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PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to
the ranges of nominal quantities permitted for certain prepackaged
products

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(76) 384 final

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This proposal is a natural successor to those already adopted by the Council on prepackaged products, i.e., the Directive on the approximation of the laws relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids adopted on 19 December 1974²², and the one on the approximation of laws relating to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products²³.

The purpose of this new proposal is to lay down, for each of the products listed, quantities that must be accepted on the market in all the Member States.

The reason why it is essential to lay down such quantities is that several Member States have already adopted laws on this matter in order to protect their consumers. If all the various values were to be admitted there would be unhealthy competition between - sometimes fairly unscrupulous - producers who would change their packages in order to camouflage increases in price; the consumer would be faced by similar products put up in quantities differing by five, ten or twenty per cent and would then have to engage in complicated mental arithmetic in order to compare their prices. Such a situation must be avoided, both in order to protect consumers and to protect the majority of producers against competition bordering on unfair trading.

But the Community cannot allow each Member State to adopt the necessary measures in complete independence since this would effectively partition the Community market; once again the consumer would suffer because of the reduced selection of products available to him since the producers - who would have to adapt the dimensions of their products to each national market - would often gear their production to a few Member States only.

²²Official Journal No L 42 of 15 February 1975.

²³Official Journal No L 46 of 21 February 1976.

In any event, producers and consumers would be unable to benefit from the economy of scale afforded by a Community of 250 million inhabitants.

It was therefore necessary, as in the case of beverages in the Directive of 19 December 1974, to lay down ranges of values for the most commonly used products in the Community which when they comply with those values, must be admitted for free movement. However, it was far from simple to resolve the problem. The Commission's proposal is merely a compromise between the wishes of producers who obviously do not want their production, their brand image and market habits to be upset by arbitrary choices, and the wishes of consumer associations which, in their concern for clarity and consistency, want a minimum number of very distinct values which can, if possible, be derived from each other by simple mental arithmetic (e.g., multiplication or division by two). Furthermore, the habits of the various Member States - which have even sometimes become traditions - are often difficult to reconcile with each other.

The difficulties would have been insoluble if the proposed harmonization solution, as in the case of the other Directives on prepackaged products, had not been the "optional" Harmonization system. This means that the Member States, while being obliged to accept the prepackages whose values are laid down by the Directive, are also free to accept other dimensions where they judge this to be necessary. This system, which at least gives the producer the certainty that products complying with the Directive will not be prohibited for reasons concerning the quantities in which they are put up, offers the following further advantages:

- (a) Local specialities, which there is no point in standardizing at Community level, do not need to be covered by the Directive: it will be up to the governments of the Member States concerned to decide whether or not quantities other than those laid down by the Directive should be maintained for such products, having due regard to consumer protection and the economic and social difficulties which could arise from constraints placed on the producer industries.

Transitional arrangements which can only be discussed individually, must therefore be settled by national administrations or by bilateral agreements between governments. This is not a matter for applications for exemption to be discussed in Brussels;

- (b) A similar problem arises for products originating from non-member countries, whose governments are obviously not obliged to comply with the Directive. It would be an irregular and pointlessly cumbersome procedure if, for each of the products imported into a Member State, an application for exemption had to be submitted to the Community. Each government must be capable of judging whether the desirability of the import is sufficient to justify the temporary or permanent admission of products not complying with the requirements of the Directive to its national market.

The Directive will therefore serve as a common denominator, but the Commission hopes that the producers' certainty of seeing the prescribed dimensions accepted throughout the Community will give them a direct incentive to adjust their production towards those values and that they will eventually predominate on the market.

The Commission is aware of the advantages which should ensue for consumers from the adoption and implementation of this Directive: a clear distinction between the quantities marketed for any category of product should simplify comparisons between similar products; furthermore the adoption of the same ranges in the various countries should favour competition between producers and increase the consumers' choice. Finally the economy of scale afforded by the size of the Community market should have a favourable effect on production costs and sales prices.

However, this will obviously not solve all the problems. First of all there are many products which are not sold in prepackages as defined in this proposal: they are sold either in bulk form, or individually and packed in the presence of the purchaser, or as "pre-weighed" products which are packed in the purchaser's absence in quantities which do not correspond to any pre-established categories, i.e. to any definable range.

Secondly, there are the products listed in Annex II to this Directive, i.e., those which (e.g., canned foods) are packaged in containers of predetermined size (often manufactured without any knowledge of the product they will contain) and therefore do not correspond, when the container is correctly filled, to any value which may be expressed as a round figure.

