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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 6.6.2023

granting an authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to QIAGEN GmbH and others for certain uses of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) and 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated (4-NPnEO)

(Only the English text is authentic)

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(Only the English text is authentic)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC¹, and in particular Article 64(8) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated ('4-tert-OPnEO') and 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated ('4-NPnEO') are listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and uses of those substances are subject to the authorisation requirement in Article 56(1), point (a), of that Regulation.
- (2) On 19 June 2019, QIAGEN GmbH, STAT-Dx Life S.L. and QIAGEN Distribution B.V. ('the applicants') submitted an application in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for authorisation for certain uses of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO². The uses for which authorisation was sought are the formulation and filling of buffer solutions containing 4-tert-OPnEO/4-NPnEO for the manufacturing of and use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and sequencing ('use 1'); industrial use of 4-tert-OPnEO/4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing ('use 2'); professional downstream use of 4-tert-OPnEO/4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits with regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR, sequencing (and immunoassay for 4-tert-OPnEO only) ('use 3'); professional downstream use of 4-tert-OPnEO/4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for Life Sciences kits without regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing ('use 4').

¹ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

² Different names and abbreviations are used to refer to the substances, including 'OPnEO' and 'NPnEO', in the chemical safety report.

- (3) On 21 June 2021, the Commission received the opinions on the application adopted by the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and by the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) of the European Chemicals Agency³ and sent to it pursuant to Article 64(5), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
- (4) RAC concluded in its opinions that it is not possible to determine a predicted no-effect concentration for the endocrine disrupting properties for the environment of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO in accordance with Section 6.4 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and that therefore 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO are substances for which it is not possible to determine a threshold for the purposes of Article 60(3), point (a), of that Regulation. As a result, Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 does not apply to those substances and authorisations may therefore only be granted with respect to those substances under Article 60(4) of that Regulation.
- (5) RAC noted that risk to the environment cannot be excluded for non-threshold substances, even at low exposure levels. Consequently, RAC takes the emissions of the substances as a proxy for the risk.
- (6) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, RAC concluded that the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the application are appropriate and effective to limit the risk to the environment posed by those uses. RAC noted that all solid waste and all single-use equipment which has been in contact with 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO, as well as relevant wastewater, are collected and disposed of for incineration so that the applicants have demonstrated that releases to environmental compartments have been prevented or minimised as far as technically and practically possible. However, since RAC noted that minor releases via wastewater from the last rinsing step of the cleaning procedure may occur, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions, as well as to confirm that emissions are reduced to as low a level as is technically and practically possible, RAC recommended to carry out a monitoring programme. Having evaluated RAC's assessment, the Commission agrees with that conclusion and recommendation.
- (7) In its opinions on uses 3 and 4, RAC concluded that the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the application are not appropriate and effective to limit the risk to the environment posed by those uses. As regards 4-tert-OPnEO, RAC noted that, while all solid waste is collected for incineration, there is no requirement for downstream users to collect wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO for adequate treatment. As regards 4-NPnEO, RAC noted that all solid waste and wastewater contaminated is collected and disposed of for incineration. Therefore, RAC recommend that the applicants should collect all wastewater for adequate treatment. Having evaluated RAC's assessment, the Commission agrees with that conclusion.
- (8) Nevertheless, the Commission notes that the collection of all wastewater resulting from uses 3 and 4 as recommended by RAC would lead to incineration of large volumes of wastewater containing only minimal amounts of 4-tert-OPnEO as the availability of other treatments or pre-treatments for such wastewater is currently

³ <https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c281e0cb-9b94-804a-cd64-81401d5b727f>
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/d6923f8f-c3db-b3e4-dcae-7f038d6fc965>
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/9bb86061-84a3-277e-2c29-33174059684e>
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/70865c68-66f8-213e-625b-3752a1aa8118>

limited. Moreover, it is expected that the ongoing substitution activities of the applicants will significantly reduce the amount of 4-tert-OPnEO used for uses 3 and 4 and thereby decrease the emissions to the environment from those uses. Furthermore, the Commission notes the societal need to ensure that, in the meantime, the diagnosis of human diseases served through uses 3 and 4 of 4-tert-OPnEO continues to be adequately supported.

