

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

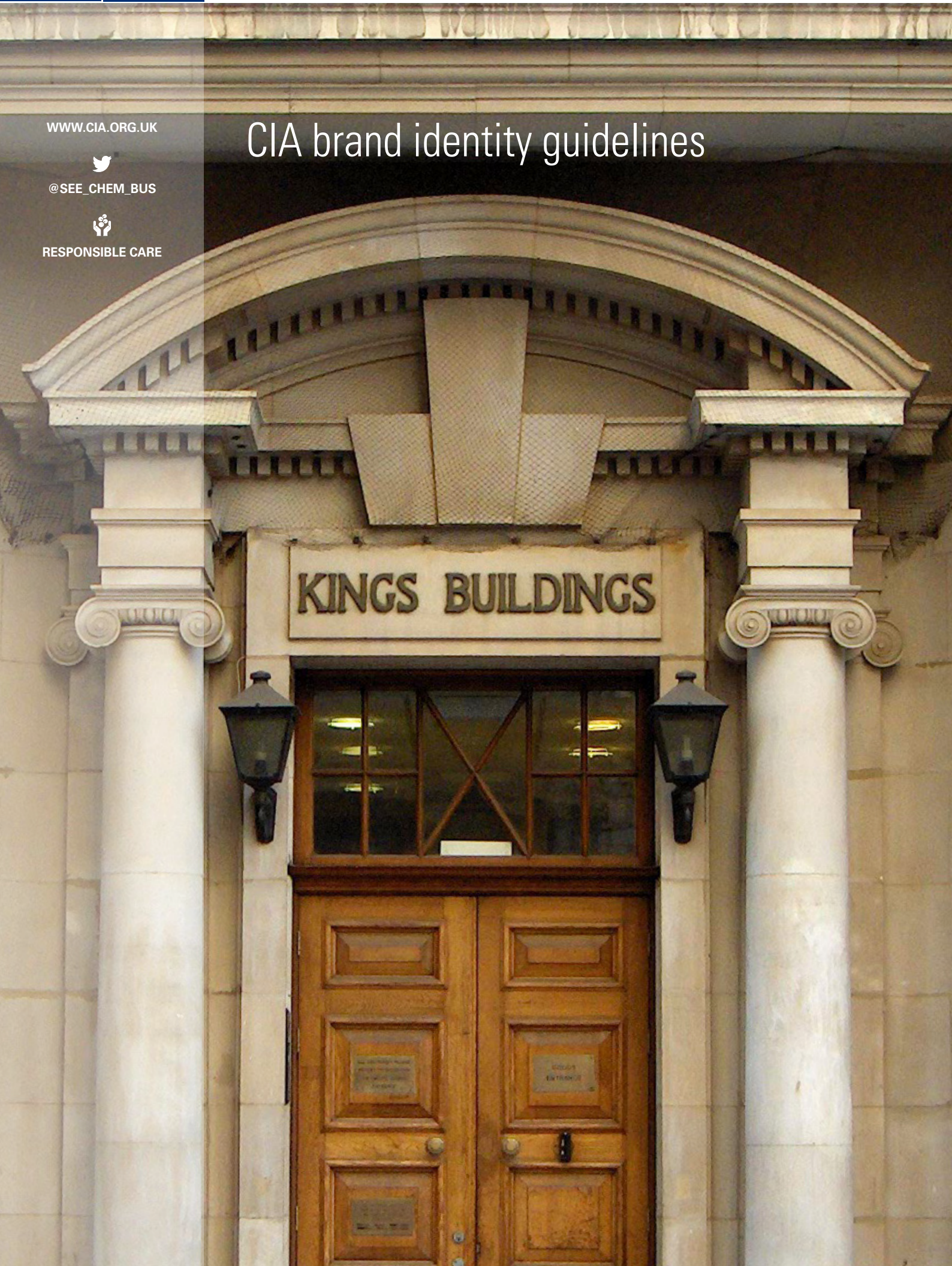


@SEE_CHEM_BUS



RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA brand identity guidelines



Brand identity guidelines for the Chemical Industries Association

We would appreciate it if you would adhere to the following guidelines whenever you are using our brand.

The logo

Our new brand increases the visual strength of the CIA's corporate image. We want to appear open and accessible, transparent and accountable.

The CIA logo consists of two blocks – the left block which carries the abbreviated form of CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION and the right hand block carrying our full name. These two elements should **never** be separated. The proportions of these elements should always remain the same.

All our communications must carry the brand, in order to be seen as a cohesive professional organisation.

If you have any queries about how to use the logo please contact Laura Bamford, BamfordL@cia.org.uk



Exclusion zone

The CIA logo should always be used at the top left hand corner of a document.

There should always be a gap (exclusion zone) below the logo, the same width as the vertical stripe, and to the right, no smaller than the height of the CIA letters.



The only exception is on third-party material.

On third-party material the logo should always have a clear zone particularly when the logo is used beside other logos.



Responsible Care

The RC logo may only be reproduced from master artwork files and must not be redrawn, retyped or altered in any way.

