Table of Contents

Editorial by Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director, CEPE......................... 3
Reason to Act ................................................................................................. 4
Reach ........................................................................................................... 5
Cobalt driers ............................................................................................... 6
The Globally Harmonised System (GHS) .............................................. 7
Smallest particles with big effects ......................................................... 8
Biocides ...................................................................................................... 9
Indoor Air Quality ..................................................................................... 10
Transport ................................................................................................... 12
Facet .......................................................................................................... 13
IPPIIC ........................................................................................................ 14
EuPIA Annual Report .............................................................................. 16
Artists’ Colours ...................................................................................... 21
Decorative Coatings .............................................................................. 22
Marine Coatings ..................................................................................... 24
Protective Coatings – Intumescent Coatings ................................... 25
Communication tools ............................................................................... 26
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen ............................................. 27
European Representation of Interests ................................................ 28
The CEPE Board at a Glance ............................................................. 30
At the time of issuing this annual report, the last quarter of 2010 still has to pass.

The EU Market. So far during the year 2010 the paint and ink industry in Europe has seen some fragile signs of an upward trend after the valley experience of 2009. The main drivers for paint consumption, like the construction and the manufacturing indices, are still not yet convincing in their direction. For inks the budgets for promotion via printed matter are slowly picking up but the surge in electronic reading media has a negative effect that is of a more lasting nature.

EU Policies. At the start of this year a new EU Commission was installed. With new commissioners at the different Directorates we may also expect new priorities for the political issues. The Europe 2020 strategy (the successor to the Lisbon strategy) will, as far as it concerns the environment, focus in the next 5 years on:

- Resource efficiency.
- Eco innovation and green growth; driven by Green Public Procurement.

This will lead industries like ours to take a close look at their sustainability in bringing forth products. CEPE will assess the impact and appropriate response for its members during 2010 and 2011.

CEPE Today. Nearly every business step in our industry has a legislative ruling - from the raw materials we select via the way we label our products and transport them up to the ultimate application and use of the coating or the ink. With the issuing of this annual report at CEPE’s General Assembly 2010, another year has passed in which company experts together with the CEPE staff have made huge efforts to address the many legislative changes or initiatives that impact our industry. This report offers you the opportunity to take notice of these efforts.
Reason to Act

CEPE is an industry association that offers the legal platform for its members to meet and to discuss industry issues.

The typical issues that require a collective industry approach, often originate from areas such as:

- Upcoming or existing legislation on safety, health and the environment (chemicals, emissions, labelling, transport etc.)
- Unsatisfactory situations in the industry concerning the position or the image of the whole sector.

Efforts that are undertaken can be reactive or pro-active to these issues.

The benefits from the collective efforts are meant for those that have joined the CEPE membership.

The industry to speak up to deliver “one message”

CEPE or EuPIA represent the interests of its members at:

- the EU Commission or Parliament or the delegated EU institutes.
- the EU industry associations that are relevant for the supply chain.
- the UN (directly or via its membership in the International Paint and Printing Ink Council - IPPIC).

CEPE functions and assigned WGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEPE function</th>
<th>Addressed by CEPE Working Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring upcoming issues (radar for industry)</td>
<td>SHE Advisory Board (SHEAB) SHE topics (approx. 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advising for issue-treatment</td>
<td>Toxicology Advisory Group (ToxAG) Substance (raw material) specific topics (approx.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation (of proposals)</td>
<td>Issue related Task Force in case of industry wide issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation of members not participating in WG</td>
<td>EU Sector Group when sector specific action is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation and feedback</td>
<td>Platforms of Directors or staff members of NAs + CEPE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ease the Compliance

This motto remains important for our industry until December 2010 when nothing can be changed anymore in the support and guidance systems. Also in 2010 CEPE continued to create workable solutions that save time for its members.

In 2009 CEPE already issued on its website a set of standard descriptors of use that covered all coatings, inks and artists’ colours manufacturing and application processes. Many individual manufacturers and importers or their respective associations have used these CEPE tables. In the course of 2010 these lists were extended with inclusion of Operating Conditions (OCs) and Risk Management Measures (RMMs) for protection of human health, along with the Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs) relevant to environmental protection. This major task was again co-ordinated by the CEPE’s Exposure Scenarios Co-ordination Group (ESCG).

Never before have our manufacturing and application processes been described in such detail and so systematically. It is particularly pleasing to see our work has been held up by organisations such as CEFIC and ECHA as exemplars of downstream formulator sector good practice.

One thing REACH does is drive the communication on the safe use of substances along the supply chain. This meant that CEPE’s proposals for the OCs/RMMs and the SpERCs had to be shared and challenged by the users of our products. Many meetings or workshops were held with associations of users in which this challenging or agreeing could take place.

Sensible Solutions

CEPE as part of the Downstream Users of Chemicals Coordination (DUCC) group had in 2009 suggested that for Safety Data Sheets the last four digits of a REACH registration number should be dropped, saying that the system as currently proposed would create an enormous administrative burden for the industry and violate business confidentiality.

With the issuing of the amended text for Annex II of REACH (Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010, published 31 May 2010), the European Commission has incorporated the industry concerns and a workable solution was found to balance the legal obligations and the business confidentiality protection.

The safety data sheets (SDSs) for preparations do not need to show the last 4 digits of the registration number for joint submissions and thereby do not reveal the identity of the substance supplier. For the authorities the request for the full registration number of a substance has to be answered by the supplier within seven days.

Exposure Scenarios

An Exposure Scenario (ES) is a new information communication requirement on safe use that is introduced in the REACH Regulation. Manufacturers and importers of substances are required to assess the risks of every use of the substances they market and to identify appropriate safe health and environmental use conditions (OCs/RMMs) and to include this information in an ES attached to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). CEPE members, as downstream formulators, are required to adopt control measures applicable to their processes and to pass on to their customers all safe use information relevant to the rest of the substance use chain.

Whilst the ESCG has focused on the detailed profiling of our industry and the industrial, professional and consu...
mer application of coatings and inks, as mentioned above, work now has started on the development of two guides for CEPE members. In preparing for this work, CEPE has been closely involved in the development of guidance recently published by CEFIC, based on a German chemical industry guide, on communication of information by downstream formulators, and in the testing development and assessment of a number of ES generation tools.

The first of the CEPE guides will provide guidance on practical interpretation of ESs that will be received attached to raw material SDSs; the second will provide guidance on options for communicating information in these ESs to the rest of the use chain. Two task forces have been established – the Scaling Task Force and the Extended Safety Data Sheet Task Force. These both aim to produce guidance by the end of 2010.

Authorisation of dangerous substances under REACH

When the European Commission or a Member State considers that a substance may meet the criteria for identification as a substance of very high concern (SVHC), ECHA or the Member State prepares an Annex XV dossier proposing the inclusion of this substance in the candidate list.

Once an Annex XV dossier has been prepared, a consultation of the Member States and interested parties, including CEPE, is required. Following the consultation, the substance may be included in the candidate list of SVHC for authorisation. This list currently includes 38 substances and it is made available on ECHA’s website. Some of the substances included in the candidate list are prioritised for their inclusion in Annex XIV of REACH, the so-called “authorisation list”. This list contains all substances which, after a certain deadline, may only be used and/or placed on the market after a specific authorisation has been granted.

In order to have a substance included in Annex XIV, ECHA makes recommendations of priority substances to the European Commission. The Member State Committee and interested parties, as e.g. CEPE, are consulted. The European Commission then decides using the comitology procedure which of these substances are to be included in Annex XIV and specifies the transitional arrangements and, where relevant, exemptions and review periods. Applications for authorisation need to be made within the deadline that is specified in the “authorisation list” for the corresponding substance.

Authorisation applications are to be sent to ECHA. ECHA committees will then provide expert opinion on the application before it is sent to the European Commission. The applicant has the opportunity to comment on ECHA committees’ opinions. The final decision on whether an authorisation is granted or not is taken by the European Commission using the comitology procedure. A summary of the Commission decision will be made publicly available in a database established and kept up to date by ECHA.

CEPE is monitoring substances of concern to the paint and printing ink and artists’ colours’ industries in order to alert its members from the early start of the authorisation procedure for these substances, and to submit use and exposure data to ECHA, when needed.