The Commission therefore intends to improve essential consumer protection by proposing that the Council should adopt one or more directives on the obligation to mark unit prices on such packages. A draft proposal along these lines for food products is currently being studied by the competent departments. The advantages of the compulsory marking of unit prices will be particularly evident when (by reason of the optional character of the Directive on quantity ranges) the Member States have allowed the marketing of too many dimensions of prepackages containing the same product.

Since the principal purpose of this proposed directive is to protect the end consumer, i.e., the housewife, it did not seem necessary to include products made specifically for professional use. This would have involved the inclusion of very large nominal quantities and highly specialized preparations, which would have made the Directive pointlessly cumbersome, complicated the discussions and eventually risked introducing further confusion to the market by allowing the movement of prepackages which had hitherto been used solely by specialists and were unknown to the general consumer.

For similar reasons, the Directive does not, in principle, cover luxury products which do not require a Community directive to circulate in the Community. Nor does it cover the various samples which are not paid for by the end consumer but are distributed free-of-charge for advertising purposes. The Commission's objective when it began this work was to draw up a range of standard values with which all products would have to comply in order to enjoy free movement in the Community.

Such a range, which would have consisted solely of "round" figures based on a decimal system, as in the case of sets of weights or coins and notes, rapidly proved to be unfeasible in the immediate future because commercial practices are still far too remote from any such degree of perfection; this kind of system can only be introduced in stages - a sudden change in commercial habits would have caused great confusion and no benefit.

The Directive contains three Annexes which correspond to three different categories of product.

The first Annex concerns prepackaged products for which the packages are manufactured according to the product they are to contain. For these products it is theoretically possible to preselect simple values for the range to be admitted to the Community market. Nonetheless, account had to be taken of the present state of affairs when drawing up this proposal. In fact a complete upheaval of the market would be extremely prejudicial to the consumer: if all production techniques had to be modified, involving the replacement of packaging and inspection equipment, the cost would be such that the end result would in no way improve the situation.

The second Annex concerns products which are prepackaged in packages manufactured without regard to the metrological properties (volume, density) of the products they are to contain: this is mainly true in the case of canned foods or containers for powdered detergents for which the international standards organizations (CEN, ISO) have established lists of standardized containers. Basing itself essentially on the results of this work, the Commission has proposed the free movement of a limited number of these volumes. An obvious corollary is that the weight of the contents must necessarily be stated on the prepackage, because the size of the container does not provide sufficient information for the consumer. But by proposing that a limited number of sizes be admitted for free movement, the Commission - which could not ignore the decisions taken by organizations larger than the Community in this field - is convinced that it is simplifying an overloaded market.

Finally, the third Annex concerns products sold in aerosol dispensers. On the Commission's proposal, the Council has already adopted a Directive on the resistance of such products to pressure^{**}.

^{**}Directive 75/324/EEC of 20 May 1975 published in OJ No L 147 of 9 June 1975.

In this Directive the rules have been made as comprehensive as possible since not only is a range of volumes proposed for containers but, in order to ensure perfect comparability between similar products and to avoid inadequate filling which is difficult to detect, the volume of the active principle which each size of container must contain is also specified in a fairly clear table.

All the ranges included in this Directive have been discussed between the Commission's departments, government experts and representatives of the relevant industrial federations (more than a hundred) and consumer associations. Like any compromise, it does not fully meet the wishes (in any case incompatible) of all who took part in the discussions but represents a realistic basis for the discussions which will take place in the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Council. In the opinion of the Commission's competent departments, the main problems which arose, in connection with the various products, when the proposal was drafted were as follows:

- (a) For dairy products, the opinions of the national federations diverged widely about the dimensions to be listed in the Directive, because national habits - and consequently the markets of the various Member States - are very different. The European Federations concerned therefore proposed, for each of the products, very long series of values, in contrast to the wishes of the government experts and consumer representatives. The Commission's departments experienced considerable difficulty in trying to make a reasonable choice. They had to take account of the fact, for instance, that tins for sweetened and unsweetened concentrated milk are identical whereas their densities are not so; this led to the proposal of different values for the weights of these two products which could be admitted for free movement. They also had to settle cases such as that of yoghurt, which in some countries is marketed by weight and in others by volume. The same is true for other products, such as spices.
- (b) More generally, in the case of many food products, the incorporation of all the values used in the Community would have involved the inclusion of one range based on the value of 100 g (100, 200, 300) and one range based on the value 125 (125, 250, 500). In view of the wishes repeatedly expressed by consumers and government experts, endeavours were made to eliminate one of these two ranges in the light of the estimated volume of production (insofar as this was known) in the respective ranges of values.

- (c) Of course, in cases where a Directive adopted by the Council already laid down ranges for certain products, these ranges have been referred to as a reminder and no new proposal has been made. The same is true in the case of Commission proposals on which discussions in the Council seem to be moving in the direction of an agreement.
- (d) There are also several fields in which the Commission has made no proposals even though the sectors in question are important: particular examples in this respect are cans for meat and fishery products. The reason for this is that the ISO (International Standards Organization) is on the point of completing its standardizing work in these fields. It is obviously necessary to take this work into account at Community level, but since no final decision had yet been taken it was judged preferable not to delay the submission of this proposal and the possibility of agreement on a large number of sectors on account of a few for which there was not yet a sufficiently clear indication of the values to be selected.
- (e) For the various sectors of the chemical industry, it will perhaps seem initially that a large number of values have been selected. But industry has already made very substantial efforts to rationalize these sectors. At the present time, for instance, there are more than 120 dimensions for cosmetics between 50 g (or ml) and 200 g (or ml) on the Community market. The Commission proposal will therefore simplify this sector appreciably although not going as far as standardizing "single-portion packs" (quantities to be used up in one application) because the quantity which is used in such cases depends largely on the consumer.
- (f) For detergents, the Commission has referred to the Standard EN 23 of the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), which was adopted unanimously by the Member States in July 1974. This Standard is soon to be amended to incorporate larger dimensions of prepackages. The Commission has no objection to this amendment but did not want to adopt any stance regarding the acceptance by the European Committee for Standardization.

For preserves and semi-preserves of fruit and vegetables, the Commission has also based itself on the results of work undertaken at its request by the European Committee for Standardization. These results will shortly take shape as Standard EN 76.

The principle of reference to these CEN standards was disputed by several government experts. But in line with a number of resolutions of the Economic and Social Committee and the positions adopted by Member State representatives in various international organizations (especially GATT and the UN Economic Commission for Europe), the Commission's departments have proposed the system of reference to standards wherever a European Standard existed or was on the point of being adopted.

However, the Commission has notified the CEN of the main objections of the government experts in the hope that the Committee will be able to amend the standards in question and bring them more in line with the wishes of the governments before the Council adopts this proposal.

For aerosols, the Commission has confined itself temporarily to proposing dimensions for metal containers; similar work is in hand on glass and plastic containers. In the next few months the Commission plans to expand its proposal in this respect, but it preferred not to wait for total agreement before submitting its first proposal which already improves the market situation considerably: it allows only a certain number of distinct sizes which must be filled in the same way so that consumers can easily compare similar products. However, the Federation of European Aerosol Associations has drawn the Commission's attention to some problems outstanding which, as the laws stand at present, are distorting competition in this field; for instance, certain Member States authorize the use of isopropyl alcohol as a solvent whereas others stipulate the use of ethyl alcohol. Taxes and excise duties on these two types of alcohol are very different so that the Community firms are subject to different conditions. The competent departments of the Commission should investigate this point.

These examples show the complexity of the harmonization which this Commission proposal endeavours to achieve. The opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee - which must be consulted because implementation of this Directive will involve amendments to legislative provisions in force in several Member States - will therefore be particularly valuable.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States
relating to the ranges of nominal quantities permitted
for certain prepackaged products

(presented by the Commission to the Council)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 76/211/EEC of 20 January 1976 on the
approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up
by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products¹ which specifies the
tolerable negative errors in the contents of such prepackages, together
with the markings and methods of control to be applied to such prepackages
for them to circulate throughout the Community;

Whereas, however, the said Directive does not remove all the barriers to trade
in prepackaged products which result from differences in the laws on the
metrological properties of such products, and whereas, in particular, the
Member States have different provisions concerning the volume or weight
of such products; whereas such provisions must therefore be approximated;

¹OJ No L 46, 21.2.1976, p. 1.

Whereas, for a given product, the number of quantities which are so close to each other that they risk confusing the consumer should be reduced as far as possible, in order to allow greater market transparency;

Whereas these reductions should concern not only the containers of pre-packaged goods but also products which are sold by weight or by volume;

Whereas Article 16 of Council Directive 71/316/EEC of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control¹⁾, as last amended by the Accession Treaty²⁾, provides that harmonization of the requirements for marketing certain products, in particular as regards the prescription of certain prepacked quantities, may be covered by separate directives,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

1) OJ No L 202, 6.9.1971, p. 1.

2) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1973, p. 4.

Article 1

This Directive shall apply to products put up in prepackages as defined in Article 1 of Council Directive 76/211/EEC, which are listed in the Annexes hereto; it shall not apply to products intended solely for professional use.

Article 2

The products referred to in Article 1 shall be divided into three groups:

1. Products sold by weight or volume save for those products referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 and the liquieds referred to in Council Directive 75/106/EEC of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquieds¹⁾. Annex I lays down for each of these products the range of nominal quantities of the contents of the prepackages.

2. Products sold by weight or by volume and put up in the standardized containers listed in Annex II.

The said Annex lays down for such products the ranges of fully-taden capacities for such containers.

3. Products put up in aerosol form in the standardized containers listed in Annex III.

The said Annex also lays down the nominal volume of the product corresponding to the capacity of each container.

1) OJ No L 42, 15.2.1975, p. 1.

Article 3

Prepackages shall in all cases indicate the nominal weight or volume of the contents in accordance with Council Directive 76/211/EEC.

In the cases referred to in Article 2 (2) and (3), the containers shall also indicate, in such a way as to avoid any confusion with the previous indication, their nominal fully-laden capacity:

- either by referring to the corresponding CEN or ISO standard,
- or by showing their capacity in centilitres without the symbol cl.

Article 4

When prepackages are being made up their air spaces shall be reduced to the minimum compatible with the nature, intended purpose, subsequent processing, manufacturing technique and method of use of the packaged products.

Article 5

If several prepackages are contained in a single sales pack (multipack), the ranges of values listed in Annexes I, II or III shall apply only to the individual prepackages.

The number and nominal quantities of the individual prepackages shall be stated on the outer wrap.

Article 6

Member States may not refuse, prohibit or restrict the placing on the market of prepackages which satisfy the requirements of this Directive and its Annexes by reason of their nominal quantity in the case of prepackages listed in Annex I, by reason of the nominal capacity of their containers in the case of prepackages listed in Annex II, or by reason of either of these two factors in the case of products listed in Annex III.

Article 7

Before 1 January 1985 Member States may not refuse, prohibit or restrict the placing on the market of prepackages which satisfy the requirements of Council Directive 76/211/EEC, of which the nominal quantity or capacity of the container has a value which is not shown in this Directive and which the Member State concerned accepted at the date of its notification.

The above paragraph shall not apply to measures taken by the United Kingdom and Ireland with a view to define ranges expressed in SI units.

Article 8

Member States shall bring into force the measures needed in order to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Once notification of this Directive has been made Member States shall also ensure that the Commission is informed, in time for it to submit its comments, of all draft laws, regulations and administrative provisions which they intend to adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 9

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

A N N E X I

RANGE OF NOMINAL QUANTITIES OF CONTENTS
OF PREPACKAGES

1. Quantities (in g)
- 1.1 Butter, margarine, animal and vegetable fats
125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 5000.
- 1.2(a) Fresh cheeses (except "Petits suisses" (soft cream cheeses) and
other cheeses put up in the same way)
62.5 - 125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 5000.
- (b) "Petits suisses" and other cheeses put up in the same way
180 - 360.
- 1.3 Cooking salt
250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 3000 - 4000 - 5000.
- 1.4 Sugar (granulated, caster, lump)
see Directive 73/437/EEC published in OJ No L 356 of
27 December 1973.
- 1.5 Cereal products
- 1.5.1 Cereal flours, groats and meal (except baby food and cornflakes)
125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2500 - 5000 - 10 000.
- 1.5.2 Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 3000 - 4000 - 5000 - 7500 -
10 000.

- 1.5.3 Milled rice and rice flakes
250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 2500.
- 1.5.4 Ready-to-serve cereal flakes (Cornflakes)
250 - 375 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1500.
- 1.6 Edible starches, tapioca and sago
100 - 200 - 250 - 300 - 400 - 500.
- 1.7 Dried vegetables and fruit^{*}
125 - 250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 5000 - 7500 -
10 000.
- 1.8 Chocolate and cocoa
- 1.8.1 Chocolate (slabs and bars)
see Directive 73/241/EEC published in OJ No L 228 of
16.8.1973 and its amendments.
- 1.8.2 Cocoa powder
see proposal for Council Directive (No
- 1.9 Jam, honey and pastes for spreading
- 1.9.1 Jam, marmelade, jellies and chestnut paste
125 - 250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 2500 - 5000 -
7500 - 10 000.
- 1.9.2 Honey
125 - 250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 2500 - 5000 -
10 000.

^{*}Excluding dehydrated vegetables and potatoes.

- 1.9.3 Cocoa, chocolate and dried fruit pastes for spreading
200 - 400 - 500 - 750.
- 1.10 Ground or unground roasted coffee, chicory and coffee substitutes
125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 3000 - 4000 - 5000 - 10 000.
- 1.11 Tea and plant infusions sold in packets or tins
125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 2500 - 5000 - 7500 - 10 000.
- 1.12 Deep-frozen products
 - 1.12.1 Chilled or frozen fruit, vegetables and potatoes
150 - 300 - 450 - 600 - 750 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 2500.
 - 1.12.2 Fish fillets or portions, breaded or not
200 - 300 - 400 - 500 - 600 - 800 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000.
 - 1.12.3 Fish fingers
150 - 300 - 450 - 600.
- 1.13 Milk products
 - 1.13.1 Unsweetened condensed milk
80 - 170 - 250 - 340 - 410.
 - 1.13.2 Sweetened condensed milk
78 - 150 - 400.
 - 1.13.3 Powdered milk (except instant powdered milk)
225 - 450 - 900.

- 1.13.4 Instant milk powder
200 - 400 - 800.
- 1.13.5 Sterilized cream
114 - 165 - 330 - 395.
- 1.14 Potatoes for consumption, derived products: processed products
(crisps, snacks, sticks ...)
75 - 100 - 125 - 150 - 175 - 200 - 250 - 300 - 400 - 500.
2. Foodstuffs sold by volume (ml)
- 2.1 Ice cream put up in family-size packages (excluding specialities)*
300 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 2500 - 3000.
- 2.2 Solid yoghurt (plain, flavoured, with added fruit), curdled milk (dick milk)
125 - 250 - 500 - 750 - 1000.
- 2.3 Koffee melk and similar products
250 - 500 - 1000.
3. Dry foods for dogs and cats^{***} (in g)
100 - 200 - 300 - 400 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 3000 - 4000 - 5000 - 7500 - 10 000.
4. Ready-to-use paints and varnishes (with or without added solvents)
(in ml)
125 - 250 - 375 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 2500 - 5000 - 10 000.

*Any ice cream whose volume is not determined by the shape of the container.

***Products with a moisture content lower than 14%.

5. Writing inks (except Indian ink, ink for ink pads and colouring ink) (in ml)
15 - 30 - 60 - 125 - 250 - 500 - 1000.
6. Solid or powdered glues and adhesives (in g)
25 - 50 - 125 - 200 - 500 - 1000 - 5000 - 8000 - 10 000.
7. Cleaning products (liquids and pastes in ml, solids in g)
for leather, footwear, wood, floor coverings, metal, ovens,
cars, windows, mirrors; stain-removers, starches and dyes
for household use; household insecticides; descalers;
hypochlorites and other non-pharmaceutical disinfectants:
50 - 75 - 100 - 150 - 200 - 250 - 300 - 400 - 500 - 750 -
1000 - 1500 - 2000 - 2500 - 5000 - 7500 - 10 000.
8. Cosmetics: beauty and toilet preparations
- 8.1 Skin-care products:
shaving creams, creams for general care of skin and hands,
sun creams and lotions (in ml)
15 - 30 - 40 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 125 - 150 - 200 - 250 - 300 -
500 - 1000.
- 8.2 Toothpaste (in ml)
25 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 125 - 150 - 200 - 250.
- 8.3 Hair-care products (except dyes), namely:
laquer, shampoos, rinsing products, strengtheners,
brilliantines, hair cream (in ml)
25 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 125 - 200 - 250 - 375 - 500 - 750 -
1000 - 2000.

8.4

Bath products

"Bubble baths" and other foaming products for bath and shower
(in ml)

25 - 50 - 100 - 150 - 200 - 250 - 375 - 500 - 750 - 1000.

8.5

Alcohol-based products

containing less than 3% by volume of natural or synthetic
perfume oil and less than 70% by volume of ethyl alcohol for:
"Eau de Cologne", Lavender water, Toilet water, hair lotion,
pre-shave and after-shave lotions (in ml)

15 - 25 - 30 - 40 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 125 - 150 - 175 - 200 -
250 - 300 - 400 - 500 - 750 - 1000.

8.6

Deodorants and personal hygiene products

(liquid products in ml, solid products in g)

20 - 25 - 30 - 40 - 50 - 60 - 75 - 100 - 150 - 200.

9.

Washing products

9.1

Solid toilet and household soaps (g)

50 - 100 - 150 - 200 - 250 - 300 - 400 - 500 - 1000.

9.2

Soft soaps (g)

100 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 5000 - 10 000.

9.3

Soap in flakes, chips, etc. (g)

250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 3000 - 5000 - 10 000.

9.4

Liquid products (softeners, washing-up liquids, liquid
floor-cleaning products) (ml)

100 - 250 - 500 - 750 - 1000 - 1250 - 1500 - 2000 - 3000 -
4000 - 5000 - 6000 - 7000 - 10 000.

10. Solvents (ml)

125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 1500 - 2500 - 5000 - 10 000.

11. Engine lubricating oils (ml)

125 - 250 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 - 3000 - 5000.

A N N E X I.I

RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE CONTAINER CAPACITIES

1. Preserves and semi-preserves in tins and glass containers:
Vegetable products (fruit, vegetables, tomatoes, potatoes)
for human consumption

1.1 Tins (ml)

1.1.1 Round tins

- General list:

106 - 156 - 212 - 236 - 314 - 403 - 425 - 580 - 850 - 1700 -
2650 - 3100 - 4250.

- Additional list for certain special products:

26 - 53 - 71 (truffles)
71 - 142 (tomato concentrates)
340 (artichokes)
305 - 720 - 875 (whole asparagus)
1062 (peeled tomatoes)
125 (mushrooms)
492 (soups)

1.1.2 Rectangular tins

- List for certain special products

525 - 920 (whole asparagus)

1.2 Glass containers (ml)

- General list:

106 - 156 - 212 - 314 - 370 - 425 - 580 - 720 - 850 - 1062 -
1700 - 2550 - 2650 - 3100 - 4250.

- Additional list for certain special products:

- 470 (whole asparagus)
- 50 - 285 (fruit and vegetables
in vinegar)

- Additional list for beaker containers:

50 - 125 - 250.

2. Spices - pepper - herbs (ml)

25 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 175 - 200 - 250 - 500.

3. Washing and cleaning products in the form of powder in
standardized prepackages

The capacities of the prepackages must conform with those
laid down in Standard EN 23, adopted in July 1974 (see below):

<u>Box No</u>	<u>Total volume in ml</u>
E 1	750
E 2	1 500
E 3	2 250
E 5	3 750
E 10	7 700
E 15	11 450

<u>Barrel No</u>	
E 10	7 700
E 15	11 450

4. Glues and adhesives (except products listed in Annex I)

4.1 Glues for household use, in tubes, bottles, tins and other small containers

53 - 71 - 106 - 156 - 212 - 314 - 425.

4.2 Glues for professional use, in cans, jars pots or drums

580 - 850 - 1062 - 2055 - 3100 - 4250 - 4880 - 5650 - 6200 - 7500 - 11 000.

A N N E X I I I

AEROSOLS SOLD IN METAL CONTAINERS

The volume of a product sold in an aerosol must be equal to one of the volumes listed in the first column of the table below. Depending on the nature of the propellant, the volume of the container must be equal to the volume listed in the 2nd or 3rd column.

VOLUME OF PRODUCT	CAPACITY OF CONTAINER	
	For all products	Products propelled by compressed gas
25 ml	40 ml	47 ml
50 ml	75 ml	89 ml
75 ml	110 ml	130 ml
100 ml	140 ml	175 ml
125 ml	175 ml	200 ml
150 ml	200 ml	270 ml
200 ml	270 ml	335 ml
250 ml	335 ml	390 ml
300 ml	390 ml	520 ml
400 ml	520 ml	650 ml
500 ml	650 ml	800 ml
600 ml	800 ml	1000 ml
750 ml	1000 ml	-

In derogation from Article 8(1)(e) of the Council Directive of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers (75/324/EEC), products sold in aerosols complying with the requirements of this Directive need not be marked with the nominal weight of their contents.