- (9) Based on those considerations and in order to allow a better enforcement of the measure, the Commission considers it appropriate to impose as conditions that the quantities of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO used in uses 3 and 4 are reduced in line with the substitution activities' figures, that wastewater continues to be collected for adequate treatment at the sites where it is already collected while at the sites where wastewater is not currently collected, the downstream users notify the wastewater treatment plants of the discharge of wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO to the sewage system, as well as the competent authorities responsible under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ and Council Directive 91/271/EEC⁵.
- (10) Furthermore, the authorisation holders should conduct a study assessing the feasibility for their downstream users discharging wastewater into the sewage system to collect that wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO for adequate treatment. The adequate treatment should minimise releases to environmental compartments as far as technically and practically possible. The study should be based on representative information gathered from downstream users. On the basis of this study and if feasible, downstream users should implement the wastewater collection and the appropriate treatment.
- (11) In its opinions on all uses, SEAC concluded that it has no substantial reservations on the quantitative and qualitative elements of the applicants' assessment of the socio-economic benefits and the risk to the environment associated with the continued uses of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO. Taking into account SEAC's assessment, the lack of scientific knowledge at present to quantify or monetise the risk to the environment associated with the uses of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO, the estimated combined emissions from hundreds of industrial sites and hundreds of thousands of professional downstream users' sites in the Union of up to hundreds of kilograms of 4-tert-OPnEO and up to ten grams of 4-NPnEO per year, the estimated combined benefits due to avoided profit losses and job losses at a minimum in the order of hundreds of millions of euro over the entire review period, the estimated combined costs of avoiding the remaining releases of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO in the order between tens of thousands and one hundred thousand euro per kilogram, the qualitatively assessed additional socio-economic benefits of the continued uses due to the availability of in vitro-diagnostics kits ('IVD kits') and life science kits ('LS kits') used in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases as well as in research applications, the Commission concludes that the applicants have demonstrated that the socio-economic benefits of the continued uses of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO outweigh the risk to human health or the environment arising from those uses.

⁴ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p.1).

⁵ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135 30.5.1991, p. 40).

- (12) A suitable alternative should be safer, available, and technically and economically feasible. Where suitable alternatives are available in the Union, but not technically or economically feasible for the applicant or its downstream users, an authorisation may be granted if the applicant for authorisation submits a substitution plan. An alternative that provides the functionality and level of technical performance necessary for the use for which authorisation is sought should be considered to be technically feasible.
- (13) In its opinions on all uses, SEAC concluded that there were no suitable alternative substances or technologies available for the applicants by the sunset date. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment and all relevant information available, acknowledges that further research and development is needed to establish whether the identified alternatives provide the required protein stabilisation and prevention of non-specific bindings during the manufacture and use of IVD kits and LS kits. Thus, the Commission considers that it cannot be deemed that the identified alternatives allow the functionality needed for the uses for which authorisation is sought. Therefore, the Commission agrees with SEAC's conclusion and considers that the applicants have discharged their burden of proof in demonstrating the absence of suitable alternatives both in the Union and for the applicants.
- (14) Therefore, having regard to the conditions laid down in Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, it is appropriate to authorise the uses of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO described in the application, provided that the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report as well as the conditions set out in this Decision are fully applied.
- (15) The Commission has based its assessment on the relevant scientific evidence currently available, as assessed by RAC and SEAC, and, after having carried out a detailed examination, based its conclusions on the existence of a sufficient amount of material and reliable information allowing it to conclude. Nevertheless, additional scientific evidence would allow the Commission to perform its assessment on a more robust or broad evidentiary base in the future. Hence, it is appropriate to require the generation of emissions information.
- (16) In its opinions on uses 1, 2 and 3, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should be set at 10 years. The Commission agrees with that recommendation, taking into account the relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments, and, in particular, the level of emissions, the lack of suitable alternatives within a shorter timeline, as well as the high performance requirements and regulatory approvals for medical diagnostic devices.
- (17) In its opinion on use 4, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should be set at 5 years. The Commission agrees with that recommendation, taking into account the relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments, and, in particular, the level of emissions, the socio-economic benefits of the use and the lack of suitable alternatives within a shorter timeline.
- (18) The language used to describe the risk management measures and operational conditions in the application for authorisation may be different from the official language of the Member State where the uses take place. Therefore, in order to facilitate supervision and enforcement of compliance with the authorisation, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holder to submit, upon request, a brief summary of those risk management measures and operational conditions to the

competent authority of that Member State in an official language of that Member State.