---

**Cobalt driers**

A change in the hazard classification of a substance that is used in consumer oriented products is always carefully watched by CEPE. Consumer products may not contain category 1A or 1B Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Reprotoxic substances. Any potential change in hazard classification towards CMR for one of the constituents has a large impact on the marketability of such consumer products. There were reasons to assume that such change could occur to the Cobalt carboxylates that our industry uses as driers in paints and inks. By mid 2010 the suppliers of these substances claimed that there was a lack of data to justify such change. When submitting their REACH registration dossiers (before June 2013) the manufacturers will have to make proposals on acquiring these data.
CEPE members are already familiar with the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The GHS, or “Purple Book”, is a non-binding system first published by the United Nations in 2003. Its current version is the third revised edition, published in early 2009; changes approved up to the final session of the 2009-2010 biennium (December 2010) will be published in the fourth revised edition in the first half of 2011.

CEPE is active in the UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS under the umbrella of IPPIC, supported by the CEPE GHS Task Force. During the current biennium IPPIC has made or supported proposals that safeguard the interests of our industry and prevent extra costs (e.g. mixture classification criteria, labelling of small packages, desensitised explosives). IPPIC is participating in several correspondence groups with important work continuing into the 2011-2012 biennium, e.g. on safety data sheets, dust explosion hazards and selection of precautionary statements.

The CLP Regulation

The GHS is implemented in EU legislation as Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures, or CLP Regulation, which entered into force on 20 January 2009. CLP will progressively replace the Dangerous Substances and Dangerous Preparations Directives over the next five years, and the old and new systems will co-exist during that period. Through the CEPE Labelling Guide and ECHA guidance, CEPE continues to produce guides to both systems for members. The accompanying figure shows both the legislative and CEPE timelines.

The CLP Regulation currently follows the 2nd revised edition of GHS. An adaptation to technical progress has now begun, primarily to align it to the 3rd revision of the “Purple Book”. CEPE monitors and participates in this adaptation process, to prevent the adoption of additional measures which might have major negative impacts on our industry.

Together with other industry associations CEPE has made major contributions to the development of new ECHA guidance on classification and labelling, due for publication later in 2010, and to Frequently Asked Questions posted on the ECHA website.

Notification to C&L inventory

From 1 December 2010 all manufacturers/importers of substances subject to registration, or of hazardous substances (alone or contained in a hazardous mixture), are obliged to notify these to ECHA for inclusion in the classification and labelling inventory. This could impact on CEPE members, particularly those who import raw materials or finished products from outside the EU. CEPE originally issued advice on this subject in 2009, and in 2010 has published updated guidance to help its members prepare for their obligations.
Nanotechnology is seen as a key technology for the 21st century. It is of eminent importance as a driver of innovations for the development of coatings with significantly improved or entirely new properties. For example, new properties of coatings created through nanotechnology can help achieve a better performance of the product but also enhance environmental protection and thus contribute to a better sustainability. Scientific research over the last twenty years opened a big window of opportunities with astounding chances for new and better coating products.

The implementation of nanotechnology into industrial processes and products is still in an early stage. There are, however, political discussions on the benefits and potential risks, about opportunities and threats of the new technology. This discussion takes place not only on the European level but also inside the various member states of the EU. As always with European affairs the member states focus on quite different subjects. Authorities, NGOs, industry and the media intensively discuss items of workers protection in some countries, where in others the influence of nanotechnology on the environment or consumer protection is of major concern.

Monitoring the development: the Nano working group

To actively address the various subjects and following the "one voice" policy of CEPE, a working group "Nanotechnology" was established to monitor the developments in Europe, discuss the various initiatives on national level, assess the impact and develop a strategy for communicating towards the various stakeholders. The objectives of this working group are to foster the acceptance of nanotechnology by the broad public, thereby helping to sustain the continuum of technical opportunities and applications for the paint and printing ink industry. One crucial point of the work is to avoid national legislation on nanoproducts, which would result in a patchwork of various, probably mutual exclusive legislations in the member states of the EU.

In its first meetings the working group developed a CEPE Position Paper on Nanotechnology, which was adopted by the CEPE Board early in 2010. Furthermore, the group has put together an overview of the various initiatives and political ideas in Europe and beyond. This will require intense monitoring of the international and European standardisation activities and the EU-wide or national research programmes. The CEPE working group "Nanotechnology" will continue to survey the various activities on nanotechnology in Europe and disseminate information on this to the members and relevant authorities.
Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market established a harmonised regulatory framework for the authorisation and the placing on the market of biocidal products, the mutual recognition of these authorisations within the Community and the establishment at Community level of a positive list of active substances that may be used in biocidal products. Last year the Commission submitted a proposal for revision of Directive 98/8/EC intending to remedy a number of weaknesses that were identified during the first eight years of its implementation, to anticipate problems with the upcoming authorisation and mutual recognition procedure, and to update and adapt the instrument to recent policy developments.

Need to simplify and streamline

CEPE welcomes the Commission’s intention to replace the current Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC with a European Regulation. CEPE believes the future regulation is a step in the right direction, but there is still a considerable need to simplify, streamline and further increase the efficiency of the regulatory system. Further measures need to be taken towards a uniform and effective implementation and enforcement of the legislation within the European Community.

CEPE believes that the concept of Community authorisations for low-risk biocides and newly discovered substances should be expanded to all biocidal products.

The proposed harmonising of fee structure and the reworded definition of ‘frame formulation’ are encouraging contributions. The call for mandatory data sharing and the option of adapting and waiving data requirements constitute a great improvement to the framework as well. However, the data requirements for biocidal products are hardly reduced, which is of significant concern to our industry. The labelling requirements for ‘treated articles or materials’ need to be simplified:

- A ship or a private yacht coated with an antifouling product should be exempted from these requirements.
- For paint, printing inks and artists’ colours packaging containing in-can or film preservatives the labelling requirements should be eliminated or at least simplified.

Application of comparative assessment should, as a rule, not as derogation, first take into account sufficient experience of use.

The fees and charges imposed on industry by the authorities need to be significantly reduced and broken down for greater transparency.

The Commission proposal is currently under discussion in the European Parliament and in the Council. The vote in the European Parliament is expected in autumn 2010 and a Council common position in spring 2011. CEPE members are advocating our industries’ position at European and national level in order to get a workable regulation in place.
Today the quality of indoor air becomes one of the high priorities of the authorities in Europe. Therefore CEPE’s Indoor Air Quality Task Force is monitoring the further developments on this issue both at EU and national levels. The Belgian Presidency has recently announced that they will push for indoor air as an EU high priority and we may expect DG SANCO - Health and Consumer Protection – to draft a first strategy paper on indoor air later this year. Therefore our industry should be prepared with agreed positions regarding this issue. CEPE liaises with CEFIC and other industry sectors in the construction supply chain in order to agree on common industry positions, where possible.

In June this year CEPE was participating in a workshop at the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) with the goal to give EU harmonised recommendations towards national labelling systems. The results of this harmonisation should be used for voluntary labelling systems as well as for emission related CE marking in the framework of the Construction Products Directive. The conclusions were to continue the work of harmonisation, to form task groups and that JRC will keep the organisation. CEPE was in principle against the idea of having sensory tests included as criteria in the legislation. CEPE will continue to participate actively in this harmonisation efforts and its task groups so as to advocate the CEPE proposals.

Technical Committee deals with Emissions

CEN, the European standardisation committee, has formed a Technical Committee dealing with emissions into indoor air (CEN/TC 351/WG2). Although paints which are applied in situ are not construction products they are mentioned in the proposal for the revised Construction Product Regulation as emitters of substances that may have an impact on the health of people living in the building. Paints may for that reason be forced to be tested for their emissions to the indoor air. CEN/TC139/WG11 was formed to prepare a vertical standard with the aim to define details for the preparation of the paint samples and for the measurement of the emissions from these paints.

CEPE establishes Frame Formulations and Guidance Documents

Furthermore, CEPE has decided to establish frame formulations for paint product groups which could be accepted as “without further testing” (wft), a terminology as used in the Construction Product Regulation. When a paint producer can claim “wft” he can avoid expensive testing of new to be launched products. To establish the limits of “wft” CEPE funded a test programme covering approximately 20 frame-formulations of decorative paints. Results from this project will provide interesting tips for paint manufacturers about the formulation of paints for interior use and about some specific volatile organic compounds that should be avoided in their formulations.

