Table of Contents

Editorial by Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director, CEPE ............................................... 3
Reason to act ........................................................................ 4
Sustainability ..................................................................... 5
Reach .................................................................................... 7
Biocides .............................................................................. 9
Hazard communication ..................................................... 10
Nanotechnology .................................................................. 12
Facet ..................................................................................... 13
Indoor Air Quality .............................................................. 14
Transport .............................................................................. 15
IPPIC .................................................................................... 16
EuPIA Annual Report .......................................................... 18
Artists’ Colours ................................................................... 23
Decorative Coatings .............................................................. 24
Aerospace Coatings ............................................................... 25
Marine Coatings .................................................................. 26
Protective Coatings ............................................................... 27
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen .................................. 28
European Representation of Interests .................................... 29

CEPE ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2012 IS SPONSORED BY:

MASTHEAD
Published by: CEPE
Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse 6
BE-1160 Brussels
T +32 2 676 7480, F +32 2 676 7490
Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director
secretariat@cepe.org
www.cepe.org

Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director
secretariat@cepe.org
www.cepe.org

Layout: Vincentz Network
www.european-coatings.com
Printed by: BWH GmbH, Germany
© by CEPE

Published by: CEPE
Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse 6
BE-1160 Brussels
T +32 2 676 7480, F +32 2 676 7490
Jan van der Meulen, Managing Director
secretariat@cepe.org
www.cepe.org

Layout: Vincentz Network
www.european-coatings.com
Printed by: BWH GmbH, Germany
© by CEPE
Dear reader,

THE EU MARKET
The dark cloud of the financial uncertainty still hovers over Europe and continues to cast its shadow over most markets where coatings are used. The hard times in the construction industry made the decorative business remain at best flat in a few countries but turned negative in most EU countries during 2011. The first quarter of 2012 is downward over the whole line. And although the industrial activity in the EU 27 kept up better during 2011, it now also looks to slow down. At the time of issuing this annual report, the last quarter of 2012 still has to pass but prospects do not look favourable for coatings over the whole of the year.

For printing inks the volumes for news and publication saw a further drop during 2011. The inks for packaging held up better. The overall outlook for 2012 for inks is not very comforting either. With volumes staying behind, the costs of raw materials made matters even worse in 2011. The cost increases were of an unprecedented nature. CEPE and EuPIA have issued several press releases on this matter. Not in every market these increases could be passed on. The raw material situation for 2012 is more relaxed.

With Europe struggling along it becomes enticing to look at other areas from the globe where growth is still happening. Since a couple of years the volumes in Asia have surpassed these of Europe. No longer is our region the biggest market for paint. Does that mean we have to look in a different way at ourselves? Must we redefine our mission? These are the topics we will discuss at this year’s conference in Seville.

SUSTAINABILITY
Eco innovation and green growth are high on the political agenda. The way we consume and produce have to become more sustainable. The topic received serious attention inside CEPE since two years. A first deliverable ‘CEPE’s Charter on Sustainability’ will be presented at CEPE’s General Assembly 2012. For sure a historic moment in our industry.

Work continues on collecting life cycle information on the raw materials we use and the manufacturing processes we run. Soon every CEPE member will be enabled to do his own eco-footprint calculation.

LEGISLATIVE IMPACTS
The high density of regulation nowadays in Europe forces our industry to be on the alert for the ingredients we can use for the manufacture of our products. Critical substances like Cobalt driers, Bisphenol A, biocides and corrosion inhibitors receive a lot of pressure. Our suppliers need to collect data to ensure that decisions on substance classifications are based on verifiable facts. At the same time our own R&D departments will have to look for substitutes, which are often found not to be fully equivalent replacements.

A lot is also still going on in the way we communicate hazards to the users of our products. We have to make sure that the reading of the safety instructions is not becoming repulsive as it is swamped in a stack of paper.

With the issuing of this annual report at CEPE’s General Assembly 2012, another year has passed in which industry experts have made huge efforts to address the many legislative changes or initiatives that impact our industry. This report offers you the opportunity to get an impression of these efforts.

Jan van der Meulen

Photos:
Cover | John Foxx Images Collection/Fotolia.com
page 4 | raven/Fotolia.com
page 5 | FkMk/Fotolia.com
page 6 | Okeas/Fotolia.com
page 7 | Benpook/Fotolia.com
page 8 | Fineas/Fotolia.com
page 9 | Sebastian Kaulitzki/Fotolia.com
page 10 | KaYann/Fotolia.com
page 12 | ag visuell/Fotolia.com
page 13 | Lucky Dragon, DoraZett/Fotolia.com
page 14 | Remmers
page 15 | iassdesignen/Fotolia.com
page 19 | Wacker AG, Nmedia/Fotolia.com, adimas/Fotolia.com
page 20 | mailbox/Fotolia.com
page 23 | Unclesam/Fotolia.com
page 24 | Wacker Chemie AG
page 25 | karls/Fotolia.com
page 26 | Peter Baxter/Fotolia.com
Reason to act

CEPE IS AN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION THAT OFFERS THE LEGAL PLATFORM FOR ITS MEMBERS TO MEET AND TO DISCUSS INDUSTRY ISSUES.

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

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

Efforts that are undertaken can be reactive or pro-active to these issues. The benefits from the collective efforts are meant for those who 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 per CEPE Working Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring upcoming issues (radar for industry)</td>
<td>SHE Advisory Board (SHEAB) SHE topics (approx. 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advising for issue–treatment</td>
<td>Toxicology Advisory Group (ToxAG) Substance (raw material) specific topics (approx. 40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation (of proposals)</td>
<td>Issue related Task Force in case of industry wide issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation of members not participating in WG</td>
<td>EU Sector Group when sector specific action is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation and feedback</td>
<td>Platforms of Directors or staff members of NAs + CEPE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sustainability

IT IS HERE WITH US AND IT WON’T GO AWAY.

In the last few years, sustainability has risen from a background concern to a high priority on many different levels. The European Union (EU) is clearly indicating its desire to lead the transition to a green economy, and to start it now. 2011 and 2012 have been very prolific years for sustainability publications and positions from the EU:

- Development of Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methodologies (PEF and OEF);
- Publication of the “Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe”;
- European Council’s conclusions on the need for a 7th European Environmental Action Program (EAP);

Some individual Member States are also pushing for sustainability to move forward at a faster pace, for example in France, where environmental reports are now mandatory for construction products.

Finally, direct customers are regularly asking for the environmental impact of articles they buy. CEPE is dedicating a lot of time and resources to enable associations and their members to respond with confidence to questions concerning the environmental impact of the life cycle of paints and printing inks.

CEPE SUSTAINABILITY CHARTER: THE ROAD AHEAD

The Charter was developed to establish a starting point and a shared vision on sustainability for our Industry. It presents the main sustainability principles we will follow for the coming five years.

This document was drafted respecting the traditional three pillars of sustainability: people, planet and prosperity.

PEOPLE

This section details obligations towards neighbours, workers, suppliers and customers, placing Humans in the centre of attention.

PLANET

The planet part of the charter aims at stimulating Life Cycle Thinking by using Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) methodologies and data (provided by the CEPE LCI project, see below).

It encourages and supports CEPE members to take a closer look at their products at different life cycle stages, while keeping sustainability in mind. A few examples of what can be looked at using Life Cycle Thinking are: innovation during the design phase; identification of environmental hotspots during manufacturing; evaluation of the impact of a product on the final article; etc.

PROSPERITY

Prosperity will be addressed by following best practice regarding environmental claims and respecting business integrity values.
The opportunity was given to all CEPE groups and all National Associations to give feedback on this document to ensure it truly represents the Industry’s position towards sustainability.

**CEPE LCI PROJECT: SERIOUS HOMEWORK**

Launched in September 2011, the CEPE LCI project aims at building a Life Cycle Inventory database comprised of two parts and a reference manual detailing the methodology used during the project.

**THE DATABASE**

The first part of the database is a paint and printing inks raw materials database.

The most important Raw Materials (RM) from all CEPE sector groups were collected to be included in the database (over 280 RM in the final version). Then, existing LCI data sets were looked for in public or private databases, and many raw materials supplier’s associations (for resins, fillers, additives etc.) were contacted to see if they had worked on similar projects. The data collection itself is now about to start. The second part of the database compiles paint manufacturing data, collected directly from member companies’ sites.

**TIMELINE**

The manufacturing processes and the raw materials database version 1.0 (with only about two thirds of the raw materials) will be ready by the end of 2012. The complete raw materials database and the reference manual will be available during the first half of 2013.

**USE OF THE DELIVERABLES**

The database can be used by individual companies or sector groups in order to:

- Work on Life Cycle Assessments;
- Identify hotspots;
- Develop Environmental Product Declarations.

**A CEPE EPD TOOL: EVERY CEPE MEMBER CAN MAKE HIS OWN EPD**

CEPE is also working on a “tool kit” to help SMEs start working on sustainability and benefit from the deliverables of the project.

For members needing only to draft and evaluate basic Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), CEPE will develop a specific EPD tool, which will use the databases produced during the LCI project.

For members interested in full Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), a CEPE guidance document for LCA tool selection was drafted, tapping on some of our members’ experience with these tools.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT CLAIMS: A FAIR BASE FOR COMPARISONS**

Three kinds of claims exist, more or less regulated: the ones verified by third party or independent certification (Ecolabels); self-declared claims; Environmental Product Declarations (based on Life Cycle Assessment).

All three were addressed by the Decorative coatings Technical Committee (See page 24 for more information) in cooperation with the sustainability groups.
Due to the high complexity of REACH CEPE will continue to create workable solutions that save time for its members. 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. CEPE is working together with other downstream users' associations to provide adequate solutions in view of the second registration deadline by 31 May 2013.

**DUCC**
CEPE is an active member of DUCC (Downstream Users of Chemicals Co-ordination group), an industry platform representing several sectors which use chemicals to formulate products. CEPE is contributing to the development of a number of tools to support downstream users to comply with their REACH requirements. Guidance papers were developed on use coverage, use reporting and handling of exposure scenarios for mixtures. Projects were carried out in 2011-2012 covering important issues such as downstream users’ Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) and Specific Consumer Exposure Determinants (SCED), an initiative designed to enable more realistic estimates of consumer behaviours and exposures to be included in registrants’ CSAs.

**SAFETY DATA SHEETS AND EXPOSURE SCENARIOS**
Safety data sheets (SDS) are long-established hazard communication tools which now fall under the umbrella of REACH. CEPE continues to maintain and update its SDS guideline and phrase catalogue for members (see separate article on pages 10-11). In 2011 these tools were supplemented by new guidance documents on checking compliance with received exposure scenarios (ES) and on passing relevant ES information down the supply chain. Following dialogue with upstream sector organisations CEPE updated its use mapping tables, and participated in an industry-wide project to update the SpERCs (Specific Environmental Release Categories), which facilitate more realistic CSA for environmental risks and to develop SpERC determinants which can be used in CSA tools such as ECHA’s Chesar. CEPE, as part of DUCC where appropriate, also works on pragmatic options for mixture formulators such as generic ES and scaling, and is an active participant in ECHA’s Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios (ENES).

The ESCom Standard for electronic communication of exposure scenarios was developed through a co-operation between DUCC, Cefic and software providers. Version 1.1 of the standard has been available (as a free download...
from Cefic’s website) since May 2011, and version 2.0 is currently under development with the aim to make output from Chesar directly exportable to ESCom XML format. In the meantime the ESCom library of standard phrases has been implemented as an import for Chesar 1.2.

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 artists’ colours industries in order to alert its members from the early start of the authorisation procedure for these substances, and to submit use and exposure data to ECHA, when needed. By mid 2012 the Authorisation List included 14 substances e.g. chromate pigments and phthalates. The Commission is preparing a draft Regulation that will be published in the second half of 2012, with 13 additional substances prioritized for entry in the Authorisation List. The Candidate list of Substances of Very High concern has been extended in June 2012; it includes now 84 substances and a number of these substances are used in paints and inks.

EVALUATION OF REACH DOSSIERS
The evaluation aims to clarify the initial suspicion that the manufacture and/or use of a substance could pose a risk to human health or the environment. In February 2012 ECHA published the first Community Rolling Action Plan (CORAP) with 90 substances to be reviewed by Member States in 2012-2014, including some substances that are critical to some printing ink and coating sectors, i.e. Bisphenol A, toluene, formaldehyde, isocyanates, titanium dioxide, etc. Following the evaluation by Member States, further information may be requested from the registrants of the substance if additional data is considered necessary to clarify the suspected risk. Alternatively, it may be concluded that the substance does not constitute a risk and no further data is needed.

REVIEW OF REACH IN 2012
The European Commission had to publish by June 2012 a general report on the operation of REACH, which will probably be available in September only. Different aspects of REACH and first lessons learnt from its implementation were looked at to inform the 2012 review process. Several studies were commissioned by the Commission 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 were looking at the health and environment benefits of REACH. The Commission might consider proposing practical approaches to better implement the current legislation, e.g. new guidance. Although not totally excluded, it is unlikely that the Commission would present a legislative proposal based on the review outcomes. CEPE will continue to monitor the Commission review and will prepare position papers on key issues that are addressed in the REACH review.
In June 2009 the European Commission submitted a proposal for revision of the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC (BPD) 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.

The final text of the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) N° 528/2012 (BPR) was voted by the European Parliament in January 2012. The European Council endorsed the text of the Regulation in May 2012, and the new legislation was published in the Official Journal on 27 June 2012. It will start to apply and replace the BPD by 1 September 2013.

**CEPE PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE BPR**

There are a large number of coating products that will be affected by the new BPR, including antifouling paints, wood protection coatings, hygienic wall paints, etc. New products that were outside the scope of the BPD but that are now within the scope of the BPR are all those containing in-can or film preservatives, thus most of the water-borne paints, printing inks and artists’ colours.

**UNION AUTHORISATIONS**

The new Regulation provides for harmonised procedures for the authorisation of biocidal products, an element that is significantly underdeveloped in the current BPD. Apart from the case of authorisations granted by the Member States, now the introduction of a centralised authorisation system is foreseen.

CEPE had welcomed the Commission’s intention to replace the current Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC with a European Regulation. Unfortunately the concept of Community authorisations is limited to some biocidal product types and it will gradually be expanded to more biocidal product categories, but not to all of them. Antifouling products will not benefit from this measure, and they will still have to be assessed and approved by one Member State. Approvals with other Member States should be obtained by a mutual recognition procedure. On the contrary some product types may be assessed either by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) to obtain an EU approval for the 27 Member States or optionally by a Member State at the request of the company applying for the biocidal product authorisation. Products that may apply for Union authorisation are in-can-preservatives by 1 January 2017 and film preservatives, wood preservatives and masonry preservatives by 1 January 2020.

