ODS and Zorbax ODS were also found to be suitable.

Alternatively, the recommended mobile phase composition can be optimized in order to obtain the required separation.

10.2. Detection wavelength

A ruggedness test on the described method has shown that a slight change in the detection wavelength can have a significant effect on the results of the determination.

Therefore, this parameter must be controlled carefully during the analysis.

⁽¹⁾ ISO 5725.

10.3. Interferences

Under the conditions described in this method many other compounds, such as preservatives and cosmetic additives, are eluted as well. Retention times of a large number of preservatives mentioned in Annex VI to the Council Directive regarding cosmetic products are listed in: N. de Kruijf, M. A. H. Rijk, L. A. Pranato-Soetardhi and A. Schouten, (1989). Determination of preservatives in cosmetic products II. High-performance liquid chromatographic identification (*J. Chromatography* 469, 317-398).

10.4. To project the analytical column an appropriate guard column may be used.

10.5. The method has been investigated in a collaborative trial in which nine laboratories participated. Three samples were analyzed. The following table lists, for each of the three samples, the means in % m/m (m), repeatabilities (r), reproducibilities (R) found for the analytes they contained:

Sample		2-Phenoxy- ethanol	1-Phenoxy- propan-2-ol	Methylparaben	Ethylparaben	Propylparaben	Butylparaben	Benzylparaben
Vitamin cream	m	1,124		0,250	0,0628	0,031	0,0906	
	r	0,016		0,018	0,0035	0,0028	0,0044	
	R	0,176		0,030	0,0068	0,0111	0,0034	
Vanishing cream	m	1,196		0,266	0,076			
	r	0,040		0,003	0,002			
	R	0,147		0,022	0,004			
Massage cream	m		0,806			0,180	0,148	0,152
	r		0,067			0,034	0,013	0,015
	R		0,112			0,078	0,012	0,016

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 July 1996

concerning the questionnaires provided for in Council Directives 80/779/EEC, 82/884/EEC, 84/360/EEC and 85/203/EEC

(Text with EEA relevance)

(96/511/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 80/779/EEC of 15 July 1980 on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 82/884/EEC of 3 December 1982 on a limit value for lead in the air⁽²⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 84/360/EEC of 28 June 1984 on the combating of air pollution from industrial plants⁽³⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 15a thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 85/203/EEC of 7 March 1985 on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Directive 91/692/EEC⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas Directives 80/779/EEC, 82/884/EEC, 84/360/EEC and 85/203/EEC have been amended by Article 4 of Directive 91/692/EEC which requires Member States to transmit to the Commission information of the implementation of certain directives in the form of a sectoral report;

Whereas this report has to be established on the basis of a questionnaire or an outline drafted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 6 of Directive 91/692/EEC;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 6 of Directive 91/692/EEC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The questionnaires set out in the Annex, which relate to Directives 80/779/EEC, 82/884/EEC, 84/360/EEC and 85/203/EEC, are hereby adopted.

Article 2

Member States shall use the questionnaires set out in the Annex as a basis for drawing up the sectoral reports they are required to submit to the Commission pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 91/692/EEC.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1996.

For the Commission

Ritt BJERREGAARD

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 229, 30. 8. 1980, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 378, 31. 12. 1982, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 188, 16. 7. 1984, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 87, 27. 3. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1991, p. 48.

*ANNEX***LIST OF QUESTIONNAIRES**

- I. Questionnaire on Council Directive 80/779/EEC of 15 July 1980 on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates
- II. Questionnaire on Council Directive 82/884/EEC of 3 December 1982 on a limit value for lead in the air
- III. Questionnaire on Council Directive 84/360/EEC of 28 June 1984 on the combating of air pollution from industrial plants
- IV. Questionnaire on Council Directive 85/203/EEC of 7 March 1985 on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING DIRECTIVE 80/779/EEC

Member State:

Period covered:

1. 4. .. to 31. 3. ..

