EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 10.4.2024
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 10.4.2024

granting an authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to ArcelorMittal France and ArcelorMittal España S.A. for certain uses of chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate

(Only the English text is authentic)

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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/EC[1], and in particular Article 64(8) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate 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 20 May 2022, ArcelorMittal France and ArcelorMittal España S.A. ('the applicants') submitted an application in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for authorisation for certain uses of chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate. The uses for which authorisation was sought are use of chromium (VI) trioxide and sodium dichromate for passivation of electrolytic tinplate (ETP) ('use 1'), and use of chromium (VI) trioxide for electrolytic chromium coating of steel (ECCS), also known as tin free steel (TFS) ('use 2'). Use 1 takes place in two sites in France (Florange and Basse-Indre) and two sites in Spain (Aviles and Etxebarri). Use 2 takes place in one site in France (Basse-Indre) and one site in Spain (Etxebarri).

(3) The European Chemicals Agency sent the opinions on the application for authorisation for use 1[2] and use 2[3] adopted by its Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and its Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) to the Commission pursuant to Article 64(5), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. On 30 May 2023, the Commission received the opinions.

(4) In its opinions, RAC concluded that it is not possible to determine a derived no-effect level for the carcinogenic properties of chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate in accordance with Section 6.4 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and that

[1] OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj.

[2] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/a335d867-16be-037d-8e52-86db8ee511ae

[3] https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/d2ba10d1-aab5-63ff-f56f-bdbf16c3ac91

therefore chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate 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 chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate and an authorisation may therefore only be granted with respect to those substances under paragraph 4 of that Article.

(5) 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 in limiting the risk to human health as regards carcinogenic hazards that are posed by those uses of chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate.

(6) Nevertheless, RAC expressed moderate concerns related to sampling of bath concentrations, occasional use of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) substances in the form of pellets for pH adjustment at two sites for use 1, and in the form of flakes at one site for use 2, manual sludge removal procedures and lack of description of risk management measures for possible dissolution of solid chromium trioxide and thus RAC recommended imposing additional conditions for uses 1 and 2. In addition, RAC expressed concerns about the air emissions from one site that are higher than expected in comparison to the other sites and thus RAC recommended imposing additional conditions for uses 1 and 2 as regards that site. Moreover, to provide reliable further information on the effectiveness of operational conditions and risk management measures implemented as a result of the additional conditions and on associated trends in exposure during the review period, RAC recommended imposing monitoring arrangements for uses 1 and 2.

(7) Having evaluated RAC's assessment, the Commission agrees with its conclusion and recommendations. Nevertheless, the Commission notes that the estimated excess cancer risk values for workers (as regards use 2) and for the general population, exposed via the environment (as regards uses 1 and 2), are higher than for other comparable applications for authorisation for the use of Cr(VI) substances. Although the Commission acknowledges that those values are conservative estimates of the most likely excess risk values taken for the purpose of carrying out a risk-benefit analysis, it considers that it is appropriate to introduce the corresponding measures concerning occupational exposure as regards use 2 and environmental emissions as regards uses 1 and 2, recommended by RAC, as a condition for authorisation.

(8) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC concluded that the societal costs of not granting an authorisation are higher than the monetised risk to human health and the environment arising from those uses. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers that the applicants have demonstrated that the benefits of the continued uses outweigh the risk to human health and the environment arising from those uses.

(9) For an alternative to be suitable it needs to 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, the applicant is required by Article 62(4), point (f), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to submit a substitution plan.

(10) 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. Certain potential alternatives may provide the functionality, but at some loss of performance or in a manner that involves technical compromises that would impair the functionality. In such cases, unless justified by particular

circumstances, the Commission should not consider a potential alternative to be technically feasible for the applicant where the applicant has demonstrated that it, or its downstream users, are not able to accommodate such losses of performance or technical compromises by applying a reasonable additional effort, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

(11) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC concluded that there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies available for the applicants, but that there were technically and economically feasible alternatives in the Union. In particular, SEAC noted that the identified alternatives are already commercially available today but, either in insufficient quantities, or adaptations to achieve full industrial production are still necessary for the applicants to fully transition to the identified alternative. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment and the relevant information available, notes that further qualification and long-term pack testing of products are required in order to ensure the necessary levels of performance and compliance with the requirements of the food contact materials legislation in the Union, including Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as relevant national specific rules, before full implementation of the alternatives can be achieved. Therefore, the Commission agrees with SEAC's conclusion and considers that, although suitable alternatives are available in the Union, they are not yet technically feasible for the applicants.

