Table of Contents

Editorial by Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director, CEPE .......... 3
A colourful difference for already 60 years! .................................. 4
Reason to act .............................................................................. 7
Reach ......................................................................................... 8
Sustainability ............................................................................. 9
Biocides ...................................................................................... 11
Hazard communication under CLP and REACH ....................... 12
Nanotechnology in the Coatings Industry .................................. 14
Indoor Air Quality ...................................................................... 16
Product Directive ....................................................................... 17
Transport ................................................................................... 18
Facet .......................................................................................... 19
IPPIC .......................................................................................... 20
EuPIA Annual Report .................................................................. 22
Artists’ Colours ......................................................................... 27
Decorative Coatings .................................................................... 28
Marine Coatings ......................................................................... 29
Powder Coatings ........................................................................ 30
Protective Coatings ..................................................................... 31
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen ...................................... 32
European Representation of Interests ........................................ 34
Dear Reader,

This year’s annual report marks the special occasion of CEPE’s 60th anniversary. CEPE’s Annual Conference and General Assembly in Dublin will form the stage to celebrate this.

What started in 1951 as a platform for a couple of Directors of National Associations, grew via an association of National Associations into today’s industry association with approximately 900 member companies. Offering each member the possibility to speak out on the EU issues.

The players, the size and the business context of the paint and printing ink industry have seen great changes in these past 60 years. No wonder that also the number and frequencies of meetings under the CEPE umbrella have increased. The content of the agendas moved from exchange on common interests to taking influence on the future of the industry as far as it concerned the legislative context.

As you may read in a further article in this report the last 10 till 15 years have seen the emergence of quite some legislative initiatives that affect our industry.

Today nearly every step in business has some legislative ruling - from the raw materials we select via the way we label and transport our products to the ultimate application and use of the paint or the ink.

And in this 21st century these EU issues continue to grow in number and in complexity. For CEPE this means mobilizing the available expertise both at its own staff as well as at its members in such a way that EU legislators get clear impact effects and improvement proposals for EU initiatives that would result in a too heavy burden for our industry or in a weakened competitive position in the global market.

The most prominent EU issues in the years 2011 and 2012 where CEPE will have to deal with are:

- Easing the impacts of REACH and CLP
- Building up industry knowledge on sustainability aspects of our products.
- Ensuring that expertise and knowledge on inks and coatings will be included in the ongoing discussions by National and EU authorities on potential legislation on food packaging materials.

In no way does reaching 60 mean that CEPE can lay back. It will continue to do those things that a member cannot or does not want to do alone and where a collective approach is the best way forward.

In the firm belief that CEPE will also make a colourful difference in the years to come.

Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director, CEPE

CEPE General Assembly 2011 is sponsored by:

Materis Paints
PG
Boero Group
Siegwerk
Dow
OMYA
CIN
When people get older, they all see their hair turn to the same colour. CEPE is proud to say that it is not turning grey. As the Association turns 60 this year, it is today more colourful than many years ago. Here are a few facts about CEPE history.

1951 saw the birth of CEPE in Paris, France. However, not only had CEPE another name, even if the acronym remained over the whole period, it also had another function and another logo.

CEPE was born as the European Confederation of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists’ Colours Manufacturers’ Associations. It had a more social role as EU institutions had not the strong impact they have nowadays on our daily life.

Indeed, CEPE started its activities by organising meetings between directors of Associations who exchanged ideas on topics relevant to the industry. These meetings were mainly an exchange of ideas as Europe had not yet been created. Little by little, it grew to a professional Association dealing with a multitude of working groups on a growing number of issues.

In the 70’s, CEPE moved to Brussels in order to be closer to the European decision-makers. Shortly after that time, its role also evolved and grew in the direction of a regulation-oriented platform. It was also the time when CEPE became the Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists’ Colours industry.

MILESTONES: CREATION OF EUPIA, RE-INVENTION OF CEPE

CEPE covers three different sectors, i.e. the paints, the printing inks and the artists’ colours. And one of the most striking events for the printing ink sector was the creation of EuPIA in 2004 which gave a clear image of the printing ink industry. The European Printing Ink Association was set by the members of the CEPE ‘Printing Inks’ Sector Group to strengthen the image of the printing ink industry and promote its added value along the downstream users and the public.

Another important move happened in the early years of the new century. From an Association of Associations, CEPE re-invented itself into an Association of member companies in order to even better respond to the companies’ demands. The logo also changed in order to reflect the more modern and ahead-looking spirit of the Association.

The number of issues handled by CEPE grows as does the legislation at European level. REACH is of course one of the main issues of chemical and hence the paint and printing ink industry even if other issues are currently high on the agenda. The REACH issue started with the chemicals policy White Paper in the early years of the 21st century and still requires the energy and knowledge of a certain number of experts.

As mentioned, new issues gain importance, like nanomaterials and sustainability. In order to be able to respond in the most adapted way to the expectations and future needs of the members, CEPE adopts a pro-active attitude by creating, from the very beginning, task forces and working groups.

As we may see, CEPE underwent in these 60 years of existence profound changes and so did Europe. With over 80% of the legislation coming nowadays from the European bodies, CEPE is more than ever an inescapable body for the paint and printing ink industry. It has coping with hundreds of challenges to ensure that this powerful industry stays ahead of the global race!

Our association began with not more than two or three

Georg Bachmann, engaged in CEPE activities since 1978

A colourful difference for already 60 years!
working groups and today, CEPE has approximately 40 active Working groups dealing with either industry-wide or sector-specific issues.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND MEMORIES THROUGH THE EYES OF SOME VERY LOYAL PARTICIPANTS

A couple of participants who are already more than 10 years in a CEPE Working Group were requested to look back on some achievements.

Georg Bachmann participated for the very first time in a CEPE meeting on 27 June 1978.

Georg was very active in the Technical Committee Labelling & Safety Datasheets (TC LSDS) which was called to life under another name, the CEPE Labelling Group. According to Georg, “the most important achievement of this group is the publication of the Labelling Guide and the SDS Guide”. He also actively participated in the setting-up of the CEPE SDS Phrase catalogue which came to life in 2007.

Christian Srna also remembers his “CEPE début”: “From the very beginning in the mid eighties I was member of the Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Group. The establishment of this group was parallel to public interest in SHE matters”. Its objective was to act as an early warning system to avoid the coatings industry to be surprised by new scientific evidences about potential harmful substances used by the coatings industry.

WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES BETWEEN OPEN COOPERATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

“It was impossible for a single company expert to tackle all health, safety and environment issues and so it became apparent that CEPE was an ideal platform to share work and to organize common activities. The cooperation in the beginning was not easy. Companies treated their paint and ink raw materials as strictly confidential.

In the following time the organisation of the SHE Group gradually built up. A very important step was the establishment of status reports managed by rapporteurs or issue managers”.

---

Significant milestones and activities since the creation of CEPE in 1951

Denise Lejeune, member of the Technical Committee for inks since 1992

Christian Srna, active in the SHE Group from the very beginning

Denise Lejeune, member of the Technical Committee for inks since 1992
Denise Lejeune participated for the first time in the European Technical Committee in the ink sector on 26 October 1992 in London, a group of which she is still a member.

Most important moment to her: “The presentation of the EuPIA Guideline on Food packaging inks to the converter associations happened on 14 July 2005. Being French, I remember very well the day as it coincided with the commemoration of the French revolution of 1789. This Guideline was like a revolution in the printing ink industry!!”

Luc Turkenburg, a “younger” contributor to CEPE activities speaks about his experience with CEPE: “My first participation in a CEPE meeting was in the second half of 2000. This was the Technical Committee Vehicle Refinishing (TC VR) of which I am now the Chairman. Since then I did not miss any of the 22 following TC-VR meetings!

For me, the biggest achievements were on the one hand the result that the CEPE analysis of the VOC data was adopted and used for the Regional Air pollution Information and Simulation (RAINS) model, which the EU uses as since. And on the other hand the cooperation in the REACH panel to facilitate the work in the coatings and printing inks industry on the implementation of REACH.

Secondly, I think that the work we did on the revision of the Product Directive 2004/42/EC together with the Commission consultant Ökopol was of good quality and it resulted in no further reductions of VOC limits for our products”.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN WORKING GROUPS: COMMITTED, INFLUENTIAL, FACILITATING, HELPFUL, EXPERIENCED, THRILLING

Another industry expert, Irmgard Winkels is involved since 2000 in the protective coatings sector group. She is thrilled by the constructive activities of this sector group: “It was exciting for me to get the chance to participate in the technical committee Protective Coatings from the beginning in 2000. I met a lot of interesting and experienced people and it was always a pleasure for me to work in this group. The most important issue is and was the work on the EU Directive for VOC reduction that started in 2000 and ended up with no changes to the Directive for our industry. Next to this there were several interesting discussions, which resulted in the publication of important CEPE papers like the Expected Lifetimes of Protective Coatings Systems in 2001 or the CEPE Guidance Volume Solids in 2009. These are helpful instruments for the whole industry.”

Andy Boon started his involvement in CEPE activities around the end of last century, when REACH gained importance. “I think I started with CEPE in person in 1997. For me the most significant activity was that around REACH, going back to the days when it was still the new chemicals policy white paper.

I think that our efforts in this area caused a steep change in how we organised and dealt with the regulators, and have resulted in CEPE having a very important voice of a formulator, and frequently used as a contact point. From a small core team of committed individuals, we were invited to participate in the Commission Working Groups looking at the key aspects of the legislation. These groups were very influential, effectively writing drafts of key parts of the final legislation.

Although the final REACH Regulation is far from ideal, it is clear that without our combined efforts, our industry would have had to put up with a far more severe, and less workable chemical regulation, that would have had a significant negative effect on European coatings and printing ink manufacturers.

All these stories show how deeply CEPE’s strength relies on the involvement and support of its members. The people that populate the working groups make the difference.
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 proactive 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 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>
Due to the high complexity of REACH CEPE continued to create workable solutions that save time for its members. In the last quarter of 2010 CEPE received many inquiries from its member companies regarding the first registration deadline of December 2010. Although most of CEPE members are not manufacturers of chemicals they may import paints/inks or raw materials which might require that some substances included in these paints/inks or raw materials may need to be registered, in case the registration has not been performed by an Only Representative representing the non EU manufacturer. But even when paint or ink manufacturers do not have to register substances they have some duties under REACH. In response to those questions CEPE issued a REACH Bulletin #15 in November 2010 with the title: “What can downstream users expect after 1 December 2010?”

This bulletin addresses questions like:
• Will I get all registration numbers of my raw materials immediately after 1st December 2010?
• What can I do if I receive a new, extended SDS but my use is not covered in the ES?
• What will happen if I have not received confirmation that a substance I use will be registered?
• Can I still use substances obtained before 1st December 2010 which the suppliers have confirmed they will not register?
• What should I tell the inspector when I do not have a registration number for all my substances?
• On which points might an inspector focus his questions?

With the first registration deadline passed no serious problems were reported by the CEPE members.

Directors’ Contact Group
In addition to CEPE guidance there are also important guidance documents available on the ECHA website. Nevertheless there are still some issues from the REACH text where various interpretations are possible. Some grey areas need to be clarified and this is the joint responsibility of the Commission, ECHA and Industry. CEPE is an active member of DUCC, an industry platform representing several downstream use sectors. Since early 2011 DUCC was granted a seat in meetings of the Directors’ Contact Group on REACH. Other participants are the European Commission, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), chemical suppliers and other downstream users. The Directors’ Contact Group tries to identify and specify downstream users’ issues expected in view of the next registration deadline by 1st June 2013.

Some remaining downstream users’ issues are linked to:
• The uncertainty regarding the registration status of the substance they use
• The problems related to the procedures and the documents needed in the supply chain

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. CEPE is monitoring substances of concern to the paint, printing ink and artist 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.

Review of REACH in 2012
The European Commission has to publish by June 2012 a general report on the operation of REACH. Different aspects of REACH and first lessons learnt from its implementation will be looked at to inform the 2012 review process. Several studies will be commissioned by the EC in order to assess the impact of REACH on the functioning of the EU chemical market and on the innovativeness of the EU chemical industry, including the development of emerging technologies. Other studies will look at the health and environment benefits of REACH. The EC will consider proposing practical approaches to better implement the current legislation, e.g. new guidance. The EC may, if appropriate, present a legislative proposal based on the review outcomes. Some issues which may be covered in the revision of the legislation are e.g. the registration requirements for nano-materials, for polymers and for substances at volumes from 1 to 10 tons per year.

CEPE will continue to monitor the Commission proposals and will prepare position papers on key issues to be addressed in the REACH review in 2012.
SUSTAINABILITY

An issue for the paint and printing ink industry?

With the world’s population growing, the demand for resources also grows at an unprecedented level. If nothing is done, by 2050 mankind will need 3 planets to feed and sustain itself. Something has to change in how we deal with our resources today if future generations are still to be able to meet the needs of their time.

This heavy burden forms the challenge which makes the world look for options with a lesser environmental impact (i.e. depletion of resources and burdening of the eco-system). This is why every self-respecting supply chain takes an interest in trying to find out where they are when it comes to sustainability. And having established that, companies may focus on how to reduce their environmental impact.

Realizing that Paints and Printing Inks are a small factor in comparison for example with the transport industry, CEPE, via its conference in 2010 and with the endorsement of its Board, considered it important to make an assessment of the products the CEPE members bring to market.

One factor that also prompts some of the CEPE sectors to look into the issue is Green Public Procurement. GPP is... “a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured” (Communication COM(2008) 400, 16-07-2008)

It is intended as a tool to stimulate reduction of environmental impact and an incentive for industry to develop green technologies and products.

The EU has developed GPP criteria for such products as Office and IT equipment; Construction; Transport; Furniture and others.

Another drive may come from direct or indirect customers that want to calculate the environmental impact of the final article they market, for which they need environmental impact data of the components that make up their final article.

In many cases paint and printing inks form such component of a final article.

A NEW TYPE OF QUESTION REQUIRES ANSWERS THAT ARE ALSO NEW TO US

As an industry we were used to questions on composition, characteristics of our products and their price. But in determining environmental impact we will have to respond to questions like:

- How much carbon dioxide is embedded in your product?
- How much water was utilized to make a kilogram of your product?

Such information is most commonly declared in an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD).

But besides the environmental costs, we will also have to respond to questions that deal with the benefits of our products.

If a manufacturer knows the embedded carbon dioxide of a m² of a substrate he will be interested to know:

- How long does this paint protect the substrate?

With the response to such a question he can assess the benefits (lower consumption of carbon dioxide).

In fact in our industry we will move to Life Cycle Thinking, which means becoming knowledgeable about the environmental impacts of the raw materials, the manufacturing processes and the final products. Product improvements in such thinking will come either from using fewer non-renewable resources or from offering functionalities that have the benefit of saving energy (carbon dioxide).

New formulations with lower environmental costs should not have a detrimental effect on the environmental benefits that come from the applied paint or ink.

QUANTIFYING THE CONTRIBUTION OF OUR PRODUCTS TO SUSTAINABILITY

We may have good feelings about the contribution of our products to a sustainable world, but that is not enough. In this discipline we will be asked to quantify such feelings...
CEPE has decided to play its role in making such information available to the actors in the different supply chains.

**CEPE takes action**

In looking at this context for the paint and printing ink business CEPE will play a role as enabler. It will help to set up data and provide agreed calculation guidelines. And either through their own calculations or with CEPE assistance for typical formulations, CEPE members will be able to answer the aforementioned questions with confidence.

A first step will be taken towards this end by setting up a database of life cycle data for raw materials and for the manufacturing processes (see the left hand side of the above illustration). Our industry lacks such a consistent database which makes current calculations not always comparable. A consultant will be contracted for this.

Also the paint and printing ink industry does not yet have a standard that clearly describes the approaches our industry takes in making estimations or coming to typical values.

For this project, we will also closely cooperate with associations of suppliers such as resin manufacturers and TiO2 producers.

In a future stage of the project, when data and methodologies are established, our industry can make EPDs or participate in full Life Cycle Analyses.

**CEPE’s intentions in the years to come**

CEPE will also develop a Sustainability Charter, which will describe the industry’s intentions in the years to come.
In June 2009 the European Commission submitted a proposal for revision of the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC to turn it into a Regulation. As a result, there will be no need for a transposition period or for national transposition measures, which is also expected to ensure more harmonised implementation in the Member States.

**Extended scope, harmonised procedures**

Among the proposed amendments of the scope, particularly relevant are the extension of the scope to biocides in materials that might come into contact with food and the new provisions on articles or materials containing biocidal products. It is proposed that all articles or materials manufactured or imported in the EU must be treated only with biocides authorised for that purpose in the EU. Labelling requirements are accompanying the provision on articles or materials treated with biocides.

The proposed Regulation provides also for harmonised procedures for the authorisation of biocidal products, an element that is significantly underdeveloped in the current Directive. A centralised authorisation system is proposed. The simplified procedure involving ‘biocidal product families’ is modified so as to allow, within a group of products belonging to the same family, the replacement of any non-active ingredient by other non-active ingredients. Currently, this is restricted to pigments, dyes, and perfumes.

The rules on comparative assessment are also modified: biocidal products containing authorised active substances may be compared with others that are available on the market for the same or similar use pattern, and if they present significantly higher risk than those, their authorisations are refused or cancelled.

**CEPE’s position towards the Biocidal Product Regulation**

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 some biocide product types should be expanded to all biocidal products. Union authorisations should be optional for all biocidal product types from the date of entry into force of the regulation.

Future innovation and development of safe and effective biocidal products should be supported by further improvement of the requirements for Research and Development by giving Member States the option to grant persons the right to undertake certain experiments or tests sideways to the established notification system.

The labelling requirements for ‘treated articles or materials’ need to be amended to include an exemption: a ship or a private yacht coated with an antifouling product should be exempted from these requirements.

**Next steps until 2013**

The Commission proposal is currently under discussion in the European Parliament and in the Council. CEPE members continue to advocate our industries’ position at European and national level in order to get a workable regulation in place.

The hazards of a substance or mixture must be communicated along the supply chain in a variety of ways as specified by EU legislation. CEPE works constantly to provide its members with the guidance and tools they need to deliver compliance with these diverse requirements.

**Classification and Labelling**

The primary means of communicating the hazard of a chemical product (and for consumer products often the only means) is its label. In 2011 we are now in a transition period, stretching over eight years in total, during which two different systems of classification and labelling may be in use simultaneously.

Since 1 December 2010 substances have to be labelled according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures ("CLP"), which implements the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) in the EU, although substances already placed on the market before that date may still bear labels according to the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC for up to two years thereafter. In November 2010 CEPE issued timely guidance for members on converting any substances they market to the new labels.

The vast majority of products manufactured by CEPE members are mixtures (preparations), which must be labelled according to CLP from 1 June 2015 onwards, but until then may be labelled according to either CLP or the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC. For many years already CEPE, through its Labelling and Safety Data Sheet working groups, has produced a Guide to Labelling and Packaging of Dangerous Preparations, now in its 11th edition, and is currently developing a similar CLP-based guideline for members, to run concurrently with the DPD-based guide until 2015. The new guide supplements and interprets the official guidance on CLP labelling and packaging from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), which was published in April 2011 and to the development of which CEPE itself had also contributed. Both the ECHA and CEPE guidelines take into account the changes brought about by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 286/2011 which aligns CLP with the 3rd revised edition of the GHS.

**Notification to the C&L inventory**

Since 1 December 2010 manufacturers or importers are required to report to ECHA the CLP classification of all hazardous substances (placed on the market as such, or in a mixture which they render hazardous) and substances subject to REACH registration. Following the issue of an updated guidance note last year, CEPE conducted a training webinar on notification in autumn 2010 and published reference materials on the members’ Workplace. The first publication of the inventory is anticipated in autumn 2011. The large number of notifications is expected to give rise to substantial variation in classification for many substances; CEPE, as part of the Downstream Users of Chemicals Co-ordination group DUCC, lobbies as necessary for action to minimise divergence in the inventory and to allay confusion or concern among users and the general public.

**Safety Data Sheets – enhanced & extended**

For industrial and professional users, safety data sheets (SDS) represent a very important part of the hazard communication package. The main content of an SDS is now governed by REACH Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010, but since the advent of REACH this well-established communication tool is now supplemented by an additional information requirement: the exposure scenario.

**New requirements for SDS main body**

Regulation 453/2010 has brought significant changes and enhancements to SDS content, in line with Annex 4 to the GHS. The new format became obligatory on 1 December 2010, but for existing mixtures there is a two-year grace period during which the old SDS may continue to be used, unless/until an update is required as defined in REACH Article 31(9).
The 9th edition of CEPE’s Guideline on Safety Data Sheets, published in September 2010, provides assistance on the new SDS format for members still labelling according to DPD. The 10th edition will provide similar guidance for those members labelling their products according to CLP. ECHA guidance on SDS is anticipated during 2011.

Alongside the guides, CEPE continues to maintain and develop its own Phrase Catalogue. It provides SDS and label phrase content for members who use compliance software, but also a means to produce complete SDS without IT tools. Updates are made to the Phrase Catalogue as required. Parts of CEPE’s catalogue are also adopted into the European Phrase Catalogue (EuPhraC).

**Exposure Scenarios**

The exposure scenario (ES) was introduced by REACH as a new concept for communicating the parameters for safe use of a substance. Manufacturers and importers of substances are required to assess the risks for every use of the substances they market and to identify appropriate Operating Conditions (OCS) and Risk Management Measures (RMMs), and to include this information in an ES annexed to the SDS. CEPE members, as downstream users, are required to implement control measures applicable to their own processes and to pass on to their customers all relevant safe use information.

In 2009-2010 CEPE developed use descriptor tables for the manufacture and application of coatings, inks and artists’ colours, with OCS and RMMs for human health, along with Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs) for environmental risk assessment.

These are all published on the CEPE website. CEPE members are now beginning to receive extended SDS with ES for their uses, among others. To help members comply with these obligations, CEPE task forces have developed two new practical guidance documents:


- **CEPE Guideline on Assessing and Demonstrating Compliance with Received ES Information**, due later in 2011, assists members in judging whether their conditions of use are covered and in selecting and implementing control measures.

**Easing Compliance**

The introduction of ES significantly increases the quantity of information to be communicated in the supply chain. To minimise additional paperwork and to facilitate the reading and processing of this information, an electronic means of transmitting ES is highly desirable.

To this end CEPE, as part of DUCC, has actively participated in the development of the **ESCom Standard for exposure scenario communication**. The package, which comprises an XML file, standard ES phrase library and guidance for use, was released in May 2011 and is available to download and use free of charge from the Cefic website. The standard must be implemented by IT providers to take advantage of it in existing systems throughout industry.

CEPE/DUCC continues to participate actively in initiatives designed to improve the comprehension and handling of ES in the value chain. Industry is co-operating with ECHA on case studies, workshops and now an exchange network on ES for both substances and mixtures. A project is also underway to revise/improve the documentation of SpERCs ahead of the second REACH registration deadline in 2013.

In cases where a use is not covered by the ES received from upstream, the downstream user may need to prepare his own Chemical Safety Report (CSR). In the second half of 2011 a DUCC project will develop some examples of DU CSR and share learning and recommendations for formulatrors.
Definitions, Labels, Inventories

When it comes to the issue of nanotechnology, there is a number of challenges to be met by the coatings community. Michael Bross, Chairman of the CEPE working group on nanotechnology, provides definitions, CEPE positions and an update on the nanoproduct register.

What is nanotechnology?

Michael Bross: Nanotechnology is defined by the International Standardisation Organisation ISO as “the application of scientific knowledge to manipulate and control matter in the nanoscale to make use of size and structure-dependent properties distinct from those associated with individual atoms or molecules or with bulk materials.” This is defined in ISO TS 8004-1. The ability to control the matter at the nanoscale is relatively new and seems very promising for the further development of new applications and products.

This clearly implicates that humans have always been exposed to nanoparticles from natural sources, such as forest fires, volcanoes, spray mist from the sea or wind erosion dust at the beach. In addition manmade processes, for example combustion or incineration contribute to the emission of nanoparticles into the atmosphere. Furthermore, recent scientific research indicates that almost all solid matter may contain a certain fraction of nanoparticles.

Where do nano-objects occur in the paint and coatings industry?

Bross: Most raw materials, like pigments and fillers, but also some dispersions, resins and waxes, which are used in the paint and printing ink industry, may contain such small fractions of nano-objects, which stem from either natural processes of deterioration or from mechanical processes, such as milling or grinding or a micronization process. These ultrafine particles are part of a natural continuum of particles size distribution and not intentionally engineered. The paint industry uses intentionally manufactured nanoparticles to reach certain properties like scratch resistance, easy to clean or antibacterial effects. Several European studies have shown that nanoparticles are aggregated, agglomerated and integrated into the binder and stay – exactly as the bigger particles of other raw materials – firmly attached to the coated object.

Which major issues concerning “nano” are discussed on the European level at the moment?

Bross: At the end of 2010 the European Commission published a proposal with a very broad definition for the term “nanomaterial”. A final definition - with a similarly broad scope - is expected later in 2011.

A second big point is the register of nanoproducts. In 2009 the European Commission was asked by the European Parliament to find out what types of nano objects are used in which products. Several EU Member States started their own projects for national nanoproduct registers. Eight EU Member States work on a basis for a European nanoproduct register.

The third point currently discussed is the labelling of nanoproducts. In the same report the European Parliament requested the European Commission to clearly indicate on a product if it contains nanoparticles or whether it is produced with nanotechnology.

What is the position of CEPE on the definition, the labelling of nano and a nanoproduct register?

Bross: We feel certainly that the definition as proposed in the Commission Recommendation exceeds what can be reasonably defined as “nanomaterial”, because it would include objects which have no relation to the use of nanotechnology in the coatings industry or which are outside the influence of manufacturers and cannot be made controllable. Any legislation that uses definitions which pose obligations on an industry which cannot be fulfilled – due to the characteristics of the object of said legislation – is bound to remain futile.

The coatings industry in Europe proposes to use the term “nanomaterial” only for those nanomaterials which...
are intentionally manufactured and are used in the product on purpose. If the broad definition as proposed by the EU Commission comes into force, this would mean one of the following: either everything is a nanomaterial, or immense resources will be needed to prove that something is not a nanomaterial. CEPE and the National Associations as well as a lot of member companies participated in the consultation for this proposed definition to explain the difficulties with such a broad definition.

A special nano-labelling would change the current philosophy of the European Union to label dangerous substances and preparations. Nanoparticles are not generally dangerous exclusively. A blanket labelling of all nanomaterial containing mixtures and products would be a stigma and destroys the opportunities that are associated with nanotechnology.

**And what about the Nano register?**

**Bross:** All paints and coatings contain nanoparticles - some in the form of nano-amounts of pigments or fillers, others use additives for improving the workability or are used as binder in water-based paints or emulsion paints. Products – whether painted for protection from weather or painted to have a glossy surface – all would have to be registered in the nano-product data base. This universal register with an unlimited variety of coated products can never be kept up to date and has therefore no value for government agencies and consumers.

The extremely high and totally disproportionate burden is not justified. For example, all products imported from non-European countries would have to be included into the register. For good reasons imported articles were excluded from the scope of REACH to comply with the WTO rules. The same considerations naturally apply for a nano-product register.

Against this background the European Paint and Printing ink industry reject the introduction of a nano-product register.
Indoor Air Quality

A NEW HIGH PRIORITY IN EUROPE

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.

Last year the Belgian Presidency had pushed for indoor air as an EU high priority and we may expect Directorate ‘Health and Consumer Protection’ – DG SANCO - at the Commission – to draft a first strategy paper on indoor air soon. Therefore our industry should be prepared with agreed positions regarding this issue. CEPE liaises with the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and other industry sectors in the construction supply chain in order to agree on common industry positions, where possible.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

Last 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 main conclusions were to continue the work of harmonisation by forming a task group on ‘harmonisation of ‘Lowest Concentration of Interest’ (LCI) values. CEPE is monitoring the work from this task group and is in favour of the use of harmonized LCI values in Europe.

STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES AT CEN

CEN, the European standardisation committee, has formed a Working Group dealing with emissions into indoor air (CEN/TC 351/WG2). Paints that are used indoors will for that reason also need proper test methods for evaluating 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. This last standard should be ready by the end of 2012.

CEPE RESEARCH PROJECT: CORRELATION BETWEEN FORMULATION AND INDOOR EMISSIONS

CEPE has decided to establish formulation guidance on interior paints with low indoor air emissions. CEPE funded a test programme covering approximately 20 frame formulations of decorative indoor paints. From the outcomes CEPE’s Indoor Air Quality Task Force has drafted 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 minimalize the emissions of hazardous substances from their interior paints. CEPE will also expand the data base of indoor air emissions from paints in order to dispose of a sufficiently large data base to be able to define more precisely and with more reliability the frame formulations and to be able to discuss this issue with regulatory authorities, when needed.
The Commission concludes: Revision of scope or limits is not justified at this stage

Since 2008 the European Commission has looked at two aspects of the Product Directive 2004/42/EC: the status of implementation across the EU member states and possible reasons for revising scope or VOC limits of this Directive 2004/42/EC. So far it regulates the VOC content in deco paints, varnishes, and vehicle refinishes.

The Commission asked the EU member states to report on the monitoring and hired a consultant to conduct a study on the potential improvements that could be included for the revision of this legislation. CEPE has been involved in every step of this process. Dedicated working groups were set up and several meetings and discussions with the consultant and the EC were held. The member states’ reports and the final report of the consultant formed the base of the final Commission’s report to the EU Parliament and the Council which came out on 27 May 2011. Some main quotes of this report:

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION & INTERPRETATION:**

The administrative organisation of the competent authorities responsible for ensuring implementation of the Paints Directive varies significantly among the Member States. [...] Several cases of non-compliance were found during the inspections. The number of breaches of the VOC limits was generally below 5% of the cases, while breaches of the labelling requirements were more frequent and often around 20%. [...] The main implementation challenges reported were a lack of administrative resources for monitoring and an insufficient number of (accredited) analytical laboratories. [...] The most commonly reported interpretation issues were related to the scope of the Directive (definitions), the classification of products within a particular subcategory and the interaction with Directive 1999/13/EC (the VOC Solvent Emissions Directive).

**ON THE REVIEW OF THE DIRECTIVE:**

During the review, the environmental, economic and social impacts of 17 options for a possible extension of the Paints Directive’s scope were assessed. This involved extensive consultation of stakeholders and Member States.

**CONCLUSION:**

An assessment was performed on measures that could potentially result in a further reduction of VOC emissions, i.e. the widening of the scope of the Directive and the tightening of its VOC limit values for vehicle refinishing products. However, even regulating a very wide range of different products would deliver only modest potential emission reductions and this would come with significant implementation problems, as well as with increased administrative burden and costs.

According to latest results of the integrated assessment modelling, a strengthening of the existing VOC emission reduction measures seems not to be required to achieve the intermediate objectives of the Thematic Strategy [1]. This will be further assessed as part of the ongoing work related to the review of the Thematic Strategy. Therefore, amending the scope or limit values of the Paints Directive is not justified at this stage.

**CEPE’S POSITION: FURTHER VOC REDUCTION WOULD MEAN PERFORMANCE DOWN & COSTS UP**

Although the relevant CEPE Sector Groups are in a process of preparing a more detailed response a first CEPE reaction on this EC report can be given here.

CEPE’s position that any further VOC reductions in decorative and vehicle refinish paints will not be possible without compromising on the performance of the products and creating disproportionate socio-economic costs (Research & Development, re-labelling, lower performance) has been fully recognized.

CEPE’s positions on a clear separation of Solvent Emission Directive (SED) and Product Directive (PD) has been registered as an implementation problem, but regretfully the CEPE solution has not been included. Clearer definitions (on terms like ‘buildings’) as suggested by CEPE have also not been taken in.

CEPE’s good will to include in a new annex of the PD the main Protective Coatings products, was not considered for reasons of forming only a modest contribution to VOC reduction and it would mean an increase in administrative burden at the monitoring authorities.

Overall CEPE is appreciative of the fact that the Product Directive ensures a level playing field across Europe when it concerns VOC levels per product category. In that respect it is a good instrument. In order to make it more effective the main focus for the coming years should be on the implementation and the national enforcements.

---

[1] The Commission’s 2005 Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution and the NEC Directive. One of the major objectives of these instruments is the reduction of ground-level ozone concentrations in order to protect human health and ecosystems. Ground-level ozone and other photochemical oxidants are formed through the reaction of VOC, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide in the presence of sunlight.
The transport of paints, printing inks and artists’ colours is subject to modal regulations stemming from the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations (or “Orange Book”) and the supporting Manual of Tests and Criteria.

The purpose of the Model Regulations is to harmonise the rules for the different modes of transport:

- Sea transport is regulated by a Convention of the IMO (International Maritime Organisation - London);
- 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 codified in EU legislation by Directive 2008/68/EC, as amended by Commission Directive 2010/61/EU to reflect the 2011 versions of the UNECE regulations. Nonetheless some differences in implementation continue to exist between the different modal regulations.

**Active Participation is Essential**

The CEPE Technical Committee (TC) Transport reviews the proposals made at the different transport bodies and where necessary responds, supports or submits its own proposals with the aim of increasing harmonisation between the transport modes and of simplifying transport labelling, marking and documentation. The TC also produces guidance for national associations and members on specific aspects of transport, and gives advice on the interface/overlaps between transport and supply labelling requirements.

CEPE participates, under the umbrella of IPPIC, in meetings of the UN and modal transport bodies to promote the stance of our industry. In this context CEPE works closely with its counterpart ACA (American Coatings Association) to maintain contacts and to advocate industry positions, in conjunction with other industry delegations where appropriate.

**Successful Outcomes and Ongoing Efforts**

In 2010-2011 IPPIC has successfully secured the adoption of a special provision in the UN Model Regulations, allowing **use of a single proper shipping name for a consignment containing paint/printing ink and its related materials within the same package**. Through co-operation with the International Air Transport Association IATA, the provisions for viscous flammable liquids have been clarified by removing inconsistencies between the Model Regulations and the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

In sea transport, in November 2010 TC Transport issued guidance for CEPE members on the allocation of segregation groups for mixtures, and a proposal has been submitted to IMO for clarification of the IMDG Code in this respect. Further initiatives being pursued at IMO concern environmentally hazardous products, both on the simplification of technical names and on improved intermodal harmonisation of the description. Partial flexibility on the latter was achieved at the UNECE RID/ADR/ADN joint meeting in March 2011 as the result of a collaboration with other associations in the informal joint industry transport group INDA, which represents formulators, upstream chemical suppliers, distributors and transport operators. A similar co-operation has seen the initiation of a dialogue with the Universal Postal Union, regarding the potential carriage by post of certain dangerous goods in limited quantities.
A model to assess the potential human exposure to substances used in flavourings, food additives & food packaging

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.

EXPOSURE BASED RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

CEPE and EuPIA, in cooperation with eleven other associations along the supply chain, and some non-industrial institutes, 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.

The project FACET aims at developing an integrated framework for the assessment of consumer exposure to flavourings, additives and packaging substances. This will be the first time that a harmonized tool and approach are developed jointly with industry and at EU level. The approach relies on several modules including databases and software to reconcile data, to calculate missing data and finally to calculate exposure from a random sampling of concentration data and corresponding food intakes. The final FACET software devised for end-users such as DG-SANCO and industry will have unique features by enabling to focus on particular EU regions, foodstuffs, and substances. The main originality of the approach is to perform exposure calculations on tiered intake databases, optimized according to available or generated concentration occurrence databases.

FACET was presented at several conferences and workshops attended by experts from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Commission and EU Member States. The FACET project has been accepted for publication by a number of scientific journals.

FACET began in September 2008 and will continue for 4 years until August 2012. After 31 August 2012 any activity for FACET will be closed because there will be no further EC funding. Industry will propose that a steering group is formed starting in September 2012 in order to ensure the sustainability of FACET and its acceptability by the authorities after the end of the project. 
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 June in Amsterdam.

The main activities that are currently treated under IPPIC are listed here:

Cancer Risks
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).

With respect to lung and bladder cancer risks, the IPPIC sponsored research (meta analysis of existing studies) was published in Critical Reviews in Toxicology in time to be available to the experts. While not persuasive to amend IARC’s longstanding findings on the occupational cancer literature with respect to “painters”, IARC did reference the IPPIC study, which stresses the need to consider the adequacy of studies control for smoking, among other confounding factors and correlations.

The literature review on childhood leukaemia and occupational exposures from “painting” has been completed, but could not be published in time for review by IARC. Despite this, IPPIC’s official observer was able to interact positively with the IARC Epidemiology Group and affirm the equivocal nature of the case-control literature.

Lead in Paint
IPPIC endorsed a continued participation in this UN effort, acknowledging that the use of lead in paints is ruled 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

The UN-GAELP has now agreed to a “working definition” of ‘lead-paint’ and proceeds with specific work plan elements. IPPIC will
make efforts to increase industry awareness of the UN-GAELP and solicit more involvement from national/regional associations.

**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, and
- the Transport of Dangerous Goods Committees.

The IPPIC **Antifouling Working Group** met in June 2011 in Hong Kong. The meeting was well attended, with multiple representatives from Europe, Japan and USA.

The agenda covered issues of concern for the global antifouling paint business including:

- Update regulatory status in regions and decide if IPPIC action is required
- Translocation of invasive species on ship hulls: prepare IPPIC input into International Maritime Organization meetings
- Finalize IPPIC positions on zinc oxide, trace heavy metal impurities in antifoulings, data protection and confidentiality, efficacy evaluation for antifouling registration and ships as “treated articles” under the EU Biocidal Products Regulation
- Review ISO Risk Assessment Standards proposed by IPPIC

The third **Global Marine Coatings Forum** took place in November 2010 in Singapore. The forum brought together leading international senior technical and product managers of marine coatings, as well as raw materials suppliers and discussed on critical regulatory and legal issues affecting the industry worldwide.

**Transport of Dangerous Goods, GHS & CLP**

These are typically items of a global nature and IPPIC is present at the relevant UN meetings as an official observer (see also the article on Transport on page 18).

The close of the 2009-2010 biennium brought developments either benefitting or acceptable to our industry concerning flammable liquids, aerosols and corrosivity to metals. In the 2011-2012 biennium positive changes have already been secured concerning viscosity exemption and transport documentation; discussions continue on numerous items of importance, including but not limited to desensitised explosives, dust explosion hazards, aspiration toxicity and SDS content. Global harmonisation of classified chemicals and consistency between TDG and GHS are increasingly in the spotlight.

2011 has seen the publication of new revised editions of the UN Model Regulations (17th), GHS (4th) and Manual of Tests and Criteria (6th). The revisions become implemented into EU legislation within a period of 2-4 years. Participation by IPPIC at UN level is important to help prevent negative changes which could no longer be addressed once adopted in Europe.
EuPIA, the European Printing Ink Association working under the umbrella of CEPE, represents and protects the common interests of the European printing ink business and promotes the image of the industry to 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.

**Market Statistics 2010**

EuPIA publishes market statistics on an annual basis. The data can be accessed via the EuPIA website at www.eupia.org, section Statistics.

The aggregated figures displayed in the charts below summarize:

- Value per country total, per category Europe and Europe total
- Volume per category for Europe total

The figures comprise domestic ink data collected for 27 countries or country groupings in Western and Eastern Europe and represent the activity of 19 EuPIA members participating in the statistics.

It is believed that this represents overall in excess of 90% of the total European market.

The global ink categories for which the aggregated figures are displayed are defined as follows:

- Liquid inks, water borne (includes inks, technological varnishes, extenders, primers, and overprint varnishes)
- Liquid inks, solvent borne (includes flexo, gravure, publication gravure inks, technological varnishes, extenders, primers, and overprint varnishes)
- Oil based inks (includes coldset and heatset offset as well as conventional sheetfed offset inks)
- All other inks

**Ink Market Statistics: Key data per country – sales value, and Total Europe – value and volume**
Europe's printing ink industry sees overall growth, but number of regulations increases

“More than one challenge”

Dr. Dirk Aulbert, Chairman of the European Printing Ink Association (EuPIA), asked on 31 March, right at the beginning of the two-day Annual Conference 2011 in Vienna/Austria. None of the nearly 90 participants seemed to be surprised when the Chairman stated that there was more than one answer to this question.

Describing the multiple challenges that the European printing ink manufacturers are currently confronting with, Dr Aulbert stated that there was indeed more than one issue to be dealt with.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS & ONGOING RECOVERY

Apart from high expectations from the part of governments and consumers, some parts of the printing inks industry have still not recovered fully from the crisis. While the demand for packaging applications has picked up, with some product lines even reaching pre-crisis levels, the situation looks completely different for printing inks used for the production of newspapers. Complete recovery in this segment is still uncertain, said Dr Aulbert. Up to two-digit price increases for indispensable raw materials make the situation even worse.

These currently most pressing issues were consequently reflected by the majority of presentations and discussions. The printing ink industry has in parts reacted to these challenging conditions with far-reaching measures like cutting capacities or even restructuring.

OVERALL INCREASES

Despite the various hurdles which the industry has had to overcome: In the year 2010 sales figures increased for about 70 % of the printing ink product lines.

Overall the printing ink manufacturers within EuPIA increased their sales volumes in 2010 on average by 3.6% (in t) compared to the previous year. With 3.2% of growth, the positive development of the corresponding value figure slightly lagged behind, (both figures excluding export), as Martin Cellerier, Chairman of EuPIA’s Statistics Working Group, explained in his detailed presentation on the market development. Altogether the volume reached 1.13 million tons, with the value amounting to EUR 3.43 billion in 2010 (incl. export). Of the overall printing inks sales volume, liquid products represent 29 %.

In spite of these positive figures there have also been signs of decline in some countries like France and the Netherlands during the second half of 2010. The reason for this worrying development is not clear, yet. Furthermore, Martin Cellerier reported average price decreases of -0.3 % for printing inks in almost every market. The market expert also observed another new development, which is a beginning disconnection between the development of a country’s printing ink industry and its GDP.

RAW MATERIAL PRICES GO UP, AVAILABILITY DOWN

Like their colleagues in the paint and coatings industry, Europe’s printing ink manufacturers have to struggle with high raw material prices. According to EuPIA, the all-time high prices of oil and gum rosins have the biggest negative impact on this industry.

In the course of a vivid discussion about the insufficient availability of important raw materials, conference speaker Juan Antonio Merino, Commercial Vice President, Dow Europe, stated that looking at the future development of this issue it is likely that raw materials will not be available at the right time in the right place. “In my opinion, no company can afford it any more to invest in additional capacities, before the demand is clearly visible. We only invest if there is a return”, said Merino, explaining that today there was no flexibility any more to push costs backwards, but that instead they have to be pushed forward to the end user.

THOUGHT PROVOKING

In his invitation to Vienna, the EuPIA Chairman had promised a thought provoking conference. And he delivered. Two presentations and a panel discussion dedicated to print media raised a slight hope that in the end there may still be some future market for these products, although print media is often said to be obsolete and to be entirely substituted by its digital counterparts soon.

The complex issues around the use of food packaging inks were touched by Dr. Ute Galle-Hoffmann, German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) who explained the need for and contents of a regulation on food packaging inks from the perspective of the German competent authority. Regarding those aspects of her draft which are considered as being critical by the printing ink industry, the speaker seemed ready to discuss e.g. definitions and classifications as well as a guideline for additions to a whitelist. But when it came to other important aspects like the desire for a European directive instead of a national regulation and the classification of pigments as (according to the regulation forbidden) nano materials, parts of the audience would have liked to receive further clarification.

Miriam von Bardeleben (Was published in ECJ 05/2011)
Announcement of the 9th EuPIA Annual Conference in 2012

The next Annual Conference will be held on 15-16 March 2012 in Venice (Italy).

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 intended to come 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, EuPIA provides assistance to its member companies to enable them to contribute their respective share to the legal compliance of the final packaging. The documents are available on the EuPIA public website at www.eupia.org, section Publications.

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 1 April 2010. A revised list was published in February 2011 and came into force in May 2011 (http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/lebensmittel/04867/10015/index.html?lang=en).

The Swiss competent authority takes a pragmatic approach with regard to the enforcement of the Ordinance: substances, for example, which are not included in the official lists may be used, provided that a substance dossier containing the required data has been submitted to the authority, and the notifier has received confirmation of receipt of the dossier.

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. In particular, a FAQ document, published jointly by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health and EuPIA, addresses relevant issues regarding substance evaluation and detection limits.

Germany follows suit

The German Consumer Protection Ministry presented a first draft of an amendment to the German Ordinance on Materials and Articles, introducing printing ink-specific provisions similar to those in Switzerland at first glance, but quite different on closer examination.

An immediate concern is the incomplete draft positive list: a number of substances which are essential in the manufacture of food packaging inks are missing from this list. EuPIA closely cooperates with the relevant trade associations of the raw material industry to fill potential data gaps such that the missing substances can be included in the list.

As currently there is no evidence that EU Commission is willing to take over the initiative, EuPIA and the entire food packaging chain are deeply concerned about the risk of different ink legislation being developed in EU Member States, resulting in a patchwork of requirements and obligations which neither the ink industry nor the raw material supply and converting industries will be able to cope with.

Food Packaging made from Recycled Paper and Board

Recent monitoring of packaging on the German market has identified mineral oil contamination in a range of
packaged foods. Mineral oils are widely used, and end up in foodstuffs by various routes which are being explored.

Food packaging has been identified as one source of the contamination in the foodstuffs. For instance, mineral oil can migrate from recycled paper and board, and from mineral oil-based print on the non-food contact side of packaging.

The German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) requires the food packaging chain to take measures such that levels of mineral oil in foodstuffs are reduced.

In this respect, the trade associations representing the German paper converting industries (WPV) have recommended to their members to only use mineral oil-free printing inks on paper and board packaging. Additionally, the German Federation for Food Law and Food Science (BLL) has recommended to the food industry - besides other measures - the use of specific printing inks:

• for food packaging: printing ink systems, which have been optimized for migration
• for all other packaging: mineral oil free printing inks

To enable printers and converters to meet their respective industry association’s commitment to the BMELV, EuPIA identified appropriate packaging ink options in the information note “Printing ink industry contribution to German paper, paper converting and food industry initiatives to reduce mineral oil in paper and board packaging” (www.eupia.org).

The recycled paper or board itself must be considered as a main source of mineral oil: the waste paper from which it is made currently contains a significant proportion of used newspapers. News inks use mineral oils as an important part of the formulation, which upon printing are absorbed by the newspaper (this is how printed news inks dry). Thus mineral oils may come into direct contact with foodstuffs as substances contained within the recycled paper and board, unless the packaging is designed such that transfer of the mineral oil is avoided.

This observation is not new, and therefore the ink industry has long advised caution when using recycled paper and board as food packaging (see EuPIA information note: “Recyclability of printed paper and board articles for use in primary food packaging”).

News inks, as any other publication inks, are safe for their intended purpose. However, they are not designed to come into contact with food, neither directly nor indirectly. Therefore appropriate measures must be taken by the paper recycling industry and the packaging industry that avoid the transfer of mineral oils or other components of the packaging into food beyond acceptable limits.

Nonetheless, recently some expert audiences and media have been demanding that the mineral oils contained in news inks should be substituted by vegetable oils.

Mineral oil free news inks are in principle feasible, but not currently available due to lack of market demand. Historically, some alternatives based on vegetable oils were placed on the market, but they were deemed to be economically unsatisfactory and thus not fully qualified technically. Before such replacements become viable, a number of print characteristics will have to be optimised during ink development and press trials.

However, such potential investments which would in any case involve higher costs are only justified when reliable regulatory conditions are set by the legislators. These conditions relate to accepted limit values for the migration of substances from paper and board packaging into food, and must be determined not only for mineral oils but for any other migratable substances which have not been evaluated according to food safety standards, but which are likely to be present in recycled paper and board.

Very recently, Germany has presented a first draft of an amendment to the Ordinance of Materials and Articles, aimed at solving the “mineral oil issue” by setting limit values for the transfer of mineral oils from the recycled material into food. Despite a number of deficiencies contained in the current draft, EuPIA in principle welcomes this initiative as a first step towards a comprehensive regulation for non-plastic food contact materials.

EuPIA Technical Committee

Global issues and non-food printing ink applications are addressed in the EuPIA Technical Committee (ETC) and its associated working groups. For example, in recent months the committee has endorsed the position of its Labelling and Safety Data Sheet (LSDS) working group on the CLP re-classification timetable for printing inks, and its plans to develop examples for typical ink systems in support of CEPE’s new exposure scenario guidance.
documents (see separate article in this Annual Report on hazard communication under CLP and REACH).

The EuPIA Exclusion List for Printing Inks and Related Products represents a voluntary commitment to exclusion of certain hazardous raw materials from members’ products. In 2011 ETC has published an updated edition of this document, clarifying the exclusion criteria and also the procedure for substitution of a material which becomes newly subject to those criteria.

The Exclusion List is an important tool for meeting safety responsibilities in a number of applications, not least in the printing and decoration of toys where the safety of children is naturally of paramount importance. This commitment is supported by a statement/model letter on printing inks for toys, developed by ETC for proactive or reactive use by members as required.

Environmental considerations and sustainability are a key part of the agenda of ETC. The committee published an information note on the carbon footprint of printing inks (available on the EuPIA public website), and a more comprehensive brochure on the environmental impacts of inks has been developed in 2011. The committee also participates in CEPE’s project on sustainability (see separate article), specifying typical raw materials, printing ink formulations and manufacturing processes to be characterised in the life cycle database. This vital foundation will inform and support future sector-specific activities on sustainability.

EuPIA welcomes any initiative aimed at enhancing the recycling of recovered paper and continues to be an active member of the European Recovered Paper Council (ERPC). EuPIA supports the “European Declaration on Paper Recycling”, a voluntary cross-industry commitment to a sustainable increase in paper recycling, and has recently participated in the development of the new declaration for 2011-2015. 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**

The objective of the Operational Safety and Risk Assessment (OSRA) working group is to support member companies of EuPIA and CEPE, in particular SMEs, but also customers/printers/applicators in operating at the highest possible level of plant and occupational safety. OSRA’s output comprises guidelines and information, both for ink/coatings manufacturers and for printers or industrial coating applicators, of the following different types:

- **Safety Flashes (urgent information) and Safety Alerts**
  OSRA publishes a number of alerts and/or flashes each year to highlight significant incidents or risks and to share key learning and action points for members. Topics are varied, and this year have regrettably included some fatalities both within and outside our own industry.

- **Safety guidelines for ink/coating manufacturers**
  The existing library of guidance documents has this year been supplemented with a new guidance note on safe opening of fumigated sea containers. Further guidelines are in preparation on mixer safety, prompted by recent Safety Alerts, and on raw material change management.

The above documents are for use by EuPIA/CEPE members and are all available on the EuPIA extranet (members’ area of www.eupia.org).

- **Safety guidelines for customers/users (printers, coaters)**
  These are available on the EuPIA/CEPE public website. The guideline on safe use of cellulose nitrate printing inks was updated in 2010, and the guideline on energy curing printing inks and varnishes is being revised for re-publication later in 2011.

OSRA also co-operates closely with raw material suppliers’ associations to improve safety in the supply chain, e.g. by co-developing or endorsing guidelines on use of appropriate packaging for hazardous materials.

**New Communication documents**

EuPIA has published two new documents, describing the true value of printing inks including their social and economic value. Also, some fundamental information is provided regarding the complex variety of printing inks for the many types of application. These documents can be downloaded from the EuPIA website. Also, hard copies can be obtained from the EuPIA secretariat.
Artists’ Colours (AC) are subject to the same general requirements as other CEPE sectors, for example those of CLP and REACH, but some specific issues apply in this sector.

**Challenging: Product hazard labelling, Toy Safety Directive, use of preservatives**

Product hazard labelling is a particular challenge for AC thanks to the very small pack sizes typical in this sector and the pressure from increased labelling requirements under CLP. CEPE provides guidance on the rules and available exemptions for small packages, and the sector contributes to the development of examples for official guidance at EU and UN level.

Like some other coatings and printing inks, AC are subject to the rules on safety of toys but is the only CEPE sector marketing products which are themselves toys, namely colours intended for children and finger paints. The provisions of the revised Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC are in force since 20 July 2011, apart from chemical safety requirements which have an extended transition period until 20 July 2013 to allow development of the relevant harmonised standards (EN 71). CEPE monitors the standardisation activities in CEN’s TC 52 and assists AC members on issues regarding interpretation of the legal requirements, e.g. on technical documentation.

The use of preservatives is critical in achieving the shelf life necessary for artists’ colours, and significant R&D activity is invested in their selection. The sector’s products will be ‘treated articles’ according to the proposed Biocidal Products Regulation and thus be subject to specific labelling and disclosure requirements. Through CEPE’s ongoing advocacy on this topic it will attempt to minimise the impacts for AC members.

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) and state restrictions on the sale and use of solvents, both of which have important impacts for CEPE members exporting to the USA. Lobbying activity is ongoing, and practical solutions are being sought on certification requirements and heavy metal content in finished products.

**New guideline on collection of AC market statistics / Ways to address sustainability**

The Sector Group held its 2011 Annual Meeting on 16-17 May in Milan, Italy. Besides a review of the aforementioned legislative and technical matters, market status and the project on Education and Arts, the group agreed new guidelines on the collection of AC market statistics, and discussed first steps with respect to sustainability and participation in the CEPE life cycle database project (see article on Sustainability on pages 9-10). An important pre-requisite is to establish the aspects of sustainability about which the AC sector’s customers are really concerned.
The Deco Sector Group in its meetings mainly deals with those elements that were identified as having a profound influence on their business being:

- 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

In this respect the co-operation with the EU association of professional painters (UNIEP) will also be fostered as it has proven beneficial in the discussions on REACH and VOCs in Decorative paints.

**Market acceptance of Deco products with 2010 VOC levels**

After the 12 months transfer period these 2010 versions are per January 2011 the only compliant products to be placed on the market. After requesting the market experience in the different EU member states, the Deco sector group comes to the following general conclusion.

By 2011, a complete new range of lower VOC content products has resulted from the VOC legislation for Deco products; the Product Directive. The industry is proud to have achieved this. Compliance with the Product Directive has been a major effort for all the actors in the supply chain of Decorative Paints. It stretched from new resin technologies via a complete change in the subsequent decorative products to a re-education of their application by the professional painters. Paint producers had to also absorb substantial costs for the labelling according this directive.

There has been a somewhat mixed picture of how the professional painters were able to work with the 2010 Deco products. In some countries the differences in drying and the application of a second coat gave reason to retrain the applicators when these qualities had to be introduced. Others did not report any difficulty so far.

**Review of the Product Directive 2004/42/EC**

This issue has been since 2008 on the agenda of the Deco Sector Group and its Technical Committee. With the publication of the final EC report this issue now comes to a temporary end. Further information is being gathered from Member States through the second national implementation reports. Those will be the basis for the second Commission report on the implementation of the Directive. CEPE will continue to monitor the outcome from the European Commission and Member States’ reviews.

For more details on the EC report and CEPE’s opinion, please refer to the article on page 17.

**Sustainability**

The Deco Sector Group decided in the first half of 2011 to have a dedicated committee for sustainability. This committee will ensure sector specific input to the project for collecting life cycle data such as the main raw materials and paint manufacturing (see article on Artists’ Colours on page 27) in this CEPE annual review. The committee will also design the scope of Life Cycle Analyses and Environmental Product Declarations.
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 1 July 2008 as part of the Safety of Life At Sea (SOLAS) regulations.

**Increased Burden as outcome of IACS**

As a result of this, the members of the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) have set about developing and 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 many similar regulations.

**Marine Coatings: a pilot of mutual recognition between classification bodies**

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. In October 2010 CEPE gave a presentation on an EMEC workshop illustrating that Marine Coatings could be a ‘pilot’ for mutual recognition.

The CEPE Sector Group Marine Coatings cooperates at international level and contributes actively to the relevant Working Groups of the International Paint and Printing Ink Council (IPPIC) of which CEPE is a member and which has the Consultative Status as NGO with IMO (International Maritime Organization). Please refer to Chapter on IPPIC.

The Technical Committee Marine Coatings deals with numerous IMO issues mostly concerning standardisation and testing of marine paints. Any paint must be tested and fulfil certain standards before it can be used on a ship. Most tests and standards are developed by IMO working groups. This year the main work item covers coatings for cargo oil tanks and the design of specific test methods for this type of coatings. CEPE representatives attend the IMO meetings on behalf of IPPIC, to ensure that proposed tests are workable, realistic and cost-effective and at the same time differentiate between high and low quality paints.
MARINE COATINGS SUB-GROUP ESTABLISHED

A Marine Coatings Sub-group was formed to cover isocyanate usage in pleasure craft amateur user paints. The objectives of this new group were defined as:

- To assess the risks associated with the use of 2-pack isocyanate paints within the pleasure craft amateur user market in the EU in order to determine if these uses can be supported under REACH in the EU.
- To generate data suitable for use in Downstream User Chemical Safety Assessments for such uses and to be available to CEPE members.

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.

CEPE had commissioned further improvements for MAMPEC to Delft Hydraulics and the University of Amsterdam and the new version (v3.0) was released this year with a bolstered helpdesk and is available in multiple languages now.

IMPROVING WORKABILITY OF NEW BPR

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. In light of the second reading process, CEPE is advocating to the Authorities at the European Commission, the Parliament and the Council to:

- Reject the proposed exclusion of antifouling products from the Union authorisation procedure. In fact, Union authorisations should be optional for all biocidal product types from the date of entry into force of the regulation.
- Support future innovation and development of safe and effective biocidal products by further simplification of the notification requirements for Research and development and giving Member States the option to grant persons the right to undertake certain experiments or tests sideways to the established notification system.

Powder Coatings

Dedicating a section on CEPE’s webpage to Powder Coatings

In order to inform direct and indirect users of powder coatings the Powder Sector Group felt a need to have a method of publishing information. Previously, when this has been considered, the idea was to use a printed material. Within Europe however due to the large number of countries and languages, this proved impractical. Also it would have been difficult to keep information up to date.

INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The website functions as an independent source of impartial information for either existing powder users or potential users as well as for indirect users with little product knowledge such as architects and designers.

The content deals with:

- What is powder coating?
- Advantages of powder coatings
- Where are powder coatings used?
- Developments of powder coatings
- How do I choose the correct product?

DEDICATED COMMITTEE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

In the first half of 2011 the Powder Sector group decided to have a dedicated committee for sustainability. This committee will ensure sector specific input to the project for collecting life cycle data such as the main raw materials and paint manufacturing (see earlier in this CEPE annual review). The committee will also design the scope of Life Cycle Analyses and Environmental Product Declarations.
Intumescent Coatings Technical Committee

During this year the Intumescent Coatings Technical Committee (ICTC) finalised the draft of a proposed intumescent coatings product standard, which covers the performance testing, specification, application, inspection and maintenance of intumescent coatings. In parallel with this committee work, discussions continued to be held with CEN on the conversion of the industry draft into a European standard (EN). In Spring 2011, the CEN Technical Committee covering the paints and coatings sector, CEN/TC139, balloted national standards bodies on a CEPE proposal for a new work item. This was approved in June, following extensive national lobbying by ICTC members. The ICTC’s attention now is focused on development of the EN, and its conversion into a harmonised standard through the issue of a mandate to CEN by the European Commission.

ICTC guide on assessment & testing of intumescent coatings’ performance

The ICTC has developed and published guidance on the assessment and testing of the performance of intumescent coatings. This is intended to fill the gap before the EN is finalised and adopted. It is in line with sections of the industry’s draft standard, and provides a basis for factory production control, control of raw materials, and processing, continuous surveillance and audit testing, of certified products. ICTC members have committed to use this guide in the interim, and steps are being taken to promote its adoption by external test houses and certification bodies.

New Countries are represented in the IC Technical Committee

Amongst other activities, the committee has welcomed involvement of companies operating in previously unrepresented countries; successfully reached agreement with EOTA on a process for publication of the revision of the current European Technical Approval Guideline, ETAG 18-02, and on recognition of test data derived from use of the EN appropriate to the testing of intumescent coatings (EN 13381-8); entered into discussions with the Dutch national standards body regarding the conflicting nature of a new proposed NEN standard with EN 13381-8; and has continued to press the European Commission to publish the amendment to the Decision on fire standards to formally recognise EN 13381-8.
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen

**Industrial Wood Coatings**
- **John Shea**
  - Technical & Production Manager
  - Sonneborn & Rieck
  - United Kingdom

**Can Coatings**
- **Jens Brackebusch**
  - General Manager
  - Packaging Coatings
  - EMEA, PPG
  - Switzerland

**Coil Coatings**
- **Ulf Davidsson**
  - Managing Director
  - AkzoNobel, Industrial Finishes
  - AB, Gamleby, Sweden

**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**
- **Dominique Durand**
  - Director France/Benelux
  - AkzoNobel, Powder Coatings
  - Dourdan, France

**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

**Vehicle Refinishing Coatings**
- **Luc Turkenburg**
  - Regulatory Affairs Manager
  - AkzoNobel, Car Refinishes BV
  - Sassenheim, The Netherlands
European Representation of Interests

The CEPE Board members after the General Assembly 2011

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.

Armodios St Yannidis
Armodios was born in Piraeus, Greece in 1972. He graduated from the French Lyceé 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 Prodis 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.

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.

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, VVVF (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”.

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 Druckfarbenindustrie” (Vdl): He is Chairman of the Committee for SME’s as well as delegate from Vdl into SME Council of the German association VC.

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.
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.

Pekka Rantamäki,
Teknos Group, Helsinki, Finland was born in Janakkala 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.

Francisco Perello,
Vice president of ASEFAPI 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.

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 EL-CROM 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.

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.
Eva Müller,
Eva Müller was born in Leverkusen, Germany, in 1959. She studied business administration at the University of Cologne. Eva Müller joined BASF in 2002 and was employed at BASF IT Services Switzerland as Director of Strategy, Mergers & Acquisitions and Controlling before she was appointed Director of Planning and Controlling in Global Procurement at BASF SE, Ludwigshafen, in 2005. Since May 1, 2011, she has been member of the Management Board at BASF Coatings GmbH, Münster. Her current responsibilities comprise HR, IT, F+A, Supply Chain Management, Health, Safety and Environment. Before joining BASF, she held several management positions with Digital Equipment GmbH, ROC GmbH - Metronet GmbH, Informix GmbH, T-Systems IST GmbH. From 2007, Eva Müller, as Vice President of BASF SE, chaired the board of Wissensfabrik - Unternehmen für Deutschland e.V., an open platform for companies, educational institutions and initiatives promoting education and entrepreneurial spirit. Since May 25, 2011 she is a member of the Board of the German Paint and Ink Association.

Dave Wright
Since May 2009, Managing Director, Sherwin-Williams Product Finishes, UK & Ireland
Industrial Finishes for wood, metal and plastics. He is a Chartered Chemical Engineer (B.Eng, M.Eng), graduating from the University of Leeds in 1987. He worked for Courtaulds for 14 years before joining Arch Chemicals in 2001. Apart from 2 years when he took part in a MBO of the Hickson & Welch organics business, he continued to work for Arch Chemicals until 2010 when the Coatings Division was acquired by Sherwin-Williams. Since May 2010, Board Member, British Coatings Federation and has previously served on committees for the UK Department of Trade & Industry and as a board member for a sector group of the Chemicals Industries Association.

Leif Darner,
joined the Board of Management of AkzoNobel in 2004 and is the member responsible for Performance Coatings since January 2008. After graduating from Gothenburg University, he held several management positions before being appointed General Manager of Powder Coatings Scandinavia at Courtaulds in 1985. In 1993, Mr. Darner was appointed Chief Executive of Coatings Northern Europe. Then in 1997 he served as Worldwide Director of Yacht Paint and Protective Coatings. In 1998, Courtaulds became part of AkzoNobel and Mr. Darner was appointed Manager of AkzoNobel Marine & Protective Coatings, a post he held from 1999 until 2004, when he was appointed to the Board of Management of AkzoNobel as the member responsible for Chemicals, a position which he held until April 2008. He is also a Board member of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the Netherlands.

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).