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

To carry out a test that may result in the release of the biocidal product into the environment it shall first be notified to the authorities of the Member State where the test will occur. This means that test panels at permanent testing facilities may need to be notified to the authorities. In the absence of an opinion from the competent authority within 45 days the notified test may take place.

**LABELLING**

Labelling requirements are accompanying the provision on articles or materials treated with biocides. The labelling requirements will be mandatory where a claim is made by the manufacturer regarding the biocidal properties of the article, or where a possibility of contact with humans or of release to the environment makes a warning necessary.
Roughly half of all products made by our industry are classified as hazardous in some way, based on their physical/chemical, human health or environmental effects. CEPE develops guidance and tools to assist members in addressing their obligations, and works on their behalf to influence changes in the relevant EU legislation.

CLASSIFICATION, LABELLING AND PACKAGING

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures ("CLP") is already in force for substances and will become mandatory on 1 June 2015 for mixtures, which represent the vast majority of CEPE members' products. During this transition period CEPE's Technical Committee "Labelling and Safety Data Sheets" (TC-LSDS) continues to maintain and update its Labelling Guideline based on the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC (DPD), and is developing a CLP Labelling Guide which will run in parallel with, and in 2015 replace, the DPD-based guide. Key focus areas are selection of precautionary statements and the interface between supply and transport labelling (CLP Article 33), building on and going beyond the official guidance from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

The CLP Regulation undergoes regular adaptations to technical progress (ATP). The list of harmonised (official EU) substance classifications in Annex VI has been updated most recently by the third ATP, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 618/2012, with a transition period until 1 December 2013. The classification and labelling criteria in the regulation will be updated by the fourth ATP (due for adoption early 2013), primarily to align these with the 4th revised edition of the UN Globally Harmonised System (GHS). CEPE participates as an observer in the Competent Authorities sub-group on the 4th ATP and gives comments on changes which could impact on our industry.

FUTURE CLP: UN GHS

Since the CLP Regulation implements each version of the GHS approximately two years later, it is important for industry to influence the content of GHS at the UN level. CEPE, under the umbrella of IPPIC (see article on pages 16-17), participates in the UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS, which meets twice per year in Geneva. In the 2011-2012 biennium there have been important activities on classification of desensitised explosives (including industrial nitrocellulose), dust explosion hazards, Section 9 of the SDS (physical/chemical properties) and a global list of substance classifications, among others. A joint working group of the Sub-Committees on GHS and on Transport of Dangerous Goods is also working to improve harmonisation of corrosivity criteria between the two systems.

THE CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING INVENTORY

In February 2012 ECHA published the first public version of its classification and labelling inventory, containing substance classifications from REACH registration dossiers or notifications according to CLP Article 40. The inventory is updated periodically and contains only substances registered/notified with at least one hazard. ECHA does not review or "quality assure" entries in the inventory, so it can include different classifications for the same substance (for legitimate reasons or otherwise). Industry
is expected to lead the clean-up of the inventory; ECHA is setting up a web-based platform to facilitate discussion between registrants and notifiers of the same substance. In the meantime, downstream users should use the inventory with caution, and continue to rely primarily on classification information received from their own suppliers.

**INFORMATION FOR POISON CENTRES ON HAZARDOUS MIXTURES**

EU Member States are required to establish official bodies responsible for emergency response information in poisoning incidents. As mandated by CLP Article 45(4), the European Commission carried out a review by 20 January 2012 on the possibility to harmonise the information reported to Poison Centres by suppliers of hazardous mixtures. CEPE and other industry delegations participated as stakeholders in the review process, and the Commission has published a report containing a series of recommendations.

Some of the conclusions are favourable for industry, for example the recommendation to harmonise the dataset and electronic format for notification to Poison Centres by suppliers of hazardous mixtures. Others could entail practical and cost impacts, such as the proposed level of detail in composition reporting, the inclusion of hazardous mixtures used in professional/industrial sectors as well as consumer products, and a proposed new Unique Product Identifier. The Commission is forming a working group to continue the discussions, with a view to developing a legislative proposal in 2013 for a new Annex to the CLP Regulation. CEPE will participate in this working group along with industry colleagues from DUCC (Downstream Users of Chemicals Co-ordination group) and the European Chemical Industry Council Cefic.

**SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

Safety data sheets (SDS) are and remain an important hazard communication tool for industrial and professional users. These are now being extended with exposure scenario information (see REACH article), but the main body of the SDS will continue to be the primary information source for most business users of paints and printing inks.

ECHA published official guidance on compiling SDS in autumn 2011. CEPE’s own Guideline on Safety Data Sheets continues to be maintained and updated by TC-LSDS, with revisions to the 9th Edition (Parts 1 and 2) being published in the last year and the 10th Edition (aimed at members applying CLP labelling) in preparation. The associated Phrase Catalogue is updated regularly throughout the year; recently, inter alia a new phrase was added to distinguish SDS which are provided voluntarily although not required according to REACH.

Together with colleagues in Cefic, DUCC and the chemical distributors’ association Fecc, CEPE has contributed to an industry discussion paper on electronic provision of SDS. This paper explores practical solutions to the distribution of SDS by suppliers to their customers, and seeks to promote acceptance of these by Member State enforcing authorities.
Nanotechnology in the Coatings and Inks Industry

CEPE’s nano working group follows closely the evolution of all European or National legislations on nanomaterials. CEPE also participates in the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic) cross industry platform to get informed on sector specific legislative progress.

NANOMATERIALS TERMINOLOGY AND CHARACTERIZATION

On 18 November 2011, the European Commission published its recommendation on the definition of nanomaterials. It did not fulfill most stakeholders’ expectations: it is too broad (even naturally occurring nanomaterials are in the scope) and uses particle size distribution as a defining criterion, for which no harmonized method exists yet. This definition will only be in application when integrated in EU legislation where needed. A revision is already planned for 2014.

This definition clearly implies 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 man-made processes, e.g. 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.

According to this definition all mixtures have a nanomaterial status, and pigments and fillers used for many centuries (carbon black, iron oxides etc.) are treated the same way as nanomaterials developed for their novel properties (scratch resistance, easy to clean or antibacterial). CEPE published on 17 February 2012 a position paper that highlights the weaknesses of this definition.

Also working on the terminology aspects of nanomaterials are CEN and ISO committees. CEPE is participating in subgroups of ISO TC 229 Nano and CEN TC 352 nano through its French Association FIPEC, and would like to increase its involvement in the future.

NANO INVENTORIES

Nanoprocess registers are being discussed both at national and European levels. In 2009 the European Commission was asked by the European Parliament to find out what types of nano objects are used in which products, and more recently eight EU Member States have been working on a basis for a European nanoprocess register. As the process at European level seems to take too much time, individual EU Member States started their own projects for national nanoproduct registers.

The most advanced one is the French decree and order for the declaration of substances with nanoparticle status. The French decree was published in January 2012 and specifies the scope of the declaration using specific definitions, while the order details who will have to declare and the kind of information required. Due to the large amount of data requested and the lack of protection of confidential information, the order’s publication has been delayed. The obligation to provide an annual declaration will start on 1 January 2013.

CEPE considers that once nanoparticles are bound in a matrix (solid or liquid), there should not be an obligation to register or label articles or mixtures containing nanomaterials.

To defend this idea, the CEPE nano WG has drafted a position paper taking into account many recent European studies showing that nanoparticles are aggregated, agglomerated & integrated into the binder and stay firmly attached to the coated object.

POSITION ON NANO LABELLING

CEPE does not support a general nano-labelling, which would fully undermine the existing philosophy of the European Union to point out dangerous substances and mixtures. Nanomaterials are not dangerous per se, and labelling all mixtures and articles containing nanomaterials would mean stigmatization – undoing the opportunities brought by nanotechnology, inter alia for easing burdens on the environment. It is also worth noting that a general labelling obligation would not benefit consumers, as all paints or printing inks and each coated or printed article are covered by the broad definition.

2ND REGULATORY REVIEW ON NANOMATERIALS

To ensure that nanomaterials are well covered by existing legislations, a regulatory review is currently driven by DG Enterprise and Industry. It is looking at the implementation of the definition; the place of nanomaterials on the market; hazards and risks of nanomaterials: nanomaterials in REACH registration and CLP notification dossiers; other relevant health, safety and environmental legislations (worker protection, consumer product safety legislation, etc.); and other areas such as standardization or research on nanomaterials.

A European Commission communication on this regulatory review and its consequences has been expected for almost a year and should be imminent.
FACET: A MODEL TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL HUMAN EXPOSURE TO SUBSTANCES USED IN FLAVOURINGS, FOOD ADDITIVES AND FOOD PACKAGING MATERIALS.

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

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, which were 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 it was closed after 4 years by 31 August 2012. After this date any activity for FACET will be funded by industry because there will be no further EC funding. The report for the 4th year and the summary report covering the 4 years of the project should be submitted to the Commission by the end of October.

Industry has proposed that a steering group will be 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. In the last quarter of 2012 several dissemination activities will be launched in order to promote the use of FACET. The first public launch workshop will be organised on 26 October 2012 in Brussels by the European Commission Joint Research Centre. Industry will organize other workshops by the end of 2012 and early 2013 to create awareness and to train experts from industry and from Member States to work with the software model and the FACET database. More publications will be proposed both to trade journals and to scientific journals.
The quality of indoor air is moving up on the authorities’ priority list in Europe. CEPE’s Indoor Air Quality Task Force is monitoring the developments on this issue both at EU and national levels. In its conclusions on setting the framework for a Seventh EU Environment Action Programme (EAP), the Council of the European Union reiterated in June 2012 the importance to address Indoor Air Quality at a European level. Consequently, 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**

The main conclusions of a 2010 workshop at the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) were to continue the work of EU harmonisation in the field of Indoor Air by forming a task group on harmonisation of “Lowest Concentration of Interest” (LCI) values. LCI is “the lowest concentration above which, according to best professional judgement, the pollutant may have some effect on people in the indoor environment”.

CEPE keeps on monitoring the work from this task group: a starting list of over 100 VOCs commonly detected in emission tests of indoor products was built. Currently, the group’s key activity is the establishment of a robust “Standard Operating Procedure” for the derivation of EU-LCIs, based on sound toxicological and risk assessment principles. Very volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) are also to be addressed in the future.

CEPE is supporting 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 355/WG2). For that reason, paints that are used indoors will 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.

**CORRELATION BETWEEN FORMULATION AND INDOOR EMISSIONS: A CEPE RESEARCH PROJECT**

Following the successful first part of the CEPE research project on frame formulations of decorative indoor paints, CEPE started to work on expanding the database of indoor air emissions from paints by assessing the availability of emission data from its membership. The aim is to dispose of a sufficiently large database 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.
Transport

Approximately half of all products made by the paint, printing ink and artists’ colours industry are classified as dangerous goods in the context of transport, and as such are subject to relevant international and regional regulations.

The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations (“Orange Book”) and the supporting Manual of Tests and Criteria form the basis for rules in the different modes of transport:

- for sea transport, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, made under a Convention of the IMO (International Maritime Organisation - London);
- the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air, issued by ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation – Montreal);
- for international land transport in Europe, agreements of UNECE (UN Economic Commission for Europe – Geneva), covering road (ADR), rail (RID) and inland waterways (ADN).

These are all adopted into EU legislation as Directive 2008/68/EC (as amended).

CEPE is active as necessary in the relevant transport bodies (at global level, under the umbrella of IPPIC) to minimise the impacts of regulation on our industry and to secure workable solutions for members. Proposals for amendment of rules are developed, reviewed and supported by the Technical Committee (TC) Transport, in close co-operation with the American Coatings Association and also with other industry associations wherever appropriate. The TC also produces guidance for members and national associations.

FOCUS ON HARMONISATION AND SIMPLIFICATION

Although an aim of the Model Regulations is to promote harmonisation between transport modes, differences do remain, which CEPE works to address in order to reduce complexity and costs for its members. An increase in the number of products classified as environmentally hazardous has highlighted different marking and documentation requirements between land and sea transport. In 2011 acceptance of the combined description “MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS” after the Proper Shipping Name was achieved for both modes, but in 2012 we continue efforts to seek a shorter alternative, more suitable for IT systems and transport documents.

We are also working to reduce the burden for such products when packed in limited quantities. In 2011 it was confirmed at IMO that technical names for marine pollutants need not be shown on packages or cargo transport units; in 2012 we are seeking further relaxations through packing provisions in the UN Model Regulations, and will participate in an intercessional working group of the Sub-Committee of Experts. Furthermore, since a reduction in use of flammable solvents has seen an increasing number of paints and printing inks being classified as “environmentally hazardous substance, N.O.S” (not otherwise specified), proposals are being progressed to seek new UN numbers for Class 9 paints and printing inks, which would simplify marking and documentation with no negative impact on safety.

TACKLING INCONSISTENCIES AND OVERLAPS

As IPPIC we also successfully secured a change to the IMDG Code (to be incorporated in Amendment 36-12), removing a contradiction and clarifying that the allocation of segregation groups for mixtures is the judgment of the consignor. This year we will seek the reinstatement of less onerous packing provisions for palletized loads on roll-on roll-off ships.

The TC will also co-operate in the development of guidance for members on the interface between supply and transport labelling in the EU/EEA, as triggered by Article 33 of the CLP Regulation. Other industry associations are being consulted, with a view to co-authoring guidance if similar issues exist in other branches.
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 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 the International Paint and Printing Ink Council (IPPIC), 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. The 2012 annual meeting was held in Mexico.

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

### MONITOR THE AGENDA OF MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

According IARC’s monograph of 2007 the activity of ‘painting’ is considered as sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure as a painter. In 2008 and 2009 IPPIC collected additional findings which have been published in the meantime aiming at an in depth critical review of the data used for the IARC study (International Agency for Research on Cancer). IARC did reference in the 2010 Monograph the IPPIC study, which stresses the need to consider the adequacy of studies control for smoking, among other confounding factors and correlations.

### 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 (UN-GAELP) has launched a website at: [http://www.chem.unep.ch/Lead_in_paint/default.htm](http://www.chem.unep.ch/Lead_in_paint/default.htm)

IPPIC’s 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 (sub)committees through technical input and meeting participation:

- the Marine Environment Protection Committee,
- the Maritime Safety Committee, and
- the Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers.

The IPPIC Antifouling Working Group met in January 2012 in Shanghai and in June in Seattle. The meetings were well at-
tended, with many 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.
- Review of activities of International Maritime Organization committees including those covering proposed restrictions on the use of biocides in polar waters and the translocation of invasive species on ship hulls.
- Review of IPPIC guidance on generation of efficacy approval under biocidal product rules.
- Draft IPPIC position paper on “typical surface condition” with respect to biofouling on immersed areas of ships and boats using modern biocidal antifouling and foul release coatings.
- Define IPPIC plan to work on antifouling paint performance standard.
- Review of status of ISO Risk Assessment Standards proposed by IPPIC.

A fourth Global Marine Coatings Forum is in preparation for 6-8 November 2012 in Singapore. The forum will bring together leading international senior technical and product managers of marine coatings, as well as raw materials suppliers to discuss critical regulatory and legal issues affecting the industry worldwide.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS (TDG) AND THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM (GHS) OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

The framework for these issues is defined on a global level at the UN, after which it is implemented into national/regional legislation (for Europe within 2-4 years). It is therefore important for industry to be active at the UN level, to prevent unwelcome impacts down the line and to effect positive changes for our sector.

IPPIC participates as an NGO (official observer) in the relevant Sub-Committees of Experts, as well as relevant modal agencies of the UN such as IMO (see above). The 2011-2012 biennium is drawing to a close, after which new revised editions of the UN Model Regulations (18th edition), Manual of Tests and Criteria (7th) and the GHS (5th) will be published in 2013. IPPIC has been active in a number of correspondence groups and proposals (see separate articles in this report), and supports efforts to increase harmonisation around the globe and between TDG and GHS.
EuPIA, the European Printing Ink Association, working under the umbrella of CEPE, represents and protects the common interest of the European printing ink business and promotes the image of the industry 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 2011

EuPIA publishes market statistics on an annual basis. The data can be accessed via the EuPIA website at 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 flexo and gravure inks, technological varnishes, extenders, primers, and overprint varnishes)
- Liquid inks, solvent borne (includes flexo, gravure and 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
Less ups, more downs

IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN PRINTING INK MARKET AN INDICATOR FOR A NEW RECESSION? IN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE PRINTING INK INDUSTRY HAD TO COPE WITH SHRINKING MARKET VOLUMES IN Q4 2011.

When looking at the full year 2011 in comparison to 2010, there have been two countries which have shown an especially positive development with regard to both volume and value: Turkey and Russia. Countries having to cope with the opposite trend were Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Luxembourg.

GENERAL DOWNWARD TRENDS
Comparing the period 2011 versus the year 2010 (excluding exports) there is an obvious downward trend: The overall volume has decreased by -5.7%, while the value rose slightly by +0.9%. In the same period of time, average prices became 6.9% higher. It was reported that the average price of printing inks it currently at 3.25 EUR per kg. The long-term development of printing ink selling prices seems almost flat, and the number of employees in the year 2011 has already sunk by 4.1%. Total sales volume in 2011 (including exports) summed up to 1.06 million tons, standing for 17 product categories and 34 different country groupings. These printing inks had a value of EUR 3.46 billion. Total sales weight in tons by region was divided as follows: 75% in EU 15 + EFTA, 9% in Central Europe, 9% in Turkey, Russia & other European countries, plus 7% exports.

PACKAGING UP, PUBLICATION DOWN
In the market development from 2005 to 2011, it was striking that the Packaging sector (2011: 363,715 t, EUR 1,475 million) has become stronger over the years compared to the Publication sector (2011: 623,000 tons, EUR 1,728 million). Comparing these figures with the year 2005, this means that Packaging has increased by +11% in weight and +9% in value, while Publication has shrunk by -15% in weight and -2% in value, which illustrates that “publications” is still the sector that allows bigger price increases. Looking at the technologies, the only printing ink system that could grow its percentage of sales weight by +3% were energy cured inks (sheetfed offset). The biggest downturn was visible in the two sectors overprint varnishes & primer, energy cured (wide web) with -11.5% and publication gravure with -10.5% of all sales weight. Up to now there have been 20 printing ink manufacturers submitting their figures to this statistics working group, thus representing 90% of the market in volume. From now on, 5 more companies will be taking part, which will help to improve the coverage of the market. These and many more facts and figures about the latest developments in Europe’s printing ink markets were presented to nearly 80 attendees at EuPIA Annual Conference 2012 (15-16 March) in Venice/Italy.

FORECAST FOR 2012/2013
Even though some of the bigger markets like Belgium, Spain, France, and Italy will still experience negative growth, there are also first signs of recovery. However the printing ink industry will have to be patient, as even in the year 2013 there will only be moderate growth in most countries (e.g. 0.5% in Germany) according to EuPIA’s forecast.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES
EuPIA’s Chairman Dr Dirk Aulbert (Flint Group GmbH) sees a certain probability that the current negative trend in the printing ink markets could be an early indicator for another upcoming recession, even if it will not last too long this time.

With ever new peaks in crude oil prices, increasingly margin-oriented raw material suppliers, and a further focus on consumer care and other legislative issues, Dr Aulbert is sure that challenging years lie ahead of the printing ink industry. However, he stressed that there was a downturn, too, when he became Vice Chairman 4 years ago and the industry will again manage to adapt to the changing market conditions. “I would love to see that our industry defends the value proposition for its products“, Aulbert hopes.

After two years as Vice Chairman followed by another two years as Chairman of EuPIA, Dr Dirk Aulbert resigned from this position. Vice Chairman Thomas Hensel (MHH Holding GmbH) was nominated as next Chairman. Hensel’s successor as Vice Chairman is Felipe Mellado (Sun Chemical).

COVERING THE MARKET
Dr Martin Kanert Up gave an overview about upcoming legislative challenges and summed up EuPIA’s actions and publications to support its members in these tasks. Latest information on hot topics like European Declaration on Paper Recycling, “positive lists”, inventory lists, and Ink specifics for REACH, can be found on the EuPIA Website (www.eupia.org) which will be relaunched by July 2012 with new features. The next EuPIA Annual Conference will take place on 14-15 March 2013 in Dublin.

by Miriam von Bardeleben
(Was published in ECJ 04/2012)

EuPIA Executive Manager Dr Martin Kanert (right), Dr Dirk Aulbert, Chairman Thomas Hensel and Vice Chairman Felipe Mellado
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.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ALONG THE FOOD PACKAGING CHAIN IS VITAL TO ENSURE COMPLIANT FOOD PACKAGING

Due to the complexity of the process, all members of the packaging chain must exchange relevant information – under appropriate confidentiality agreements if necessary – in order to ensure that products can be formulated to be fit for purpose, and thus be compliant with legal requirements. To this end EuPIA members are prepared to provide adequate information about the composition of their products by means of a standard Statement of Composition (SoC). This SoC will list those substances with a potential to migrate along with applicable migration limits and the amount of that substance in the print. The migration limits for a substance may come from the Plastics Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, from the Swiss Ordinance SR 817.023.21 or from another recognized authority such as an EFSA opinion.

A EuPIA Customer Guidance Note for Using Ink Statements of Composition when Considering Compliance of Food Packaging is intended to help packaging converters and end users assess the compliance of printed packaging using the information provided by the ink supplier. Moreover information relating to usage and application constraints will be provided in Technical Data Sheets or other recommendation leaflets. To assist its members, EuPIA makes available a Technical Data Sheet Checklist. In order to enable the ink manufacturers to provide adequate information to the packaging converters, relevant information from the raw material suppliers is needed. Raw material suppliers are therefore requested to provide such information by filling in so-called Raw Material Compliance Questionnaires. EuPIA issued an Explanatory Note for Suppliers of Ink Raw Materials Regarding Regulatory Compliance of Printed Food Packaging to assist suppliers of ink raw materials in understanding the need for, and the mechanism for regulatory disclosure to facilitate the communication of relevant information down the supply chain.

Likewise, the ink manufacturer requires certain information from the packaging converter to propose suitable products for the communicated applications, and to undertake preliminary risk assessments. To this end, EuPIA assists its members by providing a Food Contact Material Technical Enquiry Checklist for Communication of Information from Converter to Printing Ink Supplier.

ASSESSING MIGRATION POTENTIAL

When assessing potential migration transfer from printed packaging, it is important to consider the complete package, any barrier properties, the conversion process and the type of food. The Packaging Ink Joint Industry Task Force (PIJITF), composed of all European associations representing the members of the food packaging chain, has issued an Explanatory Note on the Assessment of Migration Potential from Food Packaging Inks and its Dependency on the
WHAT IS A "LOW MIGRATION" INK?
A "low migration" ink is an ink designed for use on food packaging that is formulated using selected components which should ensure that migration from the resultant printing ink film will be within accepted migration limits, provided that the packaging structure is suitable, and the packaging ink is applied under Good Manufacturing Practices in accordance with guidance given by the ink supplier for the intended application.

The use of such inks should be supported by indicative analytical testing and/or relevant worst case calculations. As a result – assuming correct application and appropriate packaging type – any migration from the printed packaging should be within currently accepted limits.

LOW MIGRATION INKS RECOMMENDED TO BE USED FOR FOOD PACKAGING MADE FROM PAPER AND BOARD
"Low migration" inks are especially recommended to be used for food packaging made from paper and board. Further information is provided in the EuPIA Customer Information Note regarding the Use of Sheetfed Offset Inks/Varnishes and Water-based Coatings for the Manufacture of Food Packaging made from Paper and Board. This note includes an overview of types of sheetfed offset inks and varnishes available on the market as offered by EuPIA members, with an indication of the suitability for the manufacture of food packaging.

GERMAN INITIATIVE TO REGULATE FOOD PACKAGING INKS
Germany appears to be dissatisfied with the measures taken by the entire food packaging chain which are aimed at ensuring compliance of printed food packaging with the relevant provisions of food contact material legislation. In the absence of a specific EU legislation on food packaging inks, Germany exercises the option of adopting a "national specific measure" for food packaging inks. It is intended to implement this measure through an amendment to the German Consumer Goods Ordinance. The core element of this legislative initiative is lists of substances which only may be used in the manufacture of food packaging inks and varnishes ("positive list" for evaluated substances, "inventory list" for non-evaluated substances). End of 2011 the competent Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) presented a second draft of the so-called ‘Printing Ink Ordinance’. Although a number of EuPIA’s initial concerns have been considered in this revised draft, EuPIA keeps up its basic objections:

• A national piece of legislation restricted to Germany does not make sense due to the complexity of the flow of goods; it is therefore essential to seek a European solution.
• There is a fundamental disproportionality between a specific regulation for food packaging inks and the packaging itself for which no such specific regulations exist (with the exception of plastics) although the packaging is intended to come into direct contact with food. Without prejudice to these basic objections, it is indispensable that essential changes are made to the draft in order to render it practicable.

EuPIA’s most important requests are:

• Definition of “printing ink”: There is still no distinction made between printing inks applied on the non-food contact surface of food contact materials and those inks that are intended to come into direct contact: Both types of inks are intended to be in scope. EuPIA and the entire food packaging chain believe this is unacceptable, as it contradicts the definitions in relevant official regulations as well as current industry practice.

• Positive list: The data collection for the positive list (substances as well as substance related toxicological data) is currently based on voluntary notifications of the printing ink and their supply industries; there is no legal basis for this activity. As the requirements on printing inks will be applicable to products currently on the market, it is essential that sufficient transitional periods are granted to sustain product conformity. Another important prerequisite is that the content of the ordinance is no longer subject to changes and is made known to all market partners before a final positive list is adopted. And finally the criteria for the inclusion of substances on the list must be clear before the list is "closed". Industry requests that the same procedure is followed as with the establishment of the positive list plastic food contact materials: Creation of a provisional list, with a dead
line until which substances can be notified for inclusion in the provisional list. A second deadline should then be set for the submission of relevant toxicological dossiers which allow evaluation of the substances and their inclusion in the positive list.

- **Written declaration:** New to the second draft are provisions for Written Declarations intended to facilitate the exchange of relevant information along the packaging chain. EuPIA and the entire food packaging chain object to these provisions as proposed. They are unclear with regard to the responsibility of each actor in the chain and do not at all adequately reflect the complexity of the information requirements. It is therefore suggested to waive detailed rules for Written Declarations, and to allow industry associations to develop recommendations for declarations of conformity which are specific to each actor in the chain.

**EUPIA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

Wider technical issues and non-food printing ink applications are addressed in the EuPIA Technical Committee (ETC) and its associated working groups. 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 the spirit of continual improvement, a corrigendum to the list was issued in November 2011, and the accompanying Explanatory Note has been updated.

The Exclusion List is one of EuPIA’s tools to help members meet safety responsibilities in a number of applications, not least in the printing and decoration of toys where the safety of children is of paramount importance. This commitment is supported by a EuPIA statement on printing inks for toys, which has been updated by ETC to reflect the changes brought about by the Toy Safety Directive (TSD) 2009/48/EC. EuPIA members participated in the European Commission’s consultation on proposals to reduce the migration limits for lead in the TSD; it is not expected that any printing inks would fail to meet the proposed new limits, but greater difficulty and cost is foreseen in proving this since, due to natural impurities, raw materials are not normally certified to these lower levels.

Still in the field of toys, ETC has issued guidance for members on the Publishing Industry Safety Forum (PIPS), an initiative by publishers of children’s books to collect detailed information on the materials used in their production. A process has been established to enable disclosure of printing ink compositions to the designated PIPS consultant under confidentiality agreement, along with a simple questionnaire on the suitability of the ink which can be shared through the whole supply chain.

Environmental and sustainability considerations are also on the agenda of ETC, which has been developing a brochure on the environmental impacts of printing inks. EuPIA participates in and will benefit from the CEPE sustainability project (see separate article) through inclusion of typical ink raw materials in the LCI database.

ETC also monitors a number of specific substance issues for printing inks. The Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) for substance evaluation under REACH has been reviewed by ETC for ink-relevant substances to identify issue managers where necessary. Ethanol is used in printing inks, so ETC is closely following the initiative by the Commission (DG Taxation and Customs Union) to develop “euro-denaturants”, and will participate in the second phase of the project to identify common denaturants for Partially Denatured Alcohol used in various industrial sectors.

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 is a supporter of the “European Declaration on Paper Recycling 2011-2015”, a voluntary cross-industry commitment to a sustainable increase in paper recycling. EuPIA has co-developed and supports a number of ERPC guidance documents, accessible via the ERPC website at www.paperrecovery.org.

EuPIA’s **Labeling and Safety Data Sheet (LSDS)** working group addresses hazard communication issues specific to the printing ink industry. This year the group has agreed a model of closer working with the CEPE Technical Committee LSDS, including one joint meeting per year, following full integration of EuPIA content into the CEPE Labeling/SDS Guides and Phrase Catalogue. The group has given input on various LSDS topics (see separate article in this report) and also provides support related to ink formulations and uses for the project on generic exposure scenarios.

**OPERATIONAL SAFETY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (OSRA)**

The objective of the OSRA working group is to support both member companies of EuPIA and CEPE, in
Artists’ Colours

Artists’ Colours (AC) are subject to the same general requirements as other CEPE sectors, for example those on labelling, REACH and transport of dangerous goods, but some specific issues apply in this sector. Like some paints and printing inks, AC are subject to the rules on safety of toys but is the only CEPE sector marketing products which are themselves regarded as toys, including children’s paints, finger paints and other drawing and modelling materials. The chemical safety provisions of the Toy Safety Directive (TSD) 2009/48/EC will apply from 20 July 2013. Before then however the European Commission is already proposing to reduce migration limits in the directive for lead: AC members participated in the public consultation, as the proposals could have a major impact on the ability to market some children’s products, due to natural impurities in raw materials. The TSD is supported by harmonised standards (EN 71), which are being revised by Technical Committee 52 of CEN (European Committee for Standardization) to align them with the new provisions. Some AC members participate in relevant working groups of TC 52, and CEPE monitors and communicates these activities for awareness and contribution where appropriate.

“TREATED ARTICLES”: USE OF PRESERVATIVES IN ARTISTS’ COLOURS

The use of preservatives is critical in achieving the required shelf life in artists’ colours. Under the new Bicidal Products Regulation, (EU) No. 528/2012, colours containing preservatives are “treated articles”, and from 1 September 2013 only products containing approved active substances may be placed on the market (including imports). Additional labelling will be required only if special conditions have been applied to the approval of the preservative (biocide), i.e. related to its risk. Toys, and therefore children’s paints, are excluded from the scope of the regulation since they are regulated by the TSD.

The sector continues its co-operation with ACMI (the Art & Creative Materials Institute, Inc.) and CEPE has a permanent representative in the ACMI board and committees. Important issues addressed by this liaison comprise the US CPSIA (Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act 2008), including restrictions on lead content in children’s products, state substance legislation and development of ASTM standards. The Sector Group held its 2012 Annual Meeting on 11 & 12 June in Düsseldorf, Germany. The aforementioned legislative and technical matters were reviewed along with the results of a questionnaire concerning the role of sustainability for Artist Colours. For AC users sustainability means predominantly safe use; the environmental footprint is less important. Producers are nonetheless interested in communicating on sustainability as a possible means of differentiating their products from imports. The meeting agreed to an “Environmental Responsibility Code”, which will be issued in the course of 2012.

CEPE Annual Report 2012 23
In Spring 2012 CEPE published a new brochure to communicate the efforts and results related to the complying with the Product Directive 2004/42/EC. Achieving compliance with the stringent VOC limits of the Product Directive has been a major effort for the actors in the supply chain of Decorative Coatings. It involved the development of new resin technologies, new decorative paints and new ways of applying paint by the professional painters. Paint producers also had to absorb substantial costs for the new labelling according to this directive. By 2011, a complete new range of lower VOC content products has resulted from this legislation. The industry is proud to have achieved this. Lowering the VOCs into the air is for sure a good contribution to sustainability. At the same time CEPE also likes to remark that further reductions of the VOC levels in the decorative paints would cause problems like quality loss, reduced application conditions and reduced customer choice. The paint industry is appreciative of the fact that the Product Directive ensures a level playing field across Europe when it comes to VOC levels per product category, however CEPE believes that enforcement at the national level could be improved and would therewith also contribute to further reductions in VOC.

COBALT DRIERS
Cobalt driers dossiers were submitted for REACH registration in December 2010 with no classification as carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substances due to data gaps. Included in the dossier were proposals, i.e. test for their reprotoxicity, to fill these data gaps. Such tests need approval by ECHA and Member States.

THE LATEST INFORMATION CEPE received on the status of this:
• The Cobalt Reach Consortium has held a meeting with ECHA in which detailed specifications for the reprotoxicity test were discussed.
• An updated dossier will be prepared by the Consortium which, after ECHA review, will be brought forward to the Member States Committee for approval in September 2012.
• If approved it may take maximum another year till outcomes become available.
• If not approved the Consortium has to come with a classification via ‘read across’.

As long as no other action has any ground, CEPE remains with its earlier stated recommendation to look for replacements for Cobalt driers.

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 pages 5-6). The committee will also design the scope of Life Cycle Indicators and Environmental Product Declarations.

LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY - LCI PROJECT
In 2012, the Deco Sector Group got deeply involved in the CEPE LCI project by providing a list of over 100 Raw Materials defining the industry, to include in the project database. Individual companies also participated in the manufacturing part of the project: many shared information on their production processes to help build up a manufacturing database (for details on the project, see page 6).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT CLAIMS
Three types of claims can be defined, and each type was addressed in a separate way in 2012.
Type 1 (ISO 14024) - third party or independent certification: Ecolabels
The Deco Sector Group followed very closely the revision of the European Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, which started in late 2011. The members provided feedback on the Joint Research Center’s proposals for modification of the existing criteria or the development of new criteria taking into account the life cycle of paints. The group was particularly involved with the dangerous substances criteria, which was completely revamped.
Aerospace Coatings

A NEW SECTOR GROUP TAKES OFF

E
erly 2012 it appeared that there was a need to form a new CEPE group to cover aerospace coating issues. CEPE members were contacted and a first meeting was organised on 8 May 2012. Companies that are currently member of the European Sector Group Aerospace Coatings are: AkzoNobel, HSH Aerospace, Indestructible Paints, Pexa and PPG. Other companies that are member of CEPE are invited to join the group that will meet next by the end of 2012. Luc Turkenburg from AkzoNobel was elected Chairman for the Sector Group.

SCOPE OF GROUP
The new group intends to represent and promote the particular interests of CEPE member companies who supply aerospace coatings to the civil aerospace industry and to military aircraft.

KEY ACTIVITIES
- To provide a forum for the aerospace coatings manufacturing and distributing companies to identify, discuss and take action on common non-commercial issues of relevance to their operations.
- To actively participate in the development of national, European, international and industry standards and specifications, relevant to the aerospace and OEM standards that are relevant to companies in this Group.
- To discuss and develop a common understanding of any chemical legislation relevant to aerospace coatings; in particular REACH issues affecting the Sector.
- Co-ordination of liaisons with associations of both upstream and downstream actors in the Sector’s supply chain.
- To provide CEPE with expert advice and guidance on matters pertaining to the aerospace coatings sector, in support of CEPE representation of the Sector’s interests with Governments, third party organisations and the media.

PRIORITIES
At the first meeting it appeared that there was a high urgency to address two priority issues:
- To work on international standards, e.g. on methods for testing corrosion resistance of aerospace coatings.
- To monitor some substances of very high concern which are on the REACH Candidate List and that may soon be included in the REACH Authorisation Lists, e.g. strontium chromate. This substance is critical for the aerospace coatings and it cannot be replaced by suitable alternatives for all its uses.
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. As a result of this, the members of the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) have set about developing/interpreting the PSPC by issuing guidelines to yards and paint suppliers. One outcome of the IACS interpretation is a considerably increased burden on suppliers of Marine Coatings in terms of:

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

The CEPE concern is further amplified by the fact that the PSPC will be followed by the CEPE Annual Report 2012

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 the CEPE Marine Coatings Sector Group monitors this progress and also offers its support to help this being realized. The CEPE Sector Group Marine Coatings deals with numerous IMO issues in the coatings, in particular their use in dry-docks, newbuilding yards and on board of vessels. The Committee is also monitoring the development of European and national legislation, for example REACH, and its impact on the Marine Coating sector.

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. The new version (v3.0) of MAMPEC was released last year and a helpdesk at the University of Amsterdam is giving support to users from industry and governmental authorities.

The Antifouling Working Group was monitoring the developments of the new EU Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (BPR) intended to replace the EU Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC (BPD) in order to incorporate several necessary changes to improve its workability for manufacturers of biocidal products like antifouling paints. The new Regulation entered into force on 17 July 2012 and it will apply from 1 September 2013.

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.

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. In the Marine market there is currently a lot of focus on the introduction of Ballast Water Treatment systems on vessels, in line with IMO Convention. Compatibility of these Ballast Water Treatment systems with the coating systems in the water ballast tanks is an important item for our industry. 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.

The Technical Committee is also reviewing health and safety issues specific to the Marine Coating industry related to the presence of some hazardous substances in the coatings, in particular their use in dry-docks, newbuilding yards and on board of vessels. The Committee is also monitoring the development of European and national legislation, for example REACH, and its impact on the Marine Coating sector.

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. The new version (v3.0) of MAMPEC was released last year and a helpdesk at the University of Amsterdam is giving support to users from industry and governmental authorities.

The Antifouling Working Group was monitoring the developments of the new EU Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (BPR) intended to replace the EU Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC (BPD) in order to incorporate several necessary changes to improve its workability for manufacturers of biocidal products like antifouling paints. The new Regulation entered into force on 17 July 2012 and it will apply from 1 September 2013.
In 2011 a new association has been established:
The European Association for Industrial Painting Contractors (EAIPC)

Being a main supplier to the members of this association, CEPE's sector group established its relation with EAIPC and Mr. Meeuwsen, the acting Director, made a presentation on the background and the structure. EAIPC is a co-operation of national employer organisations engaged in industrial painting – i.e. an Association of associations, covering blasting, cleaning, spraying etc in the construction industry. So far, Austria (VOK), Belgium (GEPI/GIS), France (GEPI), Germany (BVK), Italy (ANIARP) and Netherlands (SVMB) are members, while Norway, Switzerland and UK have also expressed interest.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS (PC) NOT AS A SEPARATE ANNEX INCLUDED IN THE PRODUCT DIRECTIVE (PD)
After the EU Commission decided to not include the Protective Coatings as a separate annex, the members of this sector held several discussions on:
• a guidance on how the ruling PD affects the PC market,
• a CEPE ‘Good Practice’ on why PC producers should not revert to lower solids / higher VOC products, even if the PD now allows it.
A CEPE Guidance document covering these two topics will be issued by the end of the year.

ECOLABEL FOR CORROSION PROTECTIVE COATINGS? NO THANK YOU!
The EU Commission did ask as part of its review of the criteria for Ecolabel of paints if it should include anti-corrosive paints. The Sector Group believes that as criteria are mainly focused on composition rather than on performance, it would not be suitable. To their opinion the Ecolabel should be reserved for paints that sell to the consumers.

INTUMESCENT COATINGS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
During this year members of the Intumescent Coatings Technical Committee (ICTC) have been actively involved, as representatives of their respective national standards body, in the development of an intumescent coatings product standard (EN). This standard, which covers the performance testing, specification, application, inspection and maintenance of intumescent coatings, is being prepared by Working Group WG13 in CEN/TC139, Paints and Varnishes. In parallel, the ICTC continues to focus on the conversion of the EN into a harmonised standard through the issue of a mandate to CEN by the European Commission. Following publication of the Committee's guidance on the assessment and testing of the performance of intumescent coatings (which provides a basis for factory production control, control of raw materials, and processing, continuous surveillance and audit testing, of certified products), ICTC members agreed a strategy to promote adoption of the guide in assessment and certification schemes, and also have committed to use this guide until the standard is published. Amongst other activities, this CEPE committee
• has reached agreement with the Dutch national standards body on the conflicting nature of a proposed NEN standard with the European testing standard EN 13381-8;
• has agreed an industry position on the Dutch notification body's demands for reassessment of test data, prior to placing products on the Dutch market;
• has made proposals regarding inclusion of products tested outside the Netherlands to EN 13381-8 on a Dutch product finder website;
• has continued to press the European Commission to publish the amendment to the Decision on fire standards to formally recognise EN 13381-8;
• has made preparations to work with organisations representing applicators and contractors on the development of a European industry guide on the correct application of intumescent coatings;
• has agreed to support EOTA, and European technical assessments, whilst progressing the aim of a mandated harmonised standard; has put a procedure in place to prepare a briefing note and presentation to the Protective Coatings Sector Group on the pros and cons of third party certification of products;
• and has prepared a letter to the German Notified Body on unacceptable additional testing requirements on VOCs.
EU Sector Groups and their Chairmen

**Industrial Wood Coatings**
- John Shea
  - Technical & Production Manager
  - Fujichem sonneborn Ltd
  - United Kingdom

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

**Coil Coatings**
- Jean Koscielniak
  - Business Director, PPG Industries, Mechelen, Belgium

**Decorative Coatings**
- Thierry Destruhaut
  - Associate Director
  - Technical Marketing & Innovation, PPG Architectural Coatings, Amsterdam, NL

**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)**
- Thomas Hensel
  - CEO, MHM Holding, Munich, 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 2012

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.

Jacques Menicucci
Born in New York (USA) in 1953 from French parents, he settled in France at Marseilles. Joined Allios Paint Company in 1978 after graduating from Marseilles Business School (ESCAE), completed with a financial diploma DECS. Today CEO of Allios Paint Company, he is mainly in charge of Business Development which concerns National Domestic activity and moreover International Development. Allios Paint Company is mainly involved in the Deco paint market through Professional or Do-It-Yourself distribution networks. Allios is a family owned company, more than 150 years old. Sales are around EUR 60 million and Allios employs 330 persons. Jacques Menicucci has been involved for many years with France’s National paint Association FIPEC and served on the CEPE Board from 2004-2010.

Armodios St Yannidis
Armodios was born in Piraeus Greece in 1972. He graduated from the French Lycee Leonin High school, studied Business administration in the Southeastern College of Athens and got a master’s degree (MA in management) by IST Studies (University of Hertfordshire). Since 1995 he held managerial positions in the family owned group, Yannidis Group, and has been involved actively in the marketing, the operations and the international departments of the paint division Vitex. Since 2000 he is an executive Vice President of the Group and CEO for the paint division. In addition he is the President of the board of 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.

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.

Jean-Marie Greindl
J.-M. Greindl has graduated Cum Laude as Commercial Engineer from the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) in 1987. He joined Petrofina in Belgium where he held several marketing positions. Since 1999, he entered the paint business; first as General Manager at Polifarb in Poland; then as President of the French affiliate of the SigmaKalon Group where after several years he became active as the Director of the Southern European region. Since 2010 he is a member of the European Leadership Team and Director of PPG Industries, s.a.r.l. VP PPG Automotive Coatings, EMEA. He acted in 2009-2010 as Vice-President of the French paint association.

CEPE Annual Report 2012
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.

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.

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.

Thomas Hensel
After receiving his business degree in 1981, Thomas Hensel entered the chemical industry where he held several sales, marketing and general management positions in Europe, the USA and South Africa.
In 2008, he joined the Huber Group in Munich/Germany as Board member. And since 2011, he is CEO of the MHM Holding. Thomas Hensel has been active in the EuPIA Council since 2008 and acts since March 2012 as Chairman. He also is a member of the Board of the German paint and printing ink industry association (VdL).

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 Fili 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 ELCRON 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.
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.

---

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.

---

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.

---

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 PN 211 and Austrian representative in CEN TC 228. 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).