- (19) This Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder to ensure that a use of a substance does not adversely affect human health or the environment, having regard to the principle set out in Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Furthermore, this Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder under Article 60(10) of that Regulation to ensure that the exposure is reduced to as low a level as is technically and practically possible or the obligation of the employer to eliminate or reduce to a minimum risks to the health and safety of workers at work involving hazardous chemical agents in accordance with Article 5(2) of Council Directive 98/24/EC⁶. This Decision does not affect the application of Union law in the area of health and safety at work, in particular Council Directives 89/391/EEC⁷, 92/85/EEC⁸, 94/33/EC⁹ and 98/24/EC, or any national binding occupational limit values which may be stricter than the applicable limit values under Union law.
- (20) This Decision does not affect any obligation to comply with emission limit values or other requirements set in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ or Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹, nor any obligation to comply with emission limit values set to achieve compliance with the environmental quality standards established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC or the environmental quality standards established in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². Compliance with the provisions of this Decision does not necessarily imply compliance with emission limit values or environmental quality standards under any other provisions of Union law, which may include further or more onerous requirements.
- (21) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

⁶ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11).

⁷ Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1).

⁸ Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1).

⁹ Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work (OJ L 216, 20.8.1994, p. 12).

¹⁰ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

¹¹ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

¹² Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

An authorisation is hereby granted in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to the following persons for the following uses of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) and 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated (4-NPnEO):

Authorisation number	Authorisation holder	Authorised use
REACH/23/17/0 REACH/23/17/1	QIAGEN GmbH STAT-Dx Life S.L.	Formulation and filling of buffer solutions containing 4-tert-OPnEO for the manufacturing of and use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing
REACH/23/17/2	QIAGEN GmbH	Formulation and filling of buffer solutions containing 4-NPnEO for the manufacturing of and use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing
REACH/23/17/3	QIAGEN GmbH	Industrial use of 4-tert-OPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing
REACH/23/17/4	QIAGEN GmbH	Industrial use of 4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing

REACH/23/17/5 REACH/23/17/6 REACH/23/17/7	QIAGEN GmbH STAT-Dx Life S.L. QIAGEN Distribution B.V.	Professional downstream use of 4-tert-OPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits with regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR, sequencing and immunoassay
REACH/23/17/8 REACH/23/17/9	QIAGEN GmbH QIAGEN Distribution B.V.	Professional downstream use of 4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for the use in in-vitro Diagnostic and Life Sciences kits with regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR, sequencing
REACH/23/17/10 REACH/23/17/11	QIAGEN GmbH QIAGEN Distribution B.V.	Professional downstream use of 4-tert-OPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for Life Sciences kits without regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing
REACH/23/17/12 REACH/23/17/13	QIAGEN GmbH QIAGEN Distribution B.V.	Professional downstream use of 4-NPnEO in the purification of biomaterial and blocking of non-specific bindings for Life Sciences kits without regulatory impact of the product groups sample preparation, PCR and sequencing

The authorisation is granted subject to the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety reports¹³, and, as regards the authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/5 to REACH/23/17/13, to the conditions set out in Article 2.

¹³ <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/46121>

Article 2

1. The authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/5 to REACH/23/17/13 shall be subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 6.
2. The authorisation holders shall reduce, at the latest by the end of 2024, the total annual quantity of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO used for the authorised uses referred to in paragraph 1 combined, by at least 40 % compared to the total annual quantities used at the end of 2020.

The authorisation holders shall reduce, at the latest by the end of 2026, the total annual quantity of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO used for the authorised uses bearing numbers REACH/23/17/5 to REACH/23/17/9, combined, by at least 60 % compared to the total annual quantities used at the end of 2020.

The authorisation holders shall provide the relevant documentation referred to the first and second subparagraph, including the reduction progress, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

3. The downstream users shall continue to collect wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO for adequate treatment, where the collection is already done. The adequate treatment shall minimise releases of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO to environmental compartments as far as technically and practically possible. Release into the sewer system or to surface waters does not constitute adequate treatment.
4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 and to the requirements set in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC regarding the discharge of industrial wastewater into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants, the downstream users shall, in cases where wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO is not already being collected for adequate treatment in accordance with paragraph 3, submit a notification to the following bodies, in accordance with the legislation transposing Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, as well as with national provisions of the Member States where the uses take place:
 - (a) the competent authorities responsible under Directive 2000/60/EC;
 - (b) the competent authorities responsible under Directive 91/271/EEC;
 - (c) the wastewater treatment plant connected to the sewage system into which they are discharging that wastewater.