(12) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC concluded that the substitution plan submitted by the applicants is credible. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers, taking into account the availability of suitable alternatives in the Union for the uses for which authorisation is sought, the substitution plan submitted by the applicants and their commitment to substitute the substances, that the applicants have discharged their burden of proof in demonstrating the absence of suitable alternative substances or technologies.

(13) 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 chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate described in the application provided that the risk management measures described in the chemical safety report are applied, and that the operational conditions described therein, as well as the conditions set out in this Decision, are fulfilled.

(14) The Commission has based its assessment on all relevant scientific evidence available, as assessed by RAC and SEAC, and, after having carried out a detailed examination, has concluded on the basis of a sufficient amount of material and reliable information. Nevertheless, additional scientific evidence would allow the Commission to perform its assessment on a more robust or broad evidentiary basis in the future. Hence, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holder to generate additional information about exposure and emissions to be included in the review report.

(15) In its opinion on use 1, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 be set until the end of 2027. The Commission agrees with that recommendation, taking into account relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments and, in particular, RAC's conclusion that the risk management measures are appropriate and effective in limiting the risk, SEAC's conclusion on the socio-economic benefits and costs of the use of chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate, as well as the financial constraints and the time needed to achieve full implementation of the identified alternative.

(16) In its opinion on use 2, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 be set until the end of 2028. The Commission agrees with that recommendation, taking into account relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments and, in particular, RAC's conclusion that the risk management measures are appropriate and effective in limiting the risk, SEAC's conclusion on the socio-economic benefits and costs of the use of chromium trioxide, as well as the time needed for the applicants to implement the alternative, including the required global regulatory approvals and market acceptance for all customers.

(17) 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 use takes 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.

(18) This Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holder to ensure that the 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 under Article 4(1) and Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[4] to reduce the use of a carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at the place of work, in particular by replacing it, in so far as is technically possible, and to prevent workers' exposure to a risk to their health or safety. 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/EEC[5], 92/85/EEC[6], 94/33/EC[7], 98/24/EC[8] and Directive 2004/37/EC, or any national binding occupational limit values which may be stricter than the applicable limit values under Union law.

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4 Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2004/37/oj).

5 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1989/391/oj).

6 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1992/85/oj).

7 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1994/33/oj).

8 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1998/24/oj).

(19) This Decision does not affect any obligation to comply with emission limit values or other requirements set in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC[9] or Directive 2010/75/EU[10] of the European Parliament and of the Council, 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council[11] or the environmental quality standards established in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[12]. Compliance with the provisions of this Decision does not necessarily imply compliance with any emission limit values or environmental quality standards under any other provisions of Union law, which may include further or more onerous requirements.

(20) 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,

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 chromium trioxide (EC No 215-607-8; CAS No 1333-82-0) and sodium dichromate (EC No 234-190-3, 616-541-6; CAS No 7789-12-0, 10588-01-9):

Authorisation number	Authorisation holder	Authorised use
REACH/24/1/0	ArcelorMittal France	Use of chromium trioxide for passivation of electrolytic tinplate
REACH/24/1/1		Use of sodium dichromate for passivation of electrolytic tinplate
REACH/24/1/2		Use of chromium trioxide for electrolytic chromium coating of steel, also known as tin free steel
REACH/24/1/3	ArcelorMittal España S.A.	Use of chromium trioxide for passivation of electrolytic tinplate

9 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/50/oj).

10 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/75/oj).

11 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj).

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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/105/oj).