For the future the Task Force will draft a guidance document for CEPE members. The aim is to give formulation guidance for the most important parameters and limits so that coating producers can stay within “wft”. CEPE will also expand the database of indoor air emissions from paints in order to dispose of a sufficiently large database to be able to define more precisely and with more reliability the frames of “wft” formulations and to be able to discuss the “wft” issue with regulatory authorities.
In February 2010 the European Commission (EC) organized a stakeholder meeting on this report. CEPE and UNIEP, the European association of professional painters, were present to comment on the report. The EC representatives noted these comments and added these to the report. Thereby this step of the review process was finalized. The report contains a mixture of recommendations and suggested implementation studies. It most probably will serve as an important background report by the time the political discussion on this Product Directive (PD) will come to life. One cannot be sure that the recommendations will be taken over into the political process when the text of the PD will be redrafted. As long as there is no draft text from the EC for revising the PD, we have no conclusions on the full or partial acceptance of CEPE’s opinions and recommendations for a revised PD.

How will the European Commission handle this issue further?
The EC representatives could not clarify the timing of this PD review. It is at the moment not clear how much priority this file will get. It could be anywhere between 6 months and several years before it is picked up again. The economic crisis, the climate change and sustainability rank higher at this moment. This implies that until such time, only slight improvements via DG Environment guidance can be made. This guidance can only deal with improvements that do not require a co-decision procedure. CEPE will make up its mind on how to best fill in these “guidance opportunities”.

How does CEPE perceive this situation?
This “slowing down” is considered negative for CEPE. Improvement proposals mainly for vehicle refinishing coatings and industrial wood coatings will be postponed and for protective coatings there is a loss of momentum for the scheduled inclusion into the PD. It is sad to say but industry is left in limbo until the Commission has made up its mind on priority and timing.

What are CEPE’s positions towards this Product Directive revision?
Although the file will go into the drawer for an undefined period, CEPE’s main positions will remain:

- the clear separation of Solvent Emission Directive (SED) and Product Directive (PD).
- CEPE believes that such separation will both help industry and the monitoring authorities.
- For vehicle refinishing coatings, a better enforcement of the user to use PD compliant products.
- The fact that there is no formal need to check on the use of compliant product by users results in avoidance of products that bring a VOC reduction and means a loss of turnover for those loyal suppliers who invested in developing the PD compliant products.
- For decorative paints applied on buildings, no differentiating of VOC content for interior and exterior applications of certain categories of products. This would lead to a broadening of the product portfolio and it would be questionable in its effect as it would be quite difficult to enforce and have a substantial increase in costs for the decorative sector as well as an increase of the paint waste stream.
- CEPE’s next actions: CEPE will maintain its regular contacts with the DG Environment and see when the file will be handled again.

Revision: Product Directive 2004/42/EC

This review process started in early 2008. By the end of 2009 the final report from the Commission’s consultant Ökopol was published.
The transport of paints, printing inks and artists’ colours has to follow the rules of the different modal regulations (road, rail, sea, and air) coming from the UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations – (the “Orange Book”). The Manual of Tests and Criteria contains standard methods referred to in the Model Regulations.

The purpose of the Model Regulations is to harmonise the regulations for the different modes of transport:
- Sea transport is regulated by an IMO (International Maritime Organisation - London) Convention;
- Air transport is regulated by ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation – Montreal);
- Land transport by road (ADR), rail (RID) and inland waterways (ADN) is regulated by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE – Geneva). These three modes are now all codified in EU legislation by Directive 2008/68/EC, which was transposed in the Member States by 30 June 2009 and repealed the previous separate directives covering aspects of inland transport.

CEPE strives for harmonisation and simplification

The CEPE Technical Committee Transport reviews the proposals made at these different transport bodies and when necessary makes or supports proposals in order to reach harmonisation between the modes of transport and simplification of transport labelling, marking and documentation. CEPE participates, under the umbrella of IPPIC, in the meetings of the UNECE Transport bodies in Geneva to promote the stance of the industry. In this context CEPE works closely with its counterpart ACA (American Coatings Association, formerly NPCA) to maintain contacts and mutually support advocacy of industry positions, in conjunction with other industry delegations where appropriate.

Successful outcomes at UNECE bodies within the last year have included agreement that desensitised explosives (such as industrial nitrocellulose) should not be classified as explosives in Class 1; avoidance of potentially misleading/damaging packing instructions or packing group criteria; and workable transition periods for new requirements on environmental hazard and limited quantities.

Participation protects the coatings industry’s interests

Some of our achievements are secured through CEPE’s participation in the informal joint industry transport group INDA together with industry associations representing upstream chemical suppliers, other formulators, distributors and transport operators. This group successfully argued at UNECE against the adoption, for all dangerous goods, of additional security provisions originally proposed for radioactive materials. INDA also jointly developed, and has recently updated, a set of Industry Security Guidelines which are posted on the website of the European Commission.

TC Transport also produces guidance for National Associations and members as required; at the end of 2009 such information was issued on application of the Environmentally Hazardous Substance mark, Marine Pollutants and changes in the IMDG Code.
FACET

FACET – Flavourings, Additives, Contact materials, Exposure Task – is a model to assess the potential human exposure to substances used in flavourings, food additives and food packaging materials.

A main field of work for the CEPE and EuPIA sector groups supplying the food packaging industry is exposure to ingredient substances of coatings or packaging inks that might migrate into the packed food or drink. The industry’s aim is to move away from calculating the risk only on the basis of migration values and towards using total exposure for risk assessment. This helps establish the risk in a much more realistic way.

Realistic estimate: Exposure based risk management tool

CEPE and EuPIA, in cooperation with eleven other associations along the supply chain, took the initiative to propose a huge research project which is co-funded by the European Commission to develop a calculation model in order to provide a realistic estimate of the exposure of European consumers to substances used in flavourings, in food additives and in food packaging materials. The project named ‘FACET’ – Flavourings, Additives, Contact materials, Exposure Task – will provide an exposure based risk management tool for the European Commission, EU Member States, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and Industry.

Initial stages and future steps within the project

FACET began in September 2008 and will continue for four years. The first progress report was submitted to the Commission in spring 2010. At the 18 month stage, work in the project was progressing according to the work-plan as outlined in the original description of work. The FACET website was set up during the first few months of the project www.ucd.ie/facet and a logo was designed at the outset of the project. Much of the work in the initial stages of the project has involved the selection of priority substances for further examination in the project and in the characterization of all chemical substances in relation to food contact materials through preparation of detailed inventory lists. Linking these chemicals with foods, as consumed in representative regions of the EU, and with concentration data in these foods is underway.

Classification system for occurring food contact materials

Classification of foods according to a hierarchical tiered system, which meets the needs of the chemical groups, has also been realized. At present, database managers from eight EU countries are coding their national consumption surveys according to the agreed classification system. A targeted survey of the occurrence of food contact materials available for purchase in each of the eight countries is nearing the end of the planning phase (minimum of 3,000 products). A database for entry of detailed information contained on all of these product labels is complete. Cluster analysis of country consumption patterns in Europe has been completed using available EU data. This technique has provided a method for identifying groups of countries with broadly similar food consumption profiles.

Model validation to commence in 2010

During this first period, the development of the exposure model appropriate for this assessment tool has been undertaken, including preliminary development of the software. This has also involved an investigation of techniques to improve the treatment of uncertainty in the probabilistic exposure model. Development of the PC-based exposure assessment software tool has commenced. A first prototype was released early 2010. The plan is for release of a prototype of the software approximately every 3 months, adding functionality with each release and with feedback from the consortium guiding development of subsequent versions. A software specification for the FACET exposure tool was developed. Work on model validation will commence during this year, when adequate data will start to come on stream, allowing the model to be tested.
CEPE normally operates within the EU scope. But for some issues it makes sense to co-operate on the global level while issues are originating from the UN or any international organisation or because the nature of the issue is not limited to the borders of the EU.