That notification shall indicate the fact that downstream users are discharging wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO, indicating the annual volume of wastewater discharged and the amount of 4-tert-OPnEO released, calculated from the mass balance at the downstream users' sites. The downstream users shall, upon request, make a copy of this notification available to the competent authority of the Member States where the authorised uses take place.

The authorisation holders shall provide the downstream users with the information on the amount of 4-tert-OPnEO present in its products, for the purpose of the mass balance analysis referred to in the second subparagraph.

<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/46122>

5. The authorisation holders shall finalise by 5 June 2024 and thereafter when new information becomes available, a study on the feasibility of collecting wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO as liquid waste for adequate treatment by its downstream users, or of any other adequate treatment methods, which minimises releases to environmental compartments as far as technically and practically possible. The authorisation holders shall base that study on specific information ensuring the representativeness of the downstream users referred to in paragraph 4 and shall make it available without delay to those downstream users.

The downstream users shall act upon the results of the study and, if feasible, implement without delay the collection and adequate treatment of wastewater contaminated with 4-tert-OPnEO as liquid waste for adequate treatment. In the event that downstream users assess that such collection and adequate treatment of wastewater is not feasible, they shall provide the relevant justification upon request by the competent authority of the Member States where the authorised uses take place.

6. The authorisation holders and downstream users shall document and maintain the results of the feasibility study and the measures implemented in accordance with paragraph 5, and make them available upon request, to the competent authority of the Member States where an authorised use takes place.

Article 3

1. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/23/17/0 to REACH/23/17/9, the review period shall expire on 4 January 2031.

The authorisation shall cease to be valid on 4 January 2031 with regard to any authorisation holder who has not submitted the review report in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 4 July 2029.

2. As regards the authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/10 to REACH/23/17/13, the review period shall expire on 4 January 2026.

The authorisation shall cease to be valid on 4 January 2026 with regard to any authorisation holder who has not submitted the review report in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 4 July 2024.

Article 4

1. As regards the authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/0, REACH/23/17/2, REACH/23/17/3 and REACH/23/17/4, the monitoring arrangements referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 shall apply.

2. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme of 4-tert-OPnEO and 4-NPnEO and their principal degradation products in the wastewater prior to release to the municipal wastewater treatment plant. The monitoring programme shall:

- (a) be carried out at least four times per year and during the time of operation. The frequency of the measurements shall be such as to capture the variability in concentrations of the substances and their principal degradation products in the wastewater due to changes or operational fluctuations in the process;

- (b) be based on an analytical method capable of adequately characterising the substance and its principal degradation products in wastewater, with appropriately low limit of quantification;
 - (c) be recorded with details of the sampling point, the analytical method, the concentrations detected and the corresponding environmental release values.
- 3. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered in accordance with paragraph 2 and related contextual information to review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions and, if needed, to introduce measures to further reduce emissions of 4-tert-OPnEO or 4-NPnEO to a level as low as technically and practically possible.
- 4. The authorisation holders shall document and keep the information referred to in paragraph 2, as well as the outcome and conclusions of the review and any action taken in accordance with paragraph 3. The authorisation holders shall submit that information, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where an authorised use takes place.

Article 5

Where any of the authorisation holders submits a review report as referred to in Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, it shall include the following:

- (a) as regards the authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/0, REACH/23/17/2, REACH/23/17/3 and REACH/23/17/4, the information gathered in accordance with Article 4(4);
- (b) as regards the authorisations bearing numbers REACH/23/17/5 to REACH/23/17/13, the information gathered in accordance with Article 2(6), including, if relevant, an update of the feasibility study.

Article 6

Upon request, the authorisation holders shall submit a brief summary of the applicable risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report to the competent authority of the Member State where an authorised use takes place in an official language of that Member State.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to:

- 1. QIAGEN GmbH, Qiagenstr. 1, 40724, Hilden, Germany;
- 2. STAT-Dx Life S.L., Carrer de Baldiri Reixac 4, 08028, Barcelona, Spain;

3. QIAGEN Distribution B.V., Hulsterweg 82, 5912 PL, Venlo, Netherlands.
Done at Brussels, 6.6.2023

For the Commission
Thierry BRETON
Member of the Commission