I. Non-compliance with the limit values laid down in the Directives

Please complete the following questionnaire for each zone or conurbation where the limit values laid down in the Directives are known to have been exceeded:

1. *Site and values observed*

— zone/conurbation:

— zone notified under Article 3:

yes/no

— application (values/methods):

Annex I/Annex IV

— city/town:

— station(s) (name + code) (1):

— estimated surface area (km²):

— estimated population affected (thousands of inhabitants):

Please supply the following statistics in micrograms/m³ for each station where the limit values are known to have been exceeded:

Station	Year	Pollutant	Annual mean	Annual median	Winter median	95 percentile annual	98 percentile annual	3 days rule (1)	Percentage of valid data
	YY	SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke)							
	YY + 1	Suspended particulates (gravimetric method) SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke)							
	YY + 2	Suspended particulates (gravimetric method) SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke)							
		Suspended particulates (gravimetric method)							

(1) Number of periods of more than three consecutive days on which the 98th percentile limit values were exceeded.

2. *Source of pollution*

For each pollutant in excess, please indicate the principal emission sources contributing to the concentrations observed. If possible, give an estimate of the (percentage) contribution of the most significant source(s) listed below:

— pollutant: SO₂/suspended particulates

— sources:

— thermal power plant/generating station:

— commercial/institutional/residential combustion plant:

— industrial combustion plant:

— industrial plant not involving combustion:

(1) As indicated in the national nomenclature.

- road transport:
- other types of transport:
- waste incineration:

3. *Improvement measures*

- Programme status: compulsory/optional
- Target objective:
- Financing:
 - estimated cost (specify, if possible):
 - type of funding (public, private, other):
- Those responsible for implementation of the programme:
- Timetable:
 - year of adoption of programme:
 - period over which measures are to be spread:
 - deadline for completion (year):
- Description of the measures envisaged:

II. Concentrations recorded in the zones notified under Article 3 and not covered by Section I ⁽¹⁾

For each zone notified under Article 3 of the Directive, please complete the following questionnaire:

- zone/conurbation:
 - application (values/methods):
- town/city:
- station(s) (name + code) ⁽²⁾:

Annex I/Annex IV

Please supply the following statistics in micrograms/m³ for each of the stations:

Station	Year	Pollutant	Annual mean	Annual median	Winter median	95 percentile annual	98 percentile annual	3 days rule ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of valid data
	YY	SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke) Suspended particulates (gravimetric method)							
	YY+1	SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke) Suspended particulates (gravimetric method)							
	YY+2	SO ₂ Suspended particulates (black smoke) Suspended particulates (gravimetric method)							

⁽¹⁾ Number of periods of more than three consecutive days on which the 98th percentile limit values were exceeded.

⁽¹⁾ Only where the provisions of Article 3 still apply.

⁽²⁾ As indicated in the national nomenclature.

III. Additional information

Where the measurement methods employed differ from the reference methods specified in the Directives, please supply details of the following:

- the method used:
- the results showing:
 - the correlation between the method used and the reference method
 - or
 - the existence of a stable relationship between the results obtained by the two methods (local/national and reference) pursuant to Article 1 (1) of Directive 89/427/EEC

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING DIRECTIVE 82/884/EEC

Member State:

Period covered:

1. 1. .. to 31. 12. ..

I. Non-compliance with the limit values laid down in the Directive

Please complete the following questionnaire for each zone or conurbation where the limit values laid down in the Directive are known to have been exceeded:

1. Site and values observed

- zone/conurbation:
 - zone notified under Article 3: yes/no
- city/town:
- station(s) (name + code)⁽¹⁾:
- estimation surface area (km²):
- estimated population affected (thousands of inhabitants):

Please supply the following statistics in micrograms/m³ for each station where the limit values are known to have been exceeded:

Station	Year	Annual mean	Percentage of valid data
	YY		
	YY + 1		
	YY + 2		

2. Source of pollution

Please indicate the principal emission sources contributing to the concentrations observed. If possible, give an estimate of the (percentage) contribution of the most significant source(s) listed below:

- industrial plant not involving combustion:
- road transport:
- other types of transport:
- waste incineration:

⁽¹⁾ As indicated in the national nomenclature.

3. *Improvement measures*

- Programme status: compulsory/optional
- Target objective:
- Financing:
 - estimated cost (specify, if possible):
 - type of funding (public, private, other):
- Those responsible for implementation of the programme:
- Timetable:
 - year of adoption of programme:
 - period over which measures are to be spread:
 - deadline for completion (year):
- Description of the measures envisaged:

II. Concentrations recorded in the zones notified under Article 3 and not covered by Section I⁽¹⁾

For each zone notified under Article 3, please complete the following questionnaire:

- zone/conurbation:
- town/city:
- station(s) (name + code)⁽²⁾:

Please supply the following statistics in micrograms/m³ for each of the stations:

Station	Year	Annual mean	Percentage of valid data
	YY		
	YY + 1		
	YY + 2		

III. Additional information

Where the measurement method employed differs from the reference method specified in the Directive, please supply details of the following:

- the method used:
- the results showing the equivalence between the method used and the reference method:

⁽¹⁾ Only where the provisions of Article 3 still apply.