REACH/24/1/4	Use of sodium dichromate for passivation of electrolytic tinplate
REACH/24/1/5	Use of chromium trioxide for electrolytic chromium coating of steel, also known as tin free steel

The authorisation is granted subject to the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report[13], and to the conditions set out in Article 2.

Article 2

1. The authorisation is subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 12.

2. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0 and REACH/24/1/1, as well as REACH/24/1/3 and REACH/24/1/4, the authorisation holders shall cease, by 31 December 2024, the addition of solid chromium trioxide pellets into the passivation mixing tank at the Basse-Indre and Etxebarri sites.

3. If the tasks related to dissolution of solid chromium trioxide or of sodium dichromate (worker contributing scenario 8) are undertaken, the authorisation holders shall implement at least the following risk management measures:

   (a) a local exhaust ventilation system or an air extraction system shall be installed and used;

   (b) access to the area where the dissolution will take place shall be restricted;

   (c) operators that carry out the activity shall be trained on ways to minimise exposure;

   (d) the exposure of the operators shall be included in the inhalation monitoring and biomonitoring programmes;

   (e) the potential for exposure shall be brought to as low a level as technically and practically feasible, and this effort shall be documented, prior to commencement of the activity.

4. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0 and REACH/24/1/1, as well as REACH/24/1/3 and REACH/24/1/4, by 10 April 2025 and afterwards each time when new relevant information becomes available, the authorisation holders shall carry out a study to assess the feasibility of the implementation of a closed or automated system to perform bath sampling tasks, involving exposure to Cr(VI), as well as a study to assess the feasibility of the vacuum removal of sludge at all sites and the use of local exhaust ventilation in the interim, and shall act in accordance with the outcome of those studies.

5. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/2 and REACH/24/1/5, by 10 April 2025 and afterwards each time when new relevant information becomes available, the authorisation holders shall carry out a study to assess the feasibility of the implementation of a closed or automated system to perform bath sampling tasks, involving exposure to Cr(VI) and which currently rely on the use of personal protective equipment and shall act in accordance with the outcome of the study.

[13] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/76b4b3a3-9b88-7c04-c4ba-8f2f2ce87149.

6. As regards the authorisation bearing number REACH/24/1/5, by 10 April 2025 and afterwards each time when new relevant information becomes available, the authorisation holder shall carry out a study to assess the feasibility of the substitution of solid chromium trioxide flakes by liquid solutions of chromium trioxide, or, if not feasible, take measures that minimise dust generation during charging, to further limit exposure as regards the worker contributing scenario of addition of solid chromium trioxide, and shall act in accordance with the outcome of that study.

7. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0, REACH/24/1/1 and REACH/24/1/2, by 10 July 2024 the authorisation holder shall conduct a root cause analysis for the elevated Cr(VI) release factor to air at the Basse-Indre site and shall act in accordance with the outcome of that analysis. Following that analysis, the authorisation holder shall immediately implement appropriate actions to improve the efficiency of the applied operational conditions and risk management measures at the site for air release control, implementing additional risk management measures if required. The authorisation holder shall conduct control measurements to confirm the impact of the actions taken. The analysis, the implementation of appropriate actions and the control measurements shall be continued until a release factor of a similar magnitude to the release factor of the other sites of both authorisation holders, or lower, is achieved.

8. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/2 and REACH/24/1/5, the authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring occupational exposure to Cr(VI). The programme shall include measurements which shall:

   (a) take place annually or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide consumption takes place on site and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in exposure of workers to Cr(VI);

   (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;

   (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;

   (d) comprise personal or static inhalation exposure sampling;

   (e) be representative of all the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI), including maintenance tasks, of the operational conditions and risk management measures for each of these tasks, and of the total number of workers that are potentially exposed;

   (f) be recorded so as to include contextual information about the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI).

9. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring the environmental releases of Cr(VI) to the air and wastewater. The programme shall include measurements which shall:

   (a) take place at least annually or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide or sodium dichromate consumption takes place on site and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in emission of Cr(VI);

   (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies and protocols;

   (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;

(d) be representative of the operational conditions and risk management measures used at the sites where the authorised uses take place;

(e) be recorded so as to include contextual information associated with each of the measurements.

10. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/2 and REACH/24/1/5, the authorisation holders shall continue conducting a biomonitoring programme representative for all workers potentially exposed to Cr(VI).

11. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered by way of the measurements referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 to confirm and review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place. The authorisation holders shall also review and, if needed, update their assessment of the combined exposure for the different groups of workers and their assessment of the exposure of the general population via the environment. If needed, the authorisation holders shall introduce measures to further reduce to a level as low as technically and practically possible both workplace exposure to Cr(VI) in accordance with the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC and emissions into the environment.

12. The authorisation holders shall document and maintain the information from the monitoring programmes referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, including the contextual information associated with each set of measurements, as well as the outcome and conclusions of the reviews and any action taken in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 7 and paragraph 11, and shall make that information, including pseudonymised or aggregated biomonitoring results, available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

Article 3

1. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0, REACH/24/1/1, REACH/24/1/3 and REACH/24/1/4, the review period shall expire on 31 December 2027.

The authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0, REACH/24/1/1, REACH/24/1/3 and REACH/24/1/4 shall cease to be valid on 31 December 2027 with regard to an authorised use in relation to any holder of the authorisation who has not submitted the review report for that use in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 30 June 2026.

2. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/2 and REACH/24/1/5, the review period shall expire on 31 December 2028.

The authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/2 and REACH/24/1/5 shall cease to be valid on 31 December 2028 with regard to an authorised use in relation to any holder of the authorisation who has not submitted the review report for that use in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 30 June 2027.

Article 4

1. As regards the authorisation bearing numbers REACH/24/1/0 and REACH/24/1/1, as well as REACH/24/1/3 and REACH/24/1/4, the monitoring arrangements set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 shall apply.

2. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring occupational exposure to Cr(VI). The programme shall include measurements which shall:

   (a) take place annually or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide or sodium dichromate consumption takes place on site and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in exposure of workers to Cr(VI);

   (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;

   (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;

   (d) comprise personal or static inhalation exposure sampling;

   (e) be representative of all the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI), including maintenance tasks, the operational conditions and risk management measures for each of these tasks, and of the total number of workers that are potentially exposed;

   (f) be recorded so as to include contextual information about the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI).

3. The authorisation holders shall continue conducting a biomonitoring programme representative for all workers potentially exposed to Cr(VI).

4. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered by way of the measurements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 to confirm and review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place. The authorisation holders shall also review and, if needed, update their assessment of the combined exposure for the different groups of workers. If needed, the authorisation holders shall introduce measures to further reduce to a level as low as technically and practically possible workplace exposure to Cr(VI) in accordance with the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.

5. The authorisation holders shall document and maintain the information from the monitoring programmes referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, including the contextual information associated with each set of measurements, as well as the outcome and conclusions of the reviews and any action taken in accordance with paragraph 4. The authorisation holders shall make that information, including pseudonymised or aggregated biomonitoring results, available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

6. The authorisation holders shall document the steps taken to substitute chromium trioxide and sodium dichromate in accordance with the substitution plan, on the efforts to convince the authorisation holder's customers to accept alternative Cr(VI)-free solutions and justification in case its customers do not accept alternative solutions. Any deviations from the initial substitution plan and information on contingency measures taken shall also be included. The authorisation holders shall make this documentation available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place.

Article 5

If a review report is submitted, it shall include the information referred to in Article 2(12) and in Article 4(5) and (6).

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 the authorised uses take place. The brief summary shall be drafted in an official language of that Member State.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to:

1. ArcelorMittal France, Immeuble "le Cézanne", 6 rue André Campra, 93200 Saint-Denis, France;

2. ArcelorMittal España S.A., Residencia La Granda, 33418 Gozón, Asturias, Spain.

Done at Brussels, 10.4.2024

For the Commission
Thierry BRETON
Member of the Commission

CERTIFIED COPY
For the Secretary-General

Martine DEPREZ
Director
Decision-making & Collegiality
EUROPEAN COMMISSION