All master files are available from:
Laura Bamford, BamfordL@cia.org.uk



Responsible Care[®]
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

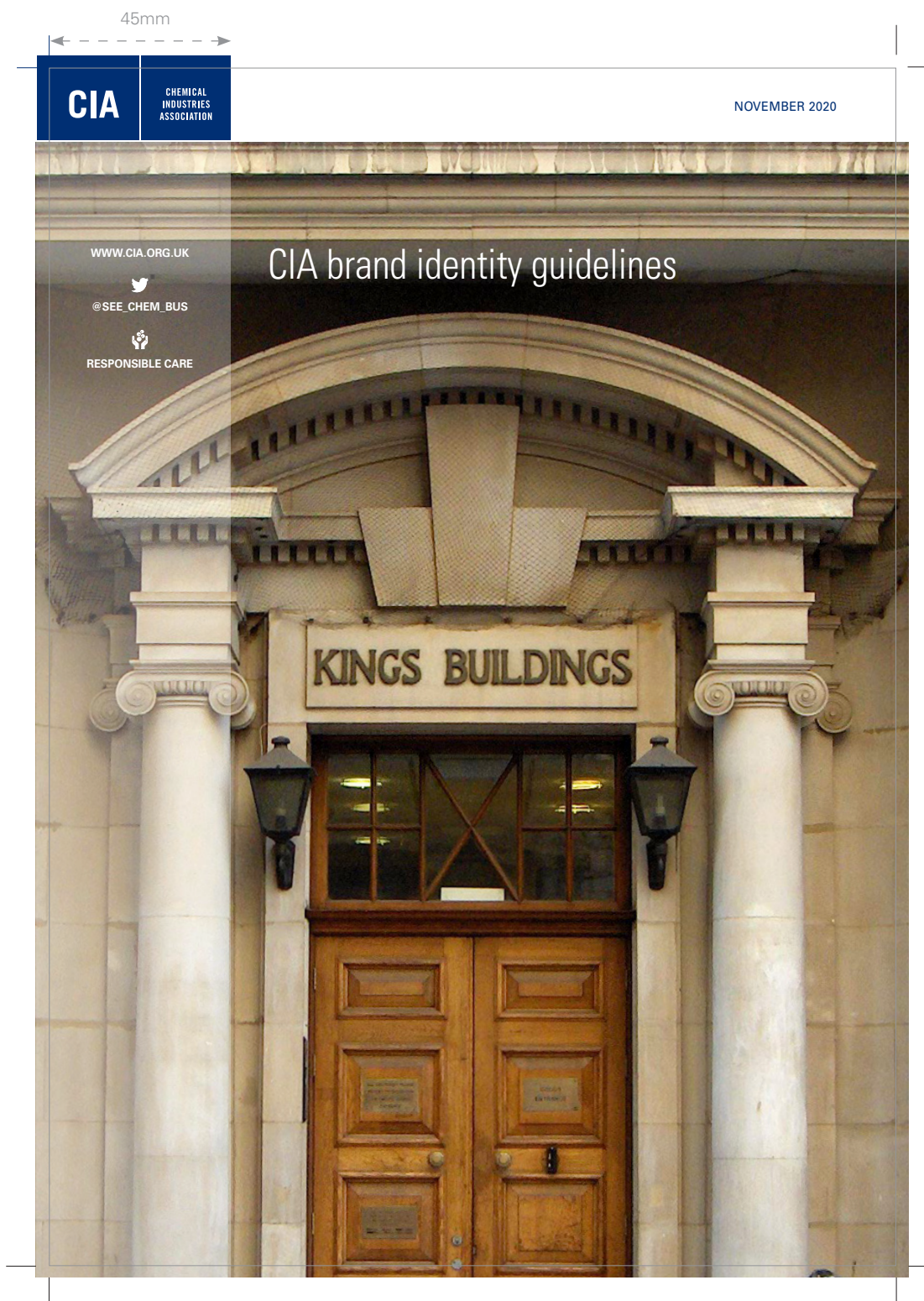
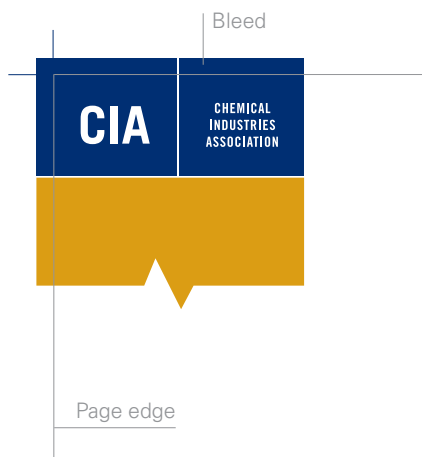
Size and position of the logo

The logo always appears at the top left corner of the document. If printing a document that requires bleed, please use the bleed version of the logo, which has a 3mm extension on the top and left of the logo to allow for trimming.

On printed publications

On an A4 document the logo should always appear at 45mm wide (without the 3mm bleed). Please use the template supplied (CIA_cover_colour.indt)

On an A5 document the logo should always appear at 35mm wide (without the 3mm bleed).



Master artwork files

Our logo may only be reproduced from master artwork files and must not be redrawn, retyped or altered in any way.