To be effective on the global level CEPE is a member of IPPIC (the International Paint and Printing Ink Council), which represents the interests of the industry on an international level and provides a forum for information exchange and cooperation on the major issues and priorities of the paint and printing ink industries worldwide. Other countries outside EU that actively participate in IPPIC are: the USA; Canada; Mexico; Japan; Australia; Brazil.

This year’s annual meeting was held during March in Natal, Brazil by invitation of the Brazilian association (ABRAFATI). The main activities that are currently treated under IPPIC are listed here.

Responses to the IARC Monograph on Cancer Risks from the Activity of Painting:
In 2008 and 2009 IPPIC collected additional findings in order to publish scientific papers aiming at an in depth critical review of the data used for the IARC study (International Agency for Research on Cancer).

In February 2010 one IPPIC-sponsored paper was published in the journal of Critical Reviews in Toxicology on the meta-analysis on occupational cancer studies of professional painters. This will invite IARC to make a closer examination of its findings in their 2007 monograph.

A literature review on childhood leukaemia is in progress.

Lead in Paint:
IPPIC endorsed a continued participation in this UN effort, acknowledging that the use of lead in paints is regulated in the countries of the IPPIC members. The participation comprises data supply and substitution recommendations.

The UN Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints has launched a website at: http://www.chem.unep.ch/lead_in_paint/default.htm

Marine Coatings:
Since 2007, IPPIC was granted the status of official consultative NGO to the IMO (International Maritime Organisation - London). IPPIC supports three IMO subcommittees through technical input and meeting participation:

- the Marine Environment Protection;
- the Marine Safety;
- the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

At the annual IPPIC meeting in Natal CEPE proposed to set up an IPPIC Marine Coatings Steering Group. This proposal was adopted. This Marine Coatings Steering Group will deal with:

- The vision and strategy elements;
- Processes to have representation in IMO committees;
- Address Marine Coatings issues by resources and funds for working groups, studies, etc...
The IPPIC Antifouling Working Group met in June 2010 in Beijing. The meetings were well attended, with multiple representatives from China and other important Asian countries. The agenda covered issues of concern for the global antifouling paint business including:

- Review regional issues affecting antifoulings and decide on IPPIC action,
- International Maritime Organization topics: invasive species, greenhouse gases emissions; harmful effects of antifoulings, survey and certification guidelines in IMO Antifouling Systems Convention; regulatory developments on copper as an antifouling biocide,
- ISO Risk Assessment Standards proposal.

The 3rd Global Marine Coatings Forum is in preparation for November 2010 in Singapore. The forum seeks to bring together leading international senior technical and product managers of marine coatings, as well as raw materials suppliers, to discuss and develop consensus positions on critical regulatory and legal issues affecting the industry worldwide.

Transport of Dangerous Goods and GHS:
These are typically items of a global nature and IPPIC is present at the UN meetings on this as an official observer (see also the separate articles in this Annual Review). The meetings of this period dealt namely with classification of flammable liquids not sustaining combustibility (e.g. water borne inks with co-solvents), GHS classification of mixtures, labelling of small packaging. The proposals of the UN are going in a positive direction when it concerns flammable liquids, which was adopted and part of the next GHS revision; discussions continue on the other subjects.

Coatings Care:
At the annual meeting the members discussed the relevance of Coatings Care® (CC) in the different national associations. Summarized outcome:

- In countries or regions where in the past decade the environmental legislation regulated the themes of the CC program, the adherence of companies to the CC program dwindled.
- Compliance with regulation replaced for them the adherence to the voluntary CC program.
- The management tool of the CC program has been internalized and environmental indicators are well in place in the overall management indicators;
- In countries with a lower degree of regulation the national associations for paints and inks see an increase in adherence or do start to embark on the CC program.

Care programs are recognized as contributing elements to the issue of sustainability.
A new voluntary program that could succeed Coatings Care is under discussion.
EuPIA, the European Printing Ink Association, working under the umbrella of CEPE, represents and protects the common interest of the European printing ink business and promotes the image of the industry in the public. EuPIA provides a forum for discussion and decision-making regarding issues of specific interest to the printing ink industry. EuPIA members also participate in CEPE working groups dealing with issues of general interest to the wider CEPE membership.

Economic situation

The ink consumption in Europe ended 2009 presenting a reduction of 10% in weight and 12% in value. This performance, however, was uneven among publication and packaging inks. While liquid inks showed a decrease of 5% in the year, publication inks (news inks, heatset and publication gravure) went down by 13% - both in weight. Packaging inks, which are closely correlated to the evolution of the economy, were heavily impacted by the recession in the first two quarters of the year, started to turnaround in the third quarter and presented a positive and healthy growth rate in the fourth quarter, mirroring the evolution of the European economy. Publication inks, on the other hand, even though at a decreasing path, were still showing a negative growth rate in the fourth quarter. The key driver for publication, advertising expenditure in newspapers and magazines, was expected to go down by 16% in 2009 according to Zenith Optimedia.

The first quarter of 2010 consolidated the turnaround initiated by mid 2009, with liquid inks growing at 9% in the period and publication inks presenting the first positive growth rate since Q4 2007 (+3%). However, total volumes were still down by 6% and values by 7% on an annualized basis. The road ahead appears unclear yet. The speed and sustainability of the recovery in the economy will vary across countries. The EU Commission expects that the EU will end 2010 posting a growth of 1%, which will accelerate to 1.7% in 2011. Russia and Turkey are expected to grow more than 4% in 2011. According to Zenith Optimedia, advertising expenditure will decrease by 3% in 2010, delaying the retrieval until 2011. On the positive side, external demand, which represents 7% of the total ink sales generated from Europe, is expected to remain solid, mainly driven by growth in emerging markets. All in all, the ink industry still has to face significant challenges in order to sustain the recovery and ensure a return to a balanced growth path.

7th EuPIA Annual Conference: New record participation

The 7th EuPIA Annual Conference took place on 11th and 12th March, this time
in the historic Belgian city of Ghent. EuPIA’s conferences are targeted at decision-makers within its member companies and associations. 72 such figures took up EuPIA’s invitation to Ghent. This number represents a record participation, proof that EuPIA is choosing the right themes for its conferences.

The conference would not have been complete without a detailed analysis of the economic state of the printing ink industry. Taking centre stage, however, were the sector’s themes for the future: “Sustainable Development” and “Working together in the food packaging supply chain”. Both topics are of growing significance in the strategic plans of member companies.

The meaning of Sustainable Development from the viewpoints of the chemical, paper and food industries was illustrated by companies from each sector. These insights were subsequently explored in more depth in a highly stimulating panel discussion. Close co-operation between all companies in the supply chain is essential to ensure that food packaging meets all of the requirements of food legislation. This hot topic was addressed in the second part of the conference: representatives of the food industry, packaging manufacturers and the printing ink industry presented the measures being taken - at either company or association level - in their spheres of responsibility. They also however gave clear signals on how they perceive the exchange of relevant information along the supply chain. This series of presentations concluded with a contribution from the EU Commission representative responsible for food contact materials, who reminded the conference of the applicable legal framework and discussed options for possible future regulation.

The clear message from the ensuing panel discussion was that good progress has already been made on co-operation, but the ultimate goal has not yet been achieved and further efforts are needed.

Participants rated the conference a high-calibre event which will live long in their memories.

Announcement of the 8th EuPIA Annual Conference

The next Annual Conference will be held on 31st March/1st April 2011 in Vienna (Austria).

New EuPIA Chairman: Dirk Aulbert

During the Annual Conference changes in the EuPIA management were announced. Dirk Aulbert (Flint) was appointed EuPIA’s new Chairman. He succeeds Herbert Forker (Siegwerk), who had been head of EuPIA for the last two years. Thomas Hensel (Hubergroup) is EuPIA’s new Vice-Chairman.

Printing Inks and Varnishes for Food Packaging

Food Packaging must be manufactured such that it does not transfer its constituents to the packed foodstuffs in quantities which could endanger human health, cause an unacceptable change in the composition of the food, or inadvertently affect foodstuffs in terms of odour and taste. These general requirements are laid down in the European Framework Regulation (EC) No. 1935/2004 on materials and articles coming into contact with food. At present, on European level detailed legal provisions exist for packaging material made from plastics; as yet there is no specific legislation for other packaging materials, such as for example paper and board. The GMP Regulation (EC) No. 2023/2006 lays down rules on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food. It specifies that quality assurance and control systems are to be established and implemented.

