

Eurobrief June 2011

In this issue:

Lifting the waste status must be subject to strict conditions
Commission establishes CERT team to combat Cyber attacks
Brussels Court rejects lawsuit demanding names behind stolen EUAs
Parliament to vote on moving beyond 20% emission reductions in July
Commission backs emissions reduction fund for manufacturers
IEA predicts fall in energy-related carbon dioxide emissions
Energy Roadmap 2050 rejected by Environment Council
Council adopts conclusions on Energy Efficiency Plan 2011
Council adopts conclusions on EU Biodiversity Strategy
Commission study into biodiversity action costs published
Raw Materials: latest news
Influential report argues for elimination of biofuel subsidies
Industry not resource efficient enough, say European citizens
Proposal for Energy Efficiency Directive published
REACH implementation - exemption from registration for recovered substances
Seveso III Directive discussed in Council and Parliament
End-of-waste Criteria: Copper Industry calls for stricter limits
Ignacio Madrdejnos elected President of CEMBUREAU
CEMBUREAU contributes to public consultation on raw materials partnership
Poland unveils Presidency priorities

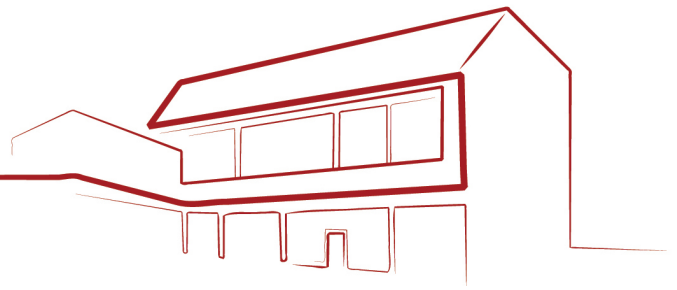
EDITORIAL

Lifting the waste status must be subject to strict conditions

The revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD) has opened the possibility to lift, through comitology, the waste status in respect of certain waste streams. This proposition is attractive to Member States as it will reduce the total volume of waste and facilitate progress towards national waste reduction targets. It may also stimulate resource efficiency by creating a market for new ex-waste products.

CEMBUREAU recognises that lifting the waste status will be inevitable and may be justified for a limited selection of waste streams but insists that this is to be achieved only under strict conditions:

- » Only non-hazardous, specifically defined waste streams destined for material recycling



should be considered for lifting of the waste status;

- » The waste status must not be lifted for mixed waste;

- » After sorting, the product must be free of contaminants, with a maximum of 1% of impurities left; and

- » The lifting of the waste status must only be considered once all recovery operations have been completed.

Lifting the waste status should not become an easy way to by-pass waste legislation and should not lead to a leakage of valuable ex-waste materials, circulating freely as products, out of the EU.

Co-processing of waste in the cement industry is recognised as a "best practice" when it comes to resource efficiency. Lifting the waste status in the EU must not deprive the cement industry of an essential energy source and of access to valuable raw materials. Co-processing in the EU should be encouraged, not relocated outside of the EU where, at the very end of the product life, the strict environmental conditions imposed in the EU are not necessarily guaranteed.

Co-processing of waste in the cement industry is an advanced and innovative recovery process whereby not only energy is recovered but also the non-combustible part of the waste, which is reused as raw materials. This resource efficient process should gain full recognition in the waste hierarchy.

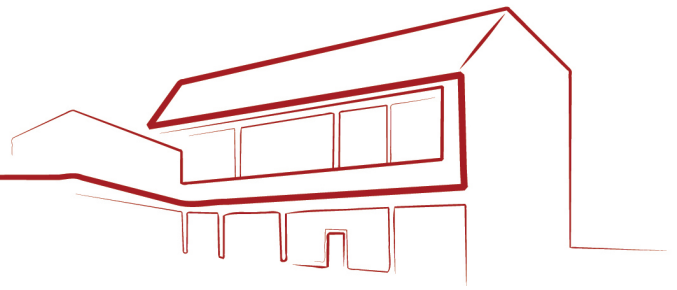
The ongoing developments on End-of-waste criteria at European level are of major importance for cement producers. Last year, CEMBUREAU had

already issued a paper proposing end-of-waste criteria for used tyres. CEMBUREAU continues to follow-up the process but is also pro-actively preparing contributions to these discussions. Two new documents were recently issued:

- » Scope of Solid recovered fuels - waste streams used in the cement industry

- » CEMBUREAU proposal for End-of-waste criteria for specific waste streams - recyclable fractions

CEMBUREAU is currently preparing its input into the study on the suitability of waste derived fuels for end-of-waste status which has been commissioned by the European Commission.



EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Commission establishes CERT team to combat Cyber attacks

The Computer Emergency Response pre-configuration Team (CERT) has been established by the European Commission to counter the threat of cyber attacks against EU institutions, bodies and agencies. The CERT, part of the Digital Agenda for Europe, adopted in May 2010, follows a year of hacking into Commission systems, in particular the EU ETS national registries. Indeed, an attack against the EU Emissions Trading Scheme saw in January 2011 around 3 million emissions allowances stolen from national registries (see March *Eurobrief Editorial*).

The team is made up of IT security experts from the EU institutions. Following a year's assessment, a decision will be taken on the conditions for establishing a full-scale CERT for the EU institutions. "Cyber-attacks are a very real and an ever-increasing threat," said Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission for the Digital Agenda.

"Whether against individual countries, companies or most recently against the European Commission, they can paralyse key infrastructure and cause huge long-term damage. Setting up this CERT pre-configuration team is a further demonstration of how seriously the EU Institutions take the cyber-security threat."

A Commission press release can be found here:

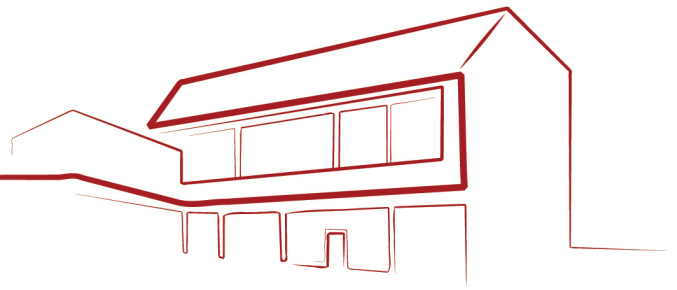
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/694&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Brussels Court rejects lawsuit demanding names behind stolen EUAs

The Brussels Court of First Instance has rejected a lawsuit launched by Italian firm TCIE against the European Commission regarding naming companies in possession of stolen EUAs. The lawsuit would have forced the Commission to name companies in possession of stolen EUAs, something that the Court of First Instance said was confidential. Swiss-based cement manufacturer Holcim had also applied to join the case, but the Commission ruled that this was not procedurally admissible.

Both companies have stated that they do not accept the decision of the Belgian court, and are currently examining possible next steps, which may include suing the Commission for damages.



EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Parliament to vote on moving beyond 20% emission reductions in July

The European Parliament's draft own initiative Resolution calling for an increase of the 20% emission reduction target by 2020 will be voted in plenary on 5 July 2011 as the vote has been postponed. In its draft Resolution, the Parliament calls upon the European Commission to come forward with proposals to achieve 25% internal greenhouse gas reductions by 2020 consistent with a cost effective method outlined in the 2050 low-carbon Roadmap and to move to a 30% overall target for 2020.

The draft Resolution is a response to a Commission Communication which sets out options for meeting the 30% target within the EU ETS and in the other sectors and include: reducing the number of auctioned allowances under the EU ETS; regulation to promote greater energy efficiency; smart use of fiscal instruments; directing EU cohesion policy funding towards green investments; and improving the environmental integrity of the international carbon credits recognised in the EU ETS.

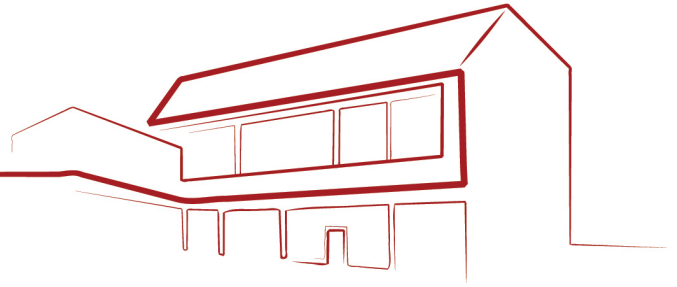
EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Commission backs emissions reduction fund for manufacturers

A new fund offering financial support for emissions reduction is being promoted by the European Commission for "traditional" manufacturing and process industries covered by the ETS. The aim is to enable these "to cope with the challenges of a low carbon economy and to maintain their competitiveness, with a particular view to tackling the stringent requirements resulting from the ETS-Directive by 2020".

The first call for proposals under the 'Sustainable Industry Low Carbon' (SILC) scheme., which was launched in May and will run until the end of August, will fund a maximum of three projects for 2011. The focus of SILC I are technological and non-technological innovation measures to reduce the carbon-intensity for a wider range of sectors which can be implemented in the short term (within 3 years) and which do not require a further demonstration programme before their industrial implementation.