All master files are available from:
Laura Bamford, BamfordL@cia.org.uk

File types – when and where to use the correct one

.jpg (also .tif)	These are usually photos and are made up of pixels and so if you enlarge them above their original appearing size they will start to pixelate and become poor quality. .jpps can be used in all Microsoft and Adobe software.	.eps (also .ai)	These are vector files which means they are made up of lines and can be used at any size and do not degrade in quality, so ideal for large format printing. You cannot use directly in Word. You will not be able to view them (unless you have a drawing programme) but can be sent directly to your external printer. .eps files can be used in all Adobe software, but not Microsoft.
.png (also .gif)	These can be photos, but are generally logos or graphics that are used for web. They can also have a transparent background so can be used over the top of a photo or a block of colour, ie a white or reversed out logo will generally be saved as a .png otherwise it would not be visible on a white background. .pngs can be used in all Microsoft and Adobe software.	Please note:	Photos (.jpg and .png) that are inserted into Word or PowerPoint are compressed in size by the programme (this can be turned off in the programme preferences > File > reduce file size, if you don't want this to happen) so the end product does not become too large. If you are wanting these images to be used for high quality printing, ie CIA Matters, or large format printing, then you will need to supply the original photos to the designers/printers.

Templates available for different software

Indesign

Word

PowerPoint

Colour palette

This colour palette is recommended for the different sections in CIA Matters. When possible these colours should be used on other publications to give a cohesion of all material for that sector.



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 288
C:100 M:84 Y:33 K:18
R:0 G:45 B:116
#002d74



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 667
C:58 M:60 Y:22 K:0
R:124 G:105 B:145
#7c6991



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 5565
C:55 M:25 Y:42 K:7
R:125 G:157 B:146
#7d9d92



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7565
C:16 M:57 Y:94 K:5
R:207 G:123 B:36
#cf7b24



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7576
C:9 M:55 Y:72 K:1
R:224 G:134 B:80
#e08650



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 436
C:34 M:37 Y:29 K:9
R:170 G:153 B:157
#aa999d



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7654
C:40 M:59 Y:19 K:3
R:165 G:119 B:155
#a5779b



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7555
C:16 M:36 Y:98 K:5
R:211 G:159 B:16
#d39f10



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7696
C:64 M:26 Y:24 K:5
R:96 G:153 B:176
#6099b0



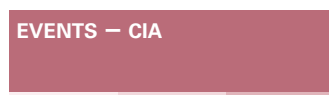
10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7683
C:80 M:55 Y:8 K:1
R:66 G:108 B:169
#426ca9



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 576
C:59 M:21 Y:84 K:5
R:121 G:156 B:75
#799c4b



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 695
C:24 M:64 Y:36 K:11
R:183 G:108 B:122
#b76c7a



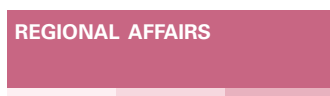
10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 579
C:32 M:7 Y:48 K:0
R:190 G:208 B:156
#bed09c



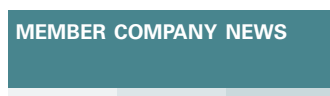
10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 722
C:18 M:52 Y:78 K:6
R:203 G:131 B:66
#cb8342



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 7634
C:20 M:69 Y:28 K:4
R:198 G:103 B:132
#c66784



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 5483
C:71 M:30 Y:37 K:12
R:76 G:134 B:143
#4c868f



10% tint 25% tint 50% tint

Pantone 451
C:37 M:32 Y:66 K:15
R:158 G:146 B:95
#9e925f

Typography

Univers (condensed to 95%) is our brand type faces and should be used whenever possible. If Univers is unavailable then it should be replaced by Arial or Calibri (e.g. on the website or in Word documents).

Recommended typesizes:

Word documents – 10pt with at least 12.5pt line spacing

PowerPoint – 24pt on single line spacing with 6pt space before bullets

Univers Light

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

Univers Roman

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

Univers Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

Arial

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

Calibri

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

CIA Matters

Trade Gothic is our standard type face for CIA Matters.

Several weights are available:

Trade Gothic Condensed Nos 18 and 20

Trade Gothic Light, Medium and **Bold**

Trade Gothic

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890

Trade Gothic No 18

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

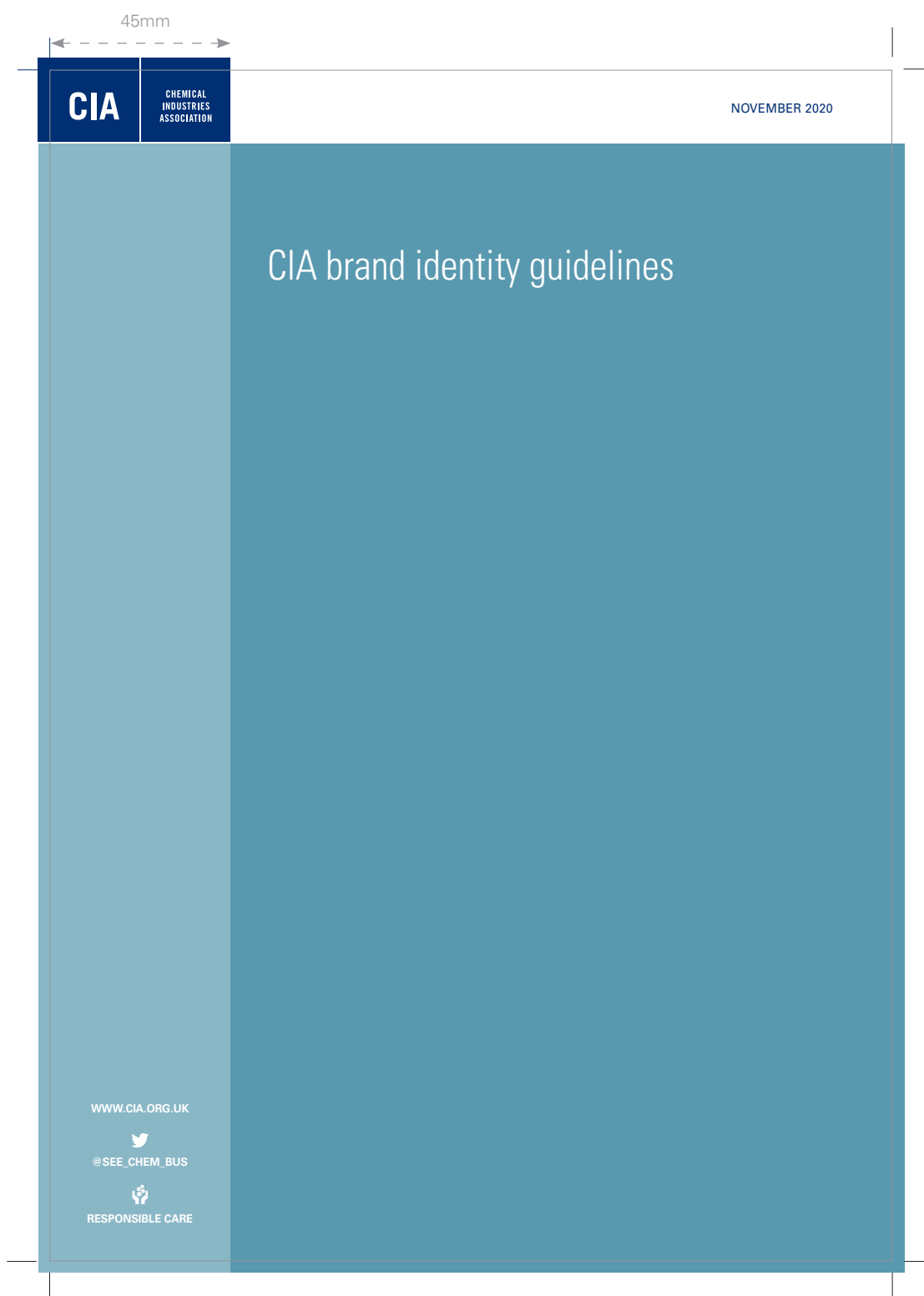
1234567890

General 'Look and feel'

All publications and advertising material must try to have a similar 'look and feel' to all other CIA material. Where possible all documents should follow the grid below – using a distinct band 45mm wide down the left side.

The band can be solid colour, semi transparent colour, photographic or kept clear (to imply the band), as shown in the examples on the following pages.

The only requirement is the size and position of the logo.



CIA Matters

CIAMatters

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION FOR YOUR INDUSTRY
NO. 125
AUTUMN 2020
WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

Kindness in Action
— see page 12

Supporting Mental Health Awareness Day
October 10

CIA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

CIA MATTERS AUTUMN 2020

NANOMATERIALS AND NANOTECHNOLOGIES

CIA follows this policy area through its **Nanomaterials Issue Team** – please contact us to find out more.

Updating EU-REACH registration dossiers

Companies manufacturing nanomaterials of substances remain concerned about the continued lack of recognition from ECHA and Member States of the complexity of the required information requirements under REACH since failure of the technical completeness check a second time could result in the registrant possibly having to stop placing the nanomaterial on the EU market until a new dossier is submitted and accepted. This goes back to the very late availability of tools and guidance documents from ECHA (one month before the legislation entered into force), as well as some missing OECD test guidelines. At the EU policy level, this debate is taking place within the EU Competent Authorities for REACH and Classification & Labelling (CARACAL) group. CIA continues to support Cerlic's work and its input to CARACAL asking that ECHA gives registrants time and flexibility to perform dossier updates, finds suitable and workable solutions for cases where standards or relevant test methods are not available including waiving data generation until appropriate standards and test methods are defined, helps registrants 'learn on the go' as new requirements for nanomaterials are more complex than those for non-nano substances, and that enforcement should focus mostly on companies that have not shown any willingness to update their dossiers (not on those that are carrying out every effort to update to the best of the available tools and knowledge). Looking to UK impacts, at present the UK has not transposed the REACH Annex amendments for nanomaterials of a substance and notably this is also not within the UK REACH S.L; however, CIA does expect the UK will have to incorporate these since the entry into force date (1/1/20) was before the UK exited the EU.

EU NanoExplore project investigates occupational exposures of nanomaterials

The EU project NanoExplore, which is part of the EU's Life programme is working to develop and demonstrate the feasibility of an integrated approach to conduct biomonitoring studies, characterise exposure levels and elucidate possible health effects deriving from exposure to engineered nanomaterials (ENM) in indoor workplaces and urban areas. A pilot project is to commence shortly once they have recruited companies manufacturing/handling nanomaterials. Companies are invited to participate, but the sites must be in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France or Germany. For more information on NanoExplore see www.lifenanoexplore.eu.

Nanopinion on bio-based nanomaterials posted on EUON

A new Nanopinion 'Material manufacturing from nano-scaled particles: moving forward using plants' has been published on the European Union Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON).

NEW OECD Testing Guidance

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has published the following two guidance documents in its series on testing and assessment:

- Guidance Document on Aquatic and Sediment Toxicological Testing of Nanomaterials (No. 317)
- Guidance Document for the Testing of Dissolution and Dispersion Stability of Nanomaterials and the Use of the Data for Further Environmental Testing and Assessment Strategies (Excel) (No. 318).

ACGIH Places carbon nanotubes on its Tier 2 list

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances (TLV®-CS) Committee has placed carbon nanotubes on its Tier 2 list meaning that a notice of intended change (NIC) or notice of intent to establish (NIE) would not be developed in 2021 and may even be removed from the list.

Chemicals Management

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

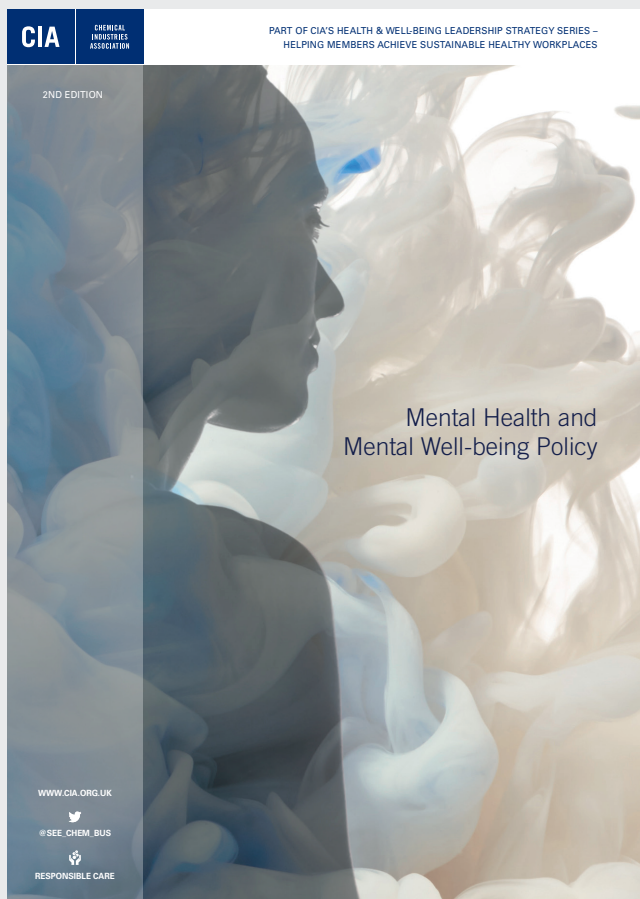
Silvia Segna
07951 359872
SegnaS@cia.org.uk

Roger Pullin
07951 357317
PullinR@cia.org.uk

Abisola Elegba
07508 401743
ElegbaA@cia.org.uk

8

Brochure and flyer covers



Position statements



CIA POSITION STATEMENT AUGUST 2019

Encountering chemical mixtures in daily life: a concern for our health and environment?

Background

There is a concern that exposure to chemical mixtures in the environment, albeit at low concentrations, may have a greater risk than might be expected based on the toxicity of single chemicals or products. However, the evidence shows that whilst chemicals may sometimes act in an additive way, synergism or more than additive (i.e. what some stakeholders refer to as the 'chemical cocktail' effect) which is a rare occurrence.

The pressing question for society is whether exposure to multiple substances in chemical mixtures can present an unacceptable risk to human health and wildlife. This could potentially be extremely complex considering the numerous chemicals and possible combinations we come into contact with through our environment. In addition, the multitude of mechanisms involved, for example, substances typically have different mode of actions, different absorption, metabolism and kinetics. The probability of two or more substances being released concurrently whilst having similar or synergistic mechanisms of absorption may be considered of a low occurrence. Consequently, there is a growing body of scientific evidence that existing regulations based on single substances do cover the risk from exposure to the majority of chemical mixtures because any potential risk from a mixture can generally be attributed to one or a small number of chemicals^{1,2}. The emphasis is therefore on how to identify, prioritise and assess those chemical combinations of most concern.

The Chemical Industries Association (CIA) – the organisation that represents chemical and pharmaceutical businesses across the UK – and our colleagues in Europe (CEFIC – The European Chemical Industry Council) have been working on this as part of our industry sector's duty to society in considering any potential risks resulting from chemical manufacturing and their use.

Current status

- The European Commission's current mandate from the EU Council in 2009 is to determine whether the existing single substance approach for assessing chemical safety is sufficient to protect both humans and wildlife from the effects from potential cumulative exposures of multiple chemicals.
- After initial work by the European Commission, the regulatory policy focus shifted from a general consideration of chemical mixtures to a more focussed assessment to address risks from endocrine disruptors.
- The Organization for Economic Development (OECD) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have both continued the work on developing guidance for evaluating combined exposures to multiple chemicals.
- Several different approaches have been developed to date for prioritising mixtures of chemicals in the environment, including the UK's Interdepartmental Group on Health Risks from Chemicals (2009)³, World Health Organization's International Programme on Chemical Safety (2011)⁴, European Commission's EU Scientific Committees (2011)⁵, European Chemical Industry Council (2012)⁶ and the European Food Safety Authority, EFSA (2019)⁶.

Our opinions and actions

What society needs to know is which chemicals, if any, will potentially combine to give harmful effects on human health and/or the environment. First though, it is important to understand that there are different types of chemical mixtures and therefore a clear understanding of these is needed before policy decisions can be made since different approaches are required.



WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA POSITION STATEMENT AUGUST 2019

Types of chemical mixtures include:

- Intentional mixtures** – manufactured products in which two or more chemicals are blended together in specific proportions including, for example, household consumer products, pharmaceuticals, biocides and plant protection products.
- Unintentional mixtures** – originate from a single source such as effluents discharged through manufacturing or from waste-water treatment plants.
- Coincidental Mixtures** – originate from multiple sources and through multiple pathways. These can often be of unknown and/or variable composition, consisting of anthropogenic discharges to the different environmental compartments (i.e. air, water, sediment and soil) and may include chemicals from natural sources.

Considering the growing body of scientific evidence that existing regulation based on single substances covers the risk from the majority of these mixtures, CIA advocates the need for a risk based, scientific approach to identify and prioritise those environmental mixtures of most concern.

CEFIC decision tree:

To help achieve this, the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) proposed a decision-tree screening tool that enables prioritisation of chemical mixtures present in the environment, enabling a risk assessment for these mixtures to be performed and proportionate risk management decisions to be taken. Essentially, it can help to identify those combinations of chemicals that may be of concern (i.e. those that truly have a cumulative risk). The decision tree combines the risk assessment framework approaches developed by both the World Health Organization (WHO) and European Commission's EU Scientific Committees together with a concept known as the Maximum Cumulative Ratio (MCR). The MCR values indicate the amount of a mixture's toxicity or the cumulative risk that would be missed by not doing a cumulative risk assessment, as well as indicating the fraction of toxicity that comes from the most toxic component in the mixture. The MCR approach is recognised as an effective prioritisation method within the recent chemical mixture risk assessment guidance from EFSA (2019).

Does it work?

Published proof-of-concept studies, using U.S. and European surface water data and European residential indoor air monitoring data, have demonstrated the effectiveness of the decision-tree tool, proving it can be used retrospectively for measured exposures or prospectively using modelled data for mixtures of known or predicted (theoretical) composition. CIA believes that the 'combination effects' approach described above offers a pragmatic and scientific way forward to effectively screen numerous substances in a given environmental compartment (e.g. soil, water, air, etc). The tool is designed to identify the drivers of risk and prioritise those combinations of substances where there is potential for a cumulative or combination effect that requires a specific risk assessment.

Our position

CIA welcomes the European Commission's and other institutions analyses as an opportunity to review the scientific evidence. We firmly advocate the need for a risk based, scientific approach to identifying and prioritising those mixtures of most concern in the environment. Changing existing regulations on the basis of presumption is not the way forward and CIA does not believe there is a need to introduce any new arbitrary assessment factors, as suggested by some stakeholders, into the standard chemical risk assessment process to account for combination effects. In our view this would represent an unscientific, additional layer of conservatism to what is typically already a highly conservative process for individual substances.

Conclusion

In the course of this debate, the CIA asks you to lend your support to encouraging regulation of combination of chemicals based on sound science to enhance the protection of public health and the environment.

References

- Price et al. 2012. A decision tree for assessing effects from exposures to multiple substances. *Journal of Environment Sciences Europe*, Vol 24:26. <https://www.eurochem.org/chemsci/10.11862190-4715-24-26>.
- Bachhaus, T., & Karlsson, M. (2014). Screening level mixture risk assessment of pharmaceuticals in STP effluents. *Water Research*, 49(8), 101-66.
- UK ICHPC. 2009. Chemical Mixtures: A framework for assessing risks to human health. p56. http://www.ichpc.org.uk/ICHPC_Confusing/ghc%20web%20files/pdf/for%20report%201411.pdf
- WHO. 2011. International Programme on Chemical Safety: Assessment of combined exposures to multiple chemicals. <https://www.who.int/ipcs/methods/humanization/en/assessingcombined/>
- European Commission Scientific Committees – SCHER (Health and Environmental Risk), Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENHR), Consumer Safety (SCCS). 2011. Toxicity and assessment of chemical mixtures. p60. http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/environmental_risks/docs/scher_sc_155.pdf
- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). 2019. Guidance on harmonised methodologies for human health, animal health and ecological risk assessment of combined exposure to multiple chemicals. p72. <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5634>

CONTACTS

Roger Pullin
Head of Chemicals & Health Policy
Chemical Industries Association UK
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7963 8738,
Mob: +44 (0) 7951 387 317
Email: PullinR@cia.org.uk

Simon Marsh
Communications Director
Chemical Industries Association UK
Mob: +44 (0) 7951 389 197
Email: MarshS@cia.org.uk

Word reports

If a report is being sent out as an electronic file then please use the left hand template and preferably send out as a pdf. If you are printing a report particularly on a non edge-to-edge printer, use the right hand template so that the logo does not get cut off.

CIA
CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

Document title
Document sub-head or by-line

Please use the following instructions for protecting and unprotecting your document

- To unprotect this document, click the button on the unprotect document button on the developer tab. In the drop-down menu click on 'Restrict Formatting and Editing'. You will get a panel appearing to the right of your window. At the bottom of this panel click on the stop protection button.
- You will now be able to make changes to the document. But please be aware that while it is unprotected, you may inadvertently delete the header images if you delete the top two carriage return in the document and the first two sections. If you have invisibles showing you can see whether the document is protected or Remember to re-protect the document before forwarding to anyone else.

At the top of each template there are two section breaks that form the protected section. This is only so that the header isn't deleted in error.

- If you click on the protect document on the righthand side of the window you get a panel saying 'Restrict editing and formatting', leave formatting restrictions un-ticked, but tick editing restrictions.
- Click on allow only this type of editing and in the drop-down menu select 'filling in forms'. Click 'Yes, start enforcing protection'. It will ask for a password. Just click ok. Don't set a password.

Unfortunately, while any part of the document is protected the bullets and other functions are greyed out. Don't ask me why, it doesn't follow logic.

To use full functionality you need to unprotect the document, make the changes and then re-protect the document as above.

Copy styles and AutoText between documents or templates


- You need to display the Developer tab.


Do the following in these Microsoft Office programs: Excel, PowerPoint, or Word

- Click the Microsoft Office Button (top left), and then click Excel Options, PowerPoint Options, or Word Options.
- Click Popular, and then select the Show Developer tab in the Ribbon check box.
- At the right end of the developer tab you will Document templates. Click on this and at the bottom of the templates tab you will see the organiser button click the Organizer.
- To copy items to or from a different template or file, click Close File, and then click Open File to open the template or file that you want.
- Click the tab for the kind of items that you want to copy.
- Click the items that you want to copy in either list, then click Copy. To select a range of items, hold down SHIFT, and then click the first and last items. To select nonadjacent items, hold down alt key as you click each item.

Note. If you cannot save changes to the template, or if the Copy button is unavailable, the file might be protected or locked.

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

 @SEE_CHEM_BUS

 RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA
CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

Document title
Document sub-head or by-line

Please use the following instructions for protecting and unprotecting your document

- To unprotect this document, click the button on the unprotect document button on the developer tab. In the drop-down menu click on 'Restrict Formatting and Editing'. You will get a panel appearing to the right of your window. At the bottom of this panel click on the stop protection button.
- You will now be able to make changes to the document. But please be aware that while it is unprotected, you may inadvertently delete the header images if you delete the top two carriage return in the document and the first two sections. If you have invisibles showing you can see whether the document is protected or Remember to re-protect the document before forwarding to anyone else.

At the top of each template there are two section breaks that form the protected section. This is only so that the header isn't deleted in error.

- If you click on the protect document on the righthand side of the window you get a panel saying 'Restrict editing and formatting', leave formatting restrictions un-ticked, but tick editing restrictions.
- Click on allow only this type of editing and in the drop-down menu select 'filling in forms'. Click 'Yes, start enforcing protection'. It will ask for a password. Just click ok. Don't set a password.

Unfortunately, while any part of the document is protected the bullets and other functions are greyed out. Don't ask me why, it doesn't follow logic.

To use full functionality you need to unprotect the document, make the changes and then re-protect the document as above.

Copy styles and AutoText between documents or templates


- You need to display the Developer tab.


Do the following in these Microsoft Office programs: Excel, PowerPoint, or Word

- Click the Microsoft Office Button (top left), and then click Excel Options, PowerPoint Options, or Word Options.
- Click Popular, and then select the Show Developer tab in the Ribbon check box.
- At the right end of the developer tab you will Document templates. Click on this and at the bottom of the templates tab you will see the organiser button click the Organizer.
- To copy items to or from a different template or file, click Close File, and then click Open File to open the template or file that you want.
- Click the tab for the kind of items that you want to copy.
- Click the items that you want to copy in either list, then click Copy. To select a range of items, hold down SHIFT, and then click the first and last items. To select nonadjacent items, hold down alt key as you click each item.

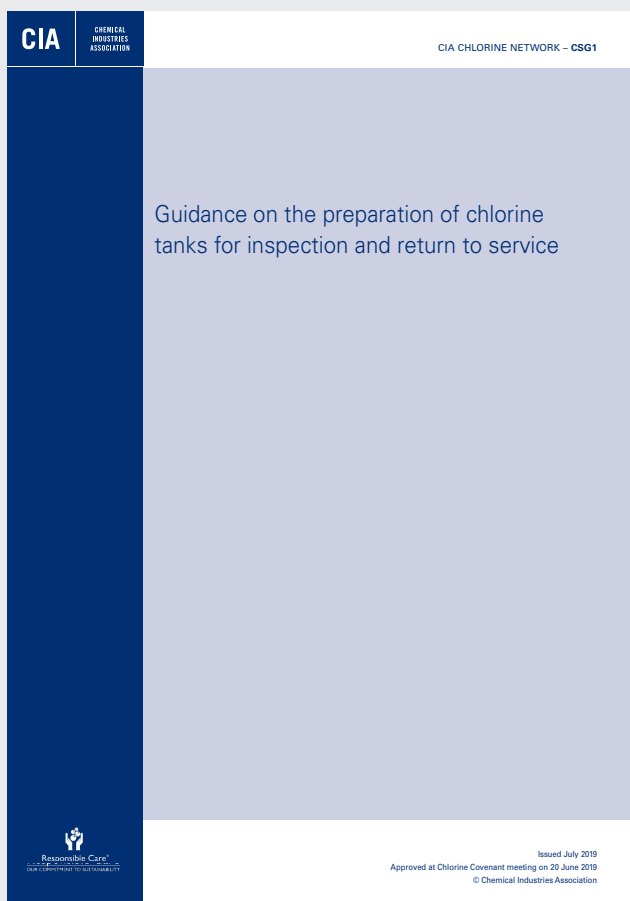
Note. If you cannot save changes to the template, or if the Copy button is unavailable, the file might be protected or locked.

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK


 @SEE_CHEM_BUS

 RESPONSIBLE CARE

Guidance documents



PowerPoint



CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

Encountering chemical mixtures in daily life: a concern for our health and environment?

Roger Pullin

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

RESPONSIBLE CARE



CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION


Current Status

- The European Commission's current mandate from the EU Council in 2009 is to determine whether the existing single substance approach for assessing chemical safety is sufficient to protect both humans and wildlife from the effects from potential cumulative exposures of multiple chemicals.
 - After initial work by the European Commission, the regulatory policy focus shifted from a general consideration of chemical mixtures to a more focussed assessment to address risks from endocrine disruptors.
 - The Organization for Economic Development (OECD) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have both continued the work on developing guidance for evaluating combined exposures to multiple chemicals.




WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

RESPONSIBLE CARE



CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

Encountering chemical mixtures in daily life: a concern for our health and environment?


There is a concern that exposure to chemical mixtures in the environment, albeit at low concentrations, may have a greater risk than might be expected based on the toxicity of single chemicals or products.

However, the evidence shows that whilst chemicals may sometimes act in an additive way, synergism or more than additive (i.e. what some stakeholders refer to as the 'chemical cocktail' effect) which is a rare occurrence.

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

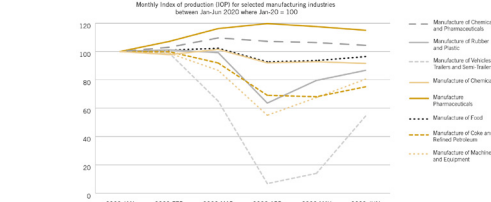
RESPONSIBLE CARE



CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

The UK is now officially in a recession

Monthly Index of production (IOP) for selected manufacturing industries between Jan-Jun 2020 where Jan20 = 100



The true economic impact of the lockdown was made clear this month as official figures for the second quarter of the year were released by the Office for National Statistics.

The UK is now officially in a recession, as our GDP contracted 2.2% in the first quarter of the year and a record 20.4% in the second quarter as lockdown was in full force.

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

RESPONSIBLE CARE

Advertising

CIA

CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION



Responsible Care and the CIA

There are 58 national chemical manufacturing associations that comprise the global Responsible Care community, of which the CIA is one.

We are committed to following the Responsible Care ethic:

- Implementing fundamental features of national Responsible Care programmes
- Commitment to advancing sustainable development of the chemical industry
- Enhancing the management of chemical products worldwide
- Championing and facilitating the extension of Responsible Care along the chemical industry's supply chain
- Actively supporting national and local Responsible Care governance
- Continuous improvement and performance reporting
- Addressing stakeholder expectations about chemical industry activities and products
- Providing appropriate resources to effectively implement Responsible Care.



Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY


CIA

CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

WORKING FOR
CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL
BUSINESSES
THROUGHOUT THE UK

Join the CIA

Working together to improve your business



Our expert team have unsurpassed knowledge of the issues that face chemical businesses and the experience to really help.

Make our team part of yours.

Being part of CIA is just like having extra staff on your team, though being able to access expertise in all the regulatory and business policy areas that count.

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK

@SEE_CHEM_BUS

RESPONSIBLE CARE

CONTACT US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Kings Buildings Smith Square London SW1P 3JJ
020 7834 3399 | enquiries@cia.org.uk

CIA


CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION

Responsible Care and the CIA


There are 58 national chemical manufacturing associations that comprise the global Responsible Care community, of which the CIA is one.

We are committed to following the Responsible Care ethic:

- Implementing fundamental features of national Responsible Care programmes
- Commitment to advancing sustainable development of the chemical industry
- Enhancing the management of chemical products worldwide
- Championing and facilitating the extension of Responsible Care along the chemical industry's supply chain
- Actively supporting national and local Responsible Care governance
- Continuous improvement and performance reporting
- Addressing stakeholder expectations about chemical industry activities and products
- Providing appropriate resources to effectively implement Responsible Care.



Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY



Email newsletter headers



Roller banners

CIA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION **Responsible Care®**

Responsible Care and the CIA

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK
@SEE_CHEM_BUS
RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION **Responsible Care®**

Responsible Care and the CIA

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK
@SEE_CHEM_BUS
RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION **Responsible Care®**

Responsible Care and the CIA

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK
@SEE_CHEM_BUS
RESPONSIBLE CARE

CIA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION **Responsible Care®**

Working for chemical and pharmaceutical businesses throughout the UK

WWW.CIA.ORG.UK
@SEE_CHEM_BUS
RESPONSIBLE CARE