⁽²⁾ As indicated in the national nomenclature.

QUESTIONNAIRE DRAWN UP PURSUANT TO DIRECTIVE 91/692/EEC

IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 84/360/EEC OF 28 JUNE 1984 ON THE
COMBATING OF AIR POLLUTION FROM INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

I. Incorporation into national law

1. State what legislation and regulations have been adopted to incorporate the Directive into national law unless these have already been sent to the Commission in clear and detailed form.
2. Specify the provisions of these acts which incorporate Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of the Directive.

II. Implementation of the Directive

1. Article 3

- Confirm to the Commission, as regards paragraph 1, whether the Member State has referred strictly to the categories of industrial plants listed in Annex I to the Directive for requiring plants to have prior authorization before operation.
- If, in a Member State, the categories of plants requiring prior authorization before operation are different from those listed in Annex I to the Directive, provide the Commission with the category names used nationally together with an explanatory memorandum giving the reasons for the Member States's choice of names.
- Indicate, as regards paragraph 3, whether the Member State has required categories of plants other than those in Annex I to be subject to prior authorization, and name the categories. Ditto for cases of prior notification⁽¹⁾.

2. Article 4

- Indicate the measures taken by the Member States to ensure that all appropriate measures for preventing air pollution are taken into account at the time of authorization.

3. Article 9

How has the Member State interpreted the concept of the 'public concerned' by the 'decisions of the competent authorities'?

Indicate:

- the procedure(s) adopted by the Member State for informing the public concerned by the issuing of authorizations.

4. Article 11

- Indicate the measures taken by the Member State to determine and monitor emissions.

⁽¹⁾ The reply to this question may be included in the reply given to the Commission in the second indent.

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING DIRECTIVE 85/203/EEC

Member State:

Period covered:

1. 1. ... to 31. 12. ...

I. Non-compliance with the limit values laid down in the Directive

Please complete the following questionnaire for each zone or conurbation where the limit values laid down in the Directive are known to have been exceeded:

1. Site and values observed

— zone/conurbation:

— zone notified under Article 3:

yes/no

— city/town:

— station(s) (name + code) ⁽¹⁾:

— estimated surface area (km²):

— estimated population affected (thousands of inhabitants):

Please supply the following statistics in micrograms/m³ for each station where the limit values are known to have been exceeded:

Station	Year	98 percentile annual	Percentage of valid data
	YY		
	YY + 1		
	YY + 2		

2. Source of pollution

Please indicate the principal emission sources contributing to the concentrations observed. If possible, give an estimate of the (percentage) contribution of the most significant source(s) listed below:

— thermal power plant/generating station:

— commercial/institutional/residential combustion plant:

— industrial combustion plant:

— industrial plant not involving combustion:

— road transport:

— other types of transport:

— waste incineration:

⁽¹⁾ As indicated in the national nomenclature.

3. *Improvement measures*

- Programme status: compulsory/optional
- Target objective:
- Financing:
 - estimated cost (specify, if possible):
 - type of funding (public, private, other):
- Those responsible for implementation of the programme:
- Timetable:
 - year of adoption of programme:
 - period over which measures are to be spread:
 - deadline for completion (year):
- Description of the measures envisaged:

II. Concentrations recorded in the zones notified under Article 3 and not covered by Section I ⁽¹⁾

For each zone notified under Article 3 of the Directive, please complete the following questionnaire:

- zone/conurbation:
- town/city:
- station(s) (name + code) ⁽²⁾:

Please supply the following statistics for each of the stations:

Station	Year	98 percentile annual	Percentage of valid data
	YY		
	YY + 1		
	YY + 2		

III. Additional information

Where the measurement method employed differs from the reference method specified in the Directive, please supply details of the following:

- the method used:
- the results showing the equivalence between the method used and the reference method:

⁽¹⁾ Only where the provisions of Article 3 still apply.

⁽²⁾ As indicated in the national nomenclature.