As with non-plastic packaging material, there is not yet any specific EU legislation concerning printing inks and varnishes for food packaging. In the current situation, the rele-
vant trade associations are required to provide assistance to their member companies to enable them to contribute their respective share to the legal compliance of the final packaging.

EuPIA issued two core guidance documents for its member companies:

- **EuPIA Guideline on Printing Inks applied to the non-food contact surface of food packaging materials and articles:**
  EuPIA member companies are committed to follow this guideline, which sets out in full the responsibilities of the ink manufacturers within the packaging chain. Food packaging inks are formulated and manufactured taking into account many individual and varying parameters relating to the substrate, application and end-use. They are designed to minimise the potential transfer of ink components into food, whilst meeting the end use requirements.
  Although the Guideline already includes a scheme for the careful selection of raw materials, EuPIA had decided additionally to make publicly available a list of all the raw materials used in the manufacture of food packaging inks, with the aim of implementing a transparent tool for packaging converters and brand owners. At the same time the list is intended to become a reference for competent authorities. The as yet incomplete inventory list is also accessible via [www.eupia.org](http://www.eupia.org).

- **Good Manufacturing Practices for the Production of Packaging Inks formulated for use on the non-food-contact surfaces of food packaging and articles intended to come into contact with food:**
  Printing inks intended for use on food packaging are in the scope of the aforementioned GMP Regulation. The EuPIA GMP details the requirements of the GMP Regulation for the printing ink industry.
  The Annex to the Regulation introduces detailed rules, which relate to processes involving the application of printing inks to the non-food contact side of a material or article. In order to meet the requirements stipulated in the Annex, there needs to be cooperation between the ink manufacturer and the rest of the supply chain, since the ink manufacturers do not have an independent responsibility. However, those who actually apply the ink or coating are ultimately responsible for compliance with the Annex of the Regulation.
  The documents are available on the EuPIA public website at [www.eupia.org](http://www.eupia.org).

In order to demonstrate to external audiences that they are committed to the principles of protecting food consumer safety within the areas under their control, EuPIA member companies were offered the opportunity to sign Compliance Commitments related to the manufacture and supply of food packaging inks.

In November 2009, EuPIA invited the European Commission and Member States to a workshop in order to inform and discuss EuPIA’s concepts, and to learn about Member States’ intentions with regard to controlling and monitoring the safety of printed food packaging. The meeting took place in a very constructive atmosphere and certainly contributed to a mutual understanding.

**Swiss Ordinance on Materials and Articles: Provisions for Food Packaging Inks**

Switzerland – as the first country in the world – had amended its Ordinance on Materials and Articles (SR 817.023.21) with provisions specific to food packaging inks. The core element of the new regulation is a list of “permitted substances”, identifying the only substances which may be used in the manufacture of food packaging inks marketed in Switzerland. This list, which has been established with the support of EuPIA, became applicable as from 1st April 2010. The large num-
ber of substances, though, in addition to the deadline imposed by the entry into force of the Ordinance, did not allow for the list to be published free of errors, which means that substances were missing from the list or were misclassified. The Swiss authorities have informed all interested parties of this problem in Information Letter No. 153 (http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/lebensmittel/04865/04894/index.html?lang=en). The errors will be corrected in the next revision of the Ordinance.

Therefore, as of midyear 2010, it is not yet possible to perform a final assessment of the workability of the new regulation. Additionally, the Packaging Ink Joint Industry Task Force (PIJITF), comprising trade associations from the food industry, packaging converters and EuPIA, has raised fundamental concerns regarding the commensurability of some of the provisions. As this piece of legislation is quite complex and can be prone to misinterpretation, EuPIA provides guidance documents in a dedicated section of its public website.

Recycled Paper and Board as Food Packaging

Increasingly, recycled paper and board is used as food packaging. Depending on the source of the feedstock, undesirable substances of various points of origin may be found in the recycled material, which bear a risk of contamination of the packed food. As recycled paper and board is made from printed cardboard and graphic waste paper, inevitably printing ink components will be present in the recycled material, and may come into direct contact with the packed food. If the paper and board had been printed with printing inks supplied by EuPIA members, then the raw materials for the manufacture of these inks would have been selected according to the criteria of the EuPIA Exclusion List for Printing Inks and Related Products. However, with very few exceptions, printing inks for graphic, general packaging and food packaging applications are not designed to come into direct contact with food, and therefore, the raw materials used in printing inks do not generally meet food standards.

Additionally, paper and board of non-European origin may enter the recycling loop, the composition of which is in no way restricted with regard to the ingredient substances. Under these circumstances, EuPIA has always advised that those placing recycled paper and board on the market for food packaging assess any risks associated with this use. In particular appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that any transfer of substances from the packaging to the foodstuff occurs below acceptable levels, compliant with the requirements of Framework Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. Normally, this can only be achieved by applying an effective functional barrier.

Recently, mineral oils contained in recycled cardboard packaging were reported to be found in foodstuffs. As recycled paper and board contains a certain proportion of newspaper, mineral oils in newspaper inks were identified as one source of contamination. Documentation by the mineral oil suppliers demonstrates that the products used by EuPIA members are compliant with the EuPIA Exclusion List for Printing Inks and Related Products.

By selecting the raw materials according to the criteria detailed in the Exclusion List, it is ensured that there is no risk for the consumer when using a graphic article such as newspapers or magazines. However, printing ink components must not be found in food by whatever means of transfer above acceptable levels, and therefore, the rules described above apply.

EuPIA Technical Committee

EuPIA also addresses global issues and those related to non-food applications through the activities of ETC (EuPIA Technical Committee) and its associated working groups. ETC has responsibility for the aforementioned EuPIA Exclusion List and publishes regular updates of this document.
In the environmental arena, work has been carried out to model the carbon footprint for a number of printing ink types, and EuPIA participated in a strategic workshop of the European graphic industry value chain on carbon footprint standardisation. Consequently the EuPIA information note on carbon footprint of printing inks has been updated (available on the EuPIA public website), and a brochure on environmental impacts is now planned. Printing inks are widely used in the decoration/printing of toys and their packaging, and the safety of children using the toys is naturally a high priority. The EuPIA Exclusion List is an important tool in meeting these responsibilities. The EuPIA statement/model letter on printing inks for toys has been revised to reflect the new Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC and is available on the EuPIA Workplace for use by members.

While REACH implementation tools are developed in horizontal CEPE working groups for the entire CEPE membership, it is in the remit of the EuPIA TC to address ink-specific aspects of the REACH implementation. To this end, in September 2009 EuPIA organized a workshop for all the European professional organisations representing downstream industries, and made them familiar with the REACH implementation concepts. EuPIA welcomes any initiative aimed at enhancing the recycling of recovered graphic paper into new graphic paper. In this respect, EuPIA supports the “European Declaration on Paper Recycling”, a voluntary cross-industry commitment to a sustainable increase in paper recycling, and continues to be an active member of the European Recovered Paper Council (ERPC). EuPIA has co-developed and supports a number of ERPC guidance documents, accessible via the ERPC website at www.paperrecovery.org.

Operational Safety and Risk Assessment (OSRA)

OSRA’s objectives are to support member companies of EuPIA and other sectors of CEPE, in particular SMEs, and customers/printers/applicators to operate at the highest possible level of plant and occupational safety. OSRA prepares guidelines and information for ink and coatings manufacturers and for printers or industrial coating applicators, which can be of four types:

- Safety Flashes (immediate urgent information)
  One was published in 2009, on risks of opening fumigated freight containers, which is now being followed up with more extensive guidance.

- Safety Alerts (circulated in the group, and published thereafter)
  Since 2005 40 alerts have so far been issued, with more currently in preparation. Subjects vary but all share points of common learning of value to the whole industry. Recent themes have included fire, burns, moving machinery and fork lift trucks.

- Safety guidelines for ink/coating manufacturers (restricted for use by EuPIA/CEPE members).
  Adding to existing guidance on handling of flammable liquids, nitrocellulose raw materials and UV-EB inks, a new guideline was published on loading electrically-resistive powders into vessels containing flammable/explosive vapours. Another on fumigated containers is in preparation as mentioned above.

- General guidelines for customers/users (printers, coaters)
  These are available on the CEPE and EuPIA public website. The guideline on safe use of cellulose nitrate printing inks has recently been updated.

These documents are all available on the EuPIA extranet (members area of www.eupia.org).
Artists’ Colours

By producing and marketing colours intended for children and finger paints, such products fall under the Toy Safety Directives. The new Directive 2009/48/EC (superseding 88/378/EEC) entered into force on 20 July 2009 and has a two year transitional period until 20 July 2011, except for chemical safety requirements for which there are an additional two years (to 20 July 2013). The main issue for the Group is the extension of the number of metallic elements for which migration must be checked. CEN’s TC 52 has a mandate from the Commission to revise or develop harmonised standards in this area (EN 71). CEPE follows closely the relevant standardisation activities and advises sector members.

Seeking practical solutions: co-operation with ACMi

The sector continues its co-operation with ACMi (the Art & Creative Materials Institute, Inc.) to deal with the US CPSIA (Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act 2008), which has important impacts for CEPE members exporting to the USA. Practical solutions are being sought to the requirements for testing and tracking labels. The AC group has continued to participate in CEPE industry-wide activities such as REACH exposure scenarios, extended Safety Data Sheets and labelling. Members have contributed useful examples on the labelling of small packages for official guidance activities on the EU CLP Regulation and the UN GHS.

Annual Meeting: new Working Group established

The Sector Group held its 2010 Annual Meeting on 18 May, in Amsterdam, NL. Besides the review of the legislative and technical matters in the technical committee the Sector Group decided to dedicate more time on the future demand for craft materials. This has led to a new Working Group that will look at Education and Arts. It will try to find out where the AC members can play a role in supporting policies that recognize the value of art education as an important part in the behaviour and skills development of the child. This will be done in co-operation with the US-based organisation NAMTA (International Art Materials Trade Association).
The Deco Sector Group (SG) reassessed this year its business context and SG purpose. Elements that were identified as having a profound influence on their business are:

- Green perception, increasing green awareness
- Need for sustainability
- Demographics (lack of professional painters in future)
- Need for information (professional applicators and end-users)
- Competing technologies not using paint

The DECO issue agenda was agreed for the years to come. And the cooperation with the EU association of professional painters (UNIEP) will be fostered as it has proven beneficial in the discussions on REACH and VOCs in decorative paints.

VOC Reduction in Decorative Coatings

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emitted into the atmosphere have been associated with production of tropospheric ozone with negative effects on human health and on agricultural production. In order to reduce these undesired effects, the Coatings Industry has been reducing their use of VOC's over the past few decades. More recently there has also been legislation imposing specific limits on permissible VOC levels, e.g. the Product Directive 2004/42/EC.

In 2008 the European Commission started preparing for the revision of Directive 2004/42/EC which regulates the VOC content in decorative paints and varnishes and in vehicle refinishing products. The Commission asked consultants, led by Ökopol, to conduct a study on the implementation of the Directive and on potential improvements that could be included for the revision of this legislation. The final report was presented and discussed with CEPE and other stakeholders in February 2010. Please refer to chapter „Revi-
The new European Commission is currently not giving a high priority to the issue of ozone concentration in the air. Other issues like climate change or particulate matters in the air are of higher concern to the EU authorities. CEPE Decorative Sector Group agrees that there is no urgency to propose new product categories or lower VOC limits for existing product categories on short-term.

They believe that the 2010 VOC ceilings for decorative paints and varnishes in the Product Directive (2004/42/CE) represent the practical limit of what is technically feasible without compromising quality and choice across the EU. More stringent limits would impact on practical workability and/or film performance and appearance.

Lower quality products have reduced service life before repainting is needed. Shorter repaint cycles will have more environmental impact - for example, increased carbon footprint - and indeed lead to more VOC emission over time.

CEPE Decorative Sector Group welcomes some proposals from the Commission consultants:

- To adapt analytical methods: a revised Annex III of the Directive was proposed, allowing use of both ISO 11890-1 and ISO 11890-2 methods.
- To adopt CEPE method for measuring film thickness of wood stains as a new annex to the Directive.
- To include a definition for ‘building’ into the Directive.

However, CEPE Decorative Sector Group was deeply disappointed that the consultants have maintained in the final report their proposal for stricter VOC limits values for interior paints. This option was strongly opposed not only by CEPE but also by the European painters’ association UNIEP and by the solvent resin manufacturers’ association CEFIC-SRM. CEPE believes that, for economic and practical reasons, it is not advisable to follow the proposal of splitting VOC limit values for interior and exterior decorative trim paints and trim varnishes/woodstains. As this effectively would mean that only water-borne paints and coatings could be used for interior CEPE opposes such split between interior and exterior for reasons of adverse effects on:

- Environment; with double product mix more waste of unused paint, less lasting protection of wood which means more often re-painting.
- Window of application; no proper drying of waterborne paints in new build when too high humidity and/or too low temperature.
- Performance of the cured product; bad edge covering and reduced resistance to chemicals.
- Economics; for manufacturers double stock keeping; increased prices for the consumer.
One of the current major challenges being faced by the industry in the marine sector, is the implementation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Performance Standard for Protective Coatings (PSPC), which came into force on July 1, 2008 as part of the Safety of Life At Sea (SOLAS) regulations. As a result of this, the members of the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) have set about developing/interpreting the PSPC by issuing guidelines to yards and paint suppliers. One outcome of the IACS interpretation is a considerably increased burden on suppliers of Marine Coatings in terms of:

- Testing requirements;
- Audit requirements;
- Costs of new product development;
- Costs of new product approvals

The CEPE concern is further amplified by the fact that the PSPC will be followed by a number of similar regulations. Today there is no mutual recognition between classification bodies. Everyone that supplies materials to the shipbuilders is therewith faced with going time and again through the cycle of approvals as the ship-yard owners prescribe.

There are a lot of NON-VALUE ADDED COSTS involved that the Marine Coatings Sector Group wants to address. Europe has a legal framework Regulation (EC) No. 391/2009 on common rules and standards for ship inspection and survey organisations, which says: Where the technical standards of recognised organisations are identical or very similar, mutual recognition of certificates for materials, equipment and components should be considered in appropriate cases, taking the most demanding and rigorous standards as the reference. EU recognized classification organisations are having an obligation to “demonstrate progress on such mutual recognition”. Together with the European Marine Equipment Council (EMEC), the CEPE Marine Coatings Sector Group monitors this progress and also offers its support to help this being realized.
Use of biocides: MAMPEC version v3.0 to be released

The Antifouling Working Group deals with issues related to the use of biocides in marine paints in order to avoid fouling of the vessel under the water line. MAMPEC is a chemical fate model to predict environmental concentrations of antifoulants in harbours and estuaries. New antifouling agents are replacing old products on large sea-going vessels. For the exposure assessment in marine environments there is a need for reliable chemical fate models. Existing chemical fate models lack a realistic treatment of the hydrodynamical exchange processes in coastal environments. MAMPEC features an integrated two-dimensional hydrodynamical and chemical fate model. The first version of MAMPEC (v1.0), developed by Delft Hydraulics and the University of Amsterdam, was released in 1999. The study was commissioned by the Antifouling Working Group of CEPE and sponsored by the European Commission and CEPE. Since then updates have been released in 2002, 2005 and 2006 to make them compatible with changing requirements of common operating systems and requirements of users and competent authorities. The most recent version, MAMPEC v2.0 is available since early 2008 and incorporates several new features. The model is available via the internet on the public website of CEPE [www.cepe.org]. CEPE has commissioned further improvements for MAMPEC to Delft Hydraulics and the University of Amsterdam and the release of the new version (v3.0) that was unfortunately delayed should be expected later this year. CEPE is further promoting the use of MAMPEC at Authorities in Europe and in other regions in the world and it is organizing workshops to facilitate use of MAMPEC by experts from various countries.

The Antifouling Working Group is monitoring the developments of the new EU Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) intended to replace the EU Biocidal Products Directive (BPD) in order to incorporate several necessary changes to improve its workability for manufacturers of biocidal products like antifouling paints. Particularly CEPE is advocating to the Authorities at the European Commission, the Parliament and the Council to reconsider the concept of ‘Frame Formulations’ in order that products that are similar in their function and their hazardous properties but that are different in their formulation (e.g. their pigment composition) do not need to get a new authorisation under the BPR.

Protective Coatings

Intumescent Coatings

During this year the Intumescent Coatings Technical Committee has focused on the preparation of a draft of a proposed standard on the performance testing, specification, application, inspection and maintenance of intumescent coatings, which is the basis for the industry’s objective of a harmonised European Standard. Formal work on the development of the standard in a CEN working group is anticipated to start by the end of 2010. Amongst other activities, the committee also has been in discussion with EOTA on the stalled revision of the current European Technical Approval Guideline, ETAG 18-02, has contributed to the successful adoption of a European Standard more appropriate to the testing of intumescent coatings (EN 13381-8), has pressed the European Commission to publish the amendment to the Decision on fire standards to recognise EN 13381-8; has taken sector action on ECHA proposals to place a number of boron compounds on the REACH Candidate List; and worked to encourage wider national association and individual CEPE member involvement in the committee’s activities.
In April 2008 CEPE launched its electronic newsletter ‘CEPE Signal’ in order to improve the communication with all the CEPE members. This electronic Newsletter provides every month summaries of all meetings organised by CEPE or of meetings in which CEPE members participated. After a full year in use, this communication tool was evaluated via a questionnaire. The answers that were received came for one half from members that are involved in CEPE working group dealings and for the other half from members that are ‘just readers’. Over two thirds of the readers rated the CEPE signal as good or excellent as carrier of information. More than 60% of the respondents considered the supplied information as relevant to their function and responsibilities in the company or in the national association staff. Improvements can be made when it comes to the use of acronyms and abbreviations. Texts would gain in readability and comprehension if these were better explained.

CEPE Website: REACH update
In the same spirit of communicating important information to our members, CEPE recently developed a section on its public webpage dedicated to REACH. With the aim of helping manufacturers and importers of substances understand how substances typically are handled in the manufacture of coatings, printing inks and artists’ colours, as well as in their application via industrial processes or by professional users or consumers, CEPE has compiled various documents covering descriptors of use, operating conditions and risk management measures, specific emission release categories and descriptor codes. All this valuable information can be found on CEPE website (http://www.cepe.org) on a page dedicated to this issue.

CEPE Meetings: Not face to face but screen to screen
Travelling time and costs are sometimes a hindrance to attend a CEPE meeting in Brussels. CEPE staff searched the possibilities of “not in person” meetings. In the year that cost for every member was a major consideration the web conferencing was developed. After some training of the moderators and the participants this tool proved a valuable replacement for meetings that have a character of checking or agreeing on text in documents. Every participant gets the same text on his screen and changes are visible in real time. Meetings that require a good discussion or brainstorming continue to be better held ‘in person’. Besides that, Brussels is not a bad place to meet.
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen

**Industrial Wood Coatings**

**John Shea**  
Technical & Production Manager  
Sonneborn & Rieck  
United Kingdom

**Can Coatings**

**Roger Jakeman**  
VP Marketing  
Packaging Coatings  
AkzoNobel Birmingham  
United Kingdom

**Coil Coatings**

**Ulf Davidsson**  
Coil Manager Europe  
AkzoNobel, Sassenheim  
The Netherlands

**Decorative Coatings**

**Hans-Joachim Güttler**  
Member of the Executive Board  
Meffert AG  
Germany

**Marine Coatings**

**Bjorn Tveitan**  
Sales Director  
Marine Scandinavia  
Jotun Coatings, Jotun A/S  
Norway

**Powder Coatings**

**Matthew Osmond**  
Business Development Manager  
AkzoNobel, Global Solutions  
Gateshead, United Kingdom

**Artists Colours**

**Nils Knappe**  
Managing Director,  
H. Schmincke & Co. GmbH & Co.KG,  
Erkrath, Germany

**Protective Coatings**

**Uwe Schober**  
Executive Vice-President,  
Sika,  
Vaihingen, Germany

**Printing inks (EuPIA)**

**Dirk Aulbert**  
CEO & President,  
Flint Group,  
Frankfurt, Germany
The European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists’ Colours Industry strengthens the position of the paint, printing ink and artists’ colours industries in Europe. It is run by a Board of 15 company representatives.

Hubert Culik,
Comm. Engineer has an Education as Engineer in technical Chemistry. He is employed since 1965 at Rembrandtin Lack in Vienna, Austria, where he is CEO since 2005. Since 2007 he is also co-Managing Director of Christ Lacke in Linz, Austria. In 1998, he received the Silver Honour Medal of the Austrian Republic for special duty. He is Chairman of the ÖNORM Committee FN 211 and Austrian representative in CEN TC 226. He feels very concerned about his involvement as deputy representative in the paint & coatings trade association. He is co-author of the Austrian “Lackfibel” (Edited in 30,000 copies).

Jochen Stotmeister,
Sto AG, Stühlingen, Germany, was born on 17 February 1953. In 1980 he graduated from the Technical High School in Reutlingen, Germany, with a certificate in business administration. Afterwards, he held different positions at Deutsche Texaco AG, USA, Vermont Marble and Sto Corp., Rutland, USA. Since 1988, he is Chairman of the Board of Sto AG. Jochen Stotmeister is the Vice Chairman of the CEPE Board.

Armodios St Yannidis
Armodios was born in Piraeus Greece in 1972. He graduated from the French Lycee Leonin High school, studied Business administration in the Southeastern College of Athens and got a master’s degree (MA in management) by IST Studies (University of Hertfordshire). Since 1995 he held managerial positions in the family owned group, Yannidis Group, and has been involved actively in the marketing, the operations and the international departments of the paint division Vitex. Since 2000 he is an executive Vice President of the Group and CEO for the paint division. In addition he is the President of the board of Prodís SA, a company active in the chemical raw material market for cosmetics and detergents. Armodios has served in positions representing the paints and chemicals industries in Greece. For the Hellenic Association of Chemical industries he has been a member of the board since 2002 and the President of the board from 2005 till 2009.
on of Interests

Antoine Fady
Antoine Fady has been with AkzoNobel for 21 years, having joined in 1988. During this time, he has had a series of commercial and business roles. From 1994 to 1996, he worked in the Polyurethanes Business, initially in the Rigid Foam Business, latterly as Global Business Development Manager in the Insulation Business. In July 1996, Antoine took on the lead of the European Surfactants Business, based in Everberg, Belgium. Then in April 2002, Antoine took the lead of the Uniquema Asia Pacific Business based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Antoine relocated to the UK in 2004 to take on the role of CEO, ICI Packaging Coatings. From January 2007, he also became CEO for Paints Continental Europe. After ICI was acquired by AkzoNobel, Antoine moved to the Netherlands to become managing director of Decorative Paints Continental Europe. Antoine has a degree in Industrial Engineering from St. Etienne and an MBA from INSEAD. He is married with three children.

Herbert Forker,
Siegwerk Group, Siegburg, Germany, studied business administration in London and Paris. He rounded off his studies with an MBA at the European Business School Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. He started his career as assistant to the chairman of the Managing Board at Beiersdorf AG in Hamburg, Germany. He then was responsible for Jobst, a Beiersdorf subsidiary, in Germany and Ireland before being appointed manager of Mexican Beiersdorf, Mexico City. He later joined Tesa Tapes Inc., Charlotte, USA, as President and CEO. In 1999, he was appointed chairman of the Managing Board of Siegwerk. He has been President and CEO of the Siegwerk Group since 2002.

Giorgio Rupnik,
Boero Group, Genoa, Italy, was born in Rome, Italy, on 26 October 1959 and obtained a degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Genoa, Italy. From 1984 to 1996, he worked for the fluid-processing company Rupnik S.p.A., first as sales manager and then as Managing Director. Between 1996 and 1998, he was the marketing manager of the Boero Group. He has been a member of the Board of Boero Bartolomeo S.p.A. (Boero Group holding company) since 1997, a Board member of Gruppo Vernici (Italian Paint & Coating Association) since 2004. He was appointed CEO of the Boero Group in 2004.

René Riu,
Materis Paints, Clichy, France. He is a graduate engineer of the École des Mines de Paris and a graduate of the ESSEC Business School in Paris. He is currently CEO of the Coatings division of Materis Peintures (formerly Lafarge Peintures) where he is responsible for the acquisition and integration of more than 10 companies.
The CEPE Board at a glance

For re-election at General Assembly 2010

Aram Manoukian,
Lechler SpA, Como, Italy holds a degree in economics and commerce. He started his career as Marketing Director of Filli Manoukian Frama S.p.A., Luisago, Italy. During his professional career he worked in various subsidiaries of the Lechler Group starting as Operational Director in ELCROM SRL, Udine, Italy. Since 2005 he is CEO of Lechler S.p.A. He is also a member of various industrial unions and President of AVISA.

Pekka Rantamäki,
Teknos Group, Helsinki, Finland was born in Jorakkalo in 1953. He studied Civil Engineering at Helsinki University of Technology in Espoo, where he received a Master of Science in 1979. He started his career in 1981 as a development engineer in Finnish Road Administration. From 1981 to 1994 he worked as Marketing and Sales Director of Ahlstrom Insulation Company. Afterwards he was Marketing and Sales Director and Regional Managing Director of the Saint-Gobain Group. Since 2006 he is CEO and Managing Director of the Teknos Group.

Kevin O’Connor,
General Paints Ltd, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, Ireland has been working at General Paints since 1983. He studied Chemistry (BA) and holds a Master of Business Administration. He started his career as Manager of General Paints. Since 1988 he is Managing Director of that company established in 1953 by his father. Mr. O’Connor is also a member of Color Systems International (CSI) and Color Guild International (CGI) where he held positions of President and Vice-President.

New Board candidates at GA 2010:
Felipe Mellado
SunChemical
www.sunchemical.com

Francisco Perello
Valresa
Spain
www.valresa.com

Henner Stratenwerth
FEIDAL
Germany
www.feidal.de

Marlies van Wijhe
Van Wijhe Verf. B.V.
The Netherlands
www.vanwijheverf.com

Current Board members 2010:

Hubert Culik
Rembrandt Lack
Austria
www.rembrandt-lack.at

Antoine Fady
AkzoNobel
The Netherlands
www.akzonobel.com

Herbert Forker
Siegwerk Group
Germany
www.siegwerk-group.com

René Riu
Matersi Paints
France
www.matersi-paints.com

Giorgio Rupnik
Boero Group
Italy
www.boero.it

Jochen Stotmeister
Sto AG
Germany
www.sto.de

Armodios St Yannidis
Yannidis Group - Vitex
Greece
www.vitex.gr

For re-election at GA 2010:

Aram Manoukian
Lechler
Italy
www.lechler.it

Kevin O’Connor
General Paints Group
Ireland
www.color-trend.ie

Pekka Rantamäki
Teknos Group
Finland
www.teknos.fi

Pekka Rantamäki,
Tecknos Group, Helsinki, Finland was born in Jorakkalo in 1953. He studied Civil Engineering at Helsinki University of Technology in Espoo, where he received a Master of Science in 1979. He started his career in 1981 as a development engineer in Finnish Road Administration. From 1981 to 1994 he worked as Marketing and Sales Director of Ahlstrom Insulation Company. Afterwards he was Marketing and Sales Director and Regional Managing Director of the Saint-Gobain Group. Since 2006 he is CEO and Managing Director of the Teknos Group.

Jochen Stotmeister
Sto AG
Germany
www.sto.de

Armodios St Yannidis
Yannidis Group - Vitex
Greece
www.vitex.gr

For re-election at GA 2010:

Aram Manoukian
Lechler
Italy
www.lechler.it

Kevin O’Connor
General Paints Group
Ireland
www.color-trend.ie

Pekka Rantamäki
Teknos Group
Finland
www.teknos.fi

New Board candidates at GA 2010:
Felipe Mellado
SunChemical
www.sunchemical.com

Francisco Perello
Valresa
Spain
www.valresa.com

Henner Stratenwerth
FEIDAL
Germany
www.feidal.de

Marlies van Wijhe
Van Wijhe Verf. B.V.
The Netherlands
www.vanwijheverf.com

Current Board members 2010:

Hubert Culik
Rembrandt Lack
Austria
www.rembrandt-lack.at

Antoine Fady
AkzoNobel
The Netherlands
www.akzonobel.com

Herbert Forker
Siegwerk Group
Germany
www.siegwerk-group.com

René Riu
Matersi Paints
France
www.matersi-paints.com

Giorgio Rupnik
Boero Group
Italy
www.boero.it

Jochen Stotmeister
Sto AG
Germany
www.sto.de

Armodios St Yannidis
Yannidis Group - Vitex
Greece
www.vitex.gr

For re-election at GA 2010:

Aram Manoukian
Lechler
Italy
www.lechler.it

Kevin O’Connor
General Paints Group
Ireland
www.color-trend.ie

Pekka Rantamäki
Teknos Group
Finland
www.teknos.fi

New Board candidates at GA 2010:
Felipe Mellado
SunChemical
www.sunchemical.com

Francisco Perello
Valresa
Spain
www.valresa.com

Henner Stratenwerth
FEIDAL
Germany
www.feidal.de

Marlies van Wijhe
Van Wijhe Verf. B.V.
The Netherlands
www.vanwijheverf.com
Felipe Mellado, Chief Marketing Officer for Sun Chemical, joined the company in 1988. He earned a Masters degree in Electrochemistry in 1977 and an executive MBA in 1998. He began his career in 1979 as a research chemist in Coates Brothers (UK). In 1988 he joined Sun Chemical. He held the position of Technical Director in various countries as well as those of Operations Director and General Manager prior to being appointed Corporate Vice President in 1999. From 1999 until 2008 he held the position of VP of Marketing and Technology for Sun Chemical Europe. In 2008 he was appointed Chief Marketing Officer with global responsibilities for marketing. In December 2009 he was elected Board Member for Sun Chemical Corporation.

Francisco Perello, Vice president of ASEFAP was born in Valencia in 1960. He is married with 3 children. Francisco Perello studied business Administration at Valencia University. Since 1989 he works for Valresa, a family-owned company, in different positions and currently, as CEO. He is also President and Vice-President of Valresa’s subsidiaries in Mexico and Turkey. Valresa is specialized in industrial wood coating business. It was established in 1965 in Valencia with the aim of developing, producing and marketing coatings. The group has production plants in Spain, Mexico (1995) and Turkey (2008) and export wood coatings over 20 countries.

Dr. Helmut Rödder, Managing Director and labor director of BASF Coatings GmbH in Munster, Germany since 1 April 2007, was born in 1952. After studying law, he started his professional career in a lawyer’s and notary’s office and joined BASF in 1981, where he held various positions in the human resources department until 1990. From 1990 to 1994, Dr. Röder was head of the human resources department of BASF Schwarzheide. Then he returned to BASF AG (today: BASF SE). In 1995, Dr. Röder moved to BASF plc in the UK. In 1997, he became head of the human resources department at BASF AG in Ludwigshafen. In July 2001, Dr. Röder became spokesperson for the Management Board of Elastogran GmbH.

Henner Stratenwerth, CEO and owner of FEIDAL, Germany joined the company in 1965. Over the years, he has held various positions in sales, before managing the coatings manufacturer’s business activities. Born on 8 October 1944, Henner Stratenwerth holds a degree in Sales. The German manager is actively involved within the German association “Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarben-industrie” (Vdl): He is Chairman of the Committee for SME’s as well as delegate from Vdl into SME Council of the German association VC.

Marlies van Wijhe, is CEO of the family-owned company Van Wijhe Verf B.V., which is mainly active in the Deco sector, since 2000. Born in Zwolle in 1965, she holds a master degree in Business Studies from the University of Groningen. Her industry representations include: Chairperson of the Dutch paint and printing ink association, VVP (Association of Paint and printing Ink Manufacturers), member of the general board of VNO-NCW (the Dutch Employers Association); member of the general board of VNCI (The Netherlands Chemical Industry Association); member of several platforms in the construction industry. This year, Marlies van Wijhe gained recognition as “Businesswoman of the year 2010.”