Further calls will follow in 2012 and 2013. Applicants must apply in consortiums and source at least 25% of their finance through other means. The First Call for Proposals can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemlongdetail.cfm?item_id=5161&lang=en&tpa=0&displayType=fo&ref=newsbytheme.cfm%3Flang%3Den%26displayType%3Dfo%26fosubtype%3Dp%26tpa%3D0%26period%3Dlatest%26month%3D%26page%3D1



EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

IEA predicts fall in energy-related carbon dioxide emissions

Recent estimates published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) suggest that energy-related carbon dioxide emissions will drop by 2035 due to the large availability of global gas supplies, with emissions falling more significantly in industry. The IEA does predict, however, a slight increase in CO₂ in the buildings sector, partly due to higher demand and cheaper gas.

Furthermore, emissions will rise by 140 million tonnes annually if CO₂ capture and storage technology (CCS) is not commercially viable before 2035.

The IEA Report can be found here:

http://www.iea.org/weo/docs/weo2011/WEO2011_GoldenAgeofGasReport.pdf

ENVIRONMENT

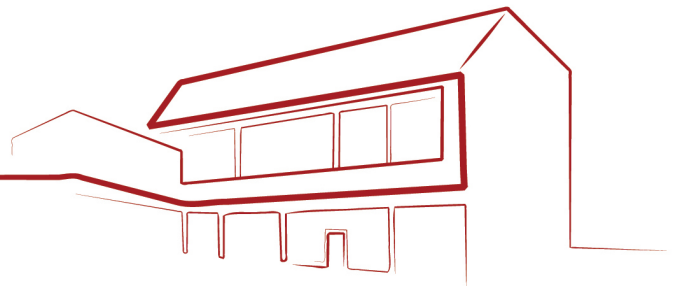
Energy Roadmap 2050 rejected by Environment Council

The Energy Roadmap 2050 was rejected during an Environment Council Meeting earlier this month largely because of strong opposition from the Polish Government, which will assume the rotating European Presidency in July. Poland refused to back the document mentioning a possible 25% reduction target.

Prior to the Council meeting, the Hungarian presidency had published a document on the Energy Roadmap 2050, summarising Member States' views, which suggested a broad consensus on prioritising energy efficiency and boosting the renewables market. This document was then submitted to EU Energy Ministers, who met in Luxembourg earlier this month. The Hungarian Presidency report on the Road Map can be found here:

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st10/st10721.en11.pdf>

After the debate in Council, the Polish government reportedly stated that "it may well be that we would not propose this issue during our presidency at all". The message is clear!



ENVIRONMENT

Council adopts conclusions on Energy Efficiency Plan 2011

The Council conclusions on the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, which were recently adopted in the Energy Council, set out a number of policy options designed to help deliver the EU's 2020 20% energy efficiency objective. The Council conclusions address the public sector, buildings, industry and the energy sector, transport and ways to support favourable consumer choices.

The Council concludes that public authorities should purchase goods that achieve high standards of energy efficiency and encourage high energy efficiency standards being applied to their public vehicle fleet, when possible resorting to electric and hybrid vehicles. As regards buildings, the Council says that the energy performance of existing buildings needs to be tackled in a cost-efficient way and Member States should encourage improved refurbishment of residential buildings.

The conclusions also underline the considerable potential for further energy efficiency improvements in industry. On the energy supply side, greater use of co-generation and district heating and cooling should be pushed for when authorising new and the retrofitting of existing thermal power generation.

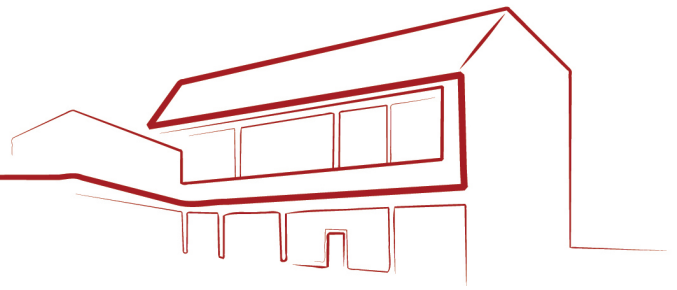
The Energy Efficiency Action Plan lays down policy actions to be taken by the EU to improve energy efficiency in order to achieve the target of saving 20% of annual consumption of primary energy by 2020. It revises the previous Energy Efficiency Action Plan. Concrete legislative proposals were put forward earlier this month.

ENVIRONMENT

Council adopts conclusions on EU Biodiversity Strategy

The Council conclusions on the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 were adopted earlier this month in the Environment Council. The Council endorsed the Strategy and discussed issues such as green infrastructures, protected areas, Natura 2000 and promoting the use of the innovative financial mechanisms in support of biodiversity policy objectives.

The conclusions emphasise the importance of green infrastructure as a contribution to further integrating biodiversity considerations into other EU policies, and welcome the European Commission's commitment to develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy by 2012. The Council also welcomes the fact that the Strategy addresses shortcomings in the implementation of existing environmental EU legislation, inadequate funding and specific policy gaps relating to, among others, invasive alien species, green infrastructure and ecosystem services within and beyond



protected areas.

Furthermore, the Council welcomes the focus on biodiversity as a whole and ecosystems services - within but also beyond protected areas - in recognition of the essential services they provide as well as their intrinsic and economic value, and welcomed the emphasis on maintenance, including management, and cost-effective restoration of ecosystems. It also calls upon the Commission to incorporate effectively biodiversity measures and concerns in the latter's proposals for the legislative framework of the future financial perspectives (2014-2020) and to take into account Member States' contribution to the implementation of the Strategy, especially the Natura 2000 network.

Finally, the Council also stresses the need to mobilise additional resources from all possible sources and to ensure adequate funding. The importance of promoting the use of innovative financial mechanisms in support of biodiversity policy objectives is also highlighted.

ENVIRONMENT

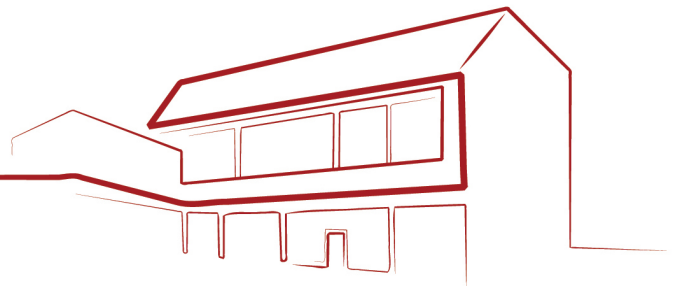
Commission study into biodiversity action costs published

A European Commission study designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the total costs for biodiversity and ecosystem actions in the European Union was recently carried out. The study attempted to develop a general cost typology in order to facilitate a comparison of results from different cost assessments.

The findings show not only the broad scale of biodiversity costs, but also the significance of opportunity costs (i.e the foregone economic benefits from alternative activities or uses of a resource on a particular site.) within these. The combined cost of different EU biodiversity policy actions (including the Natura 2000 network, biodiversity research and invasive alien species) is estimated to be roughly €10.6 billion per year. Within this, opportunity costs amount to approximately €8.4 billion.

The full report can be downloaded from here:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/biodiversity/pdf/OpportunityCostsOfBiodiversityAndEcosystemAction.pdf>



ENVIRONMENT

Raw Materials: latest news

On 21 June, the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) adopted its draft opinion on an Effective Raw Materials Strategy for Europe by rapporteur Judith Merkies (Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Netherlands) from the lead Committee in the European Parliament, Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). In its opinion, ENVI calls upon ITRE to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

- » proper and swift implementation of the Waste Framework Directive and the introduction of a progressive landfill ban on recyclable raw materials as well as and strict and ambitious efficiency criteria for incineration with energy recovery

- » urge the Commission to support the development of strategic land use planning in all Member States to balance raw material extraction with other land use demands and to safeguard the environment and biodiversity

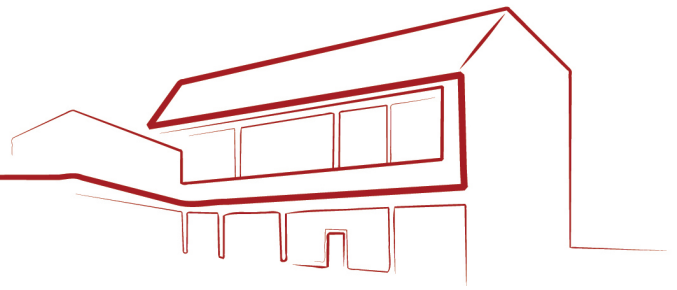
- » and urge the Commission to examine the effects of a tax on mineral resources, unused extracted raw materials, non-energy raw materials, water and land use, and in particular on any side effects

This opinion can be downloaded from here:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-464.768+03+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

On 30 June the European Parliament's ITRE Committee adopted the draft Report "An Effective Raw Materials Strategy for Europe" by Rapporteur Reinhard BÄ¼tikofer (Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance, Germany). The report adopted highlights the importance of applying consistently the legally binding European Waste Hierarchy as set out in the Waste Framework Directive, which prioritises prevention, reuse and recycling, followed by recovery and disposal. In addition, the report notes the importance of relation to domestic raw material supply, and calls for the competent public authorities (national, regional and local) to apply clear, efficient and coordinated administrative procedures for the granting of authorisations.

A study requested by the European Parliament's International Trade (INTA) Committee was also published regarding the European Union's Raw Materials Strategy. In its conclusions, and in relation to domestic resources, the study highlights that domestic resources are essential for the building and manufacturing sector in Europe and that, therefore, the European Commission should increase its efforts to minimise existing obstacles in relation to access to domestic



resources. INTA also adopted on 23 June its opinion on an effