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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) .../...

on technical standards for security features applied to tobacco products

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TYPES OF AUTHENTICATION ELEMENTS

Overt	Semi-covert	Covert
Guilloche <i>Ornamental pattern of two or more interlaced bands that are printed in multiple non-standard colours.</i>	Laser images <i>Image becomes visible to the human eye only when emblazed with a light of a specific wavelength, such as a laser pointer.</i>	DNA taggants <i>Forensic marker which uses combinatorical mathematical principles to define nucleotide sequences. Additional elements such as UV fluorescence may be incorporated.</i>
Rainbow printing <i>Combination of two or more colours and subtly merging of colours into each other, which leads to the formation of intervening tints (taking on rainbow colours).</i>	Polarised image <i>Image becomes visible to the human eye only when a specific polarising filter is placed over it.</i>	Molecular taggants <i>Chemical marker which, often formulated in the base materials of the object tagged to, allows for the detection of dilution and mix ratios in materials. Uniquely encoded and incorporated at trace levels.</i>
Latent image <i>A line pattern printed by intaglio that reveals a different image when tilting the object on which it is printed. May be combined with colour-changing ink.</i>	Reactive inks <i>Colourless or transparent inks that become visible upon reaction with a specific solvent that is applied to its surface.</i>	
Colour-changing ink <i>Reveals changing colours when viewed under different angles.</i>	Security fibres <i>Polyester threads fully or partially embedded in a random pattern down the length of the paper. Fibres may be coloured or have florescent dyes.</i>	
Tactile patterns <i>Intaglio printing producing a</i>		

<i>raised tactile relief, which can be authenticated under oblique light. May be combined with latent image.</i>		
Watermarks <i>Multi-tone patterns (e.g. picture or text) incorporated into the substrate under pressure leading to a varying thickness of the paper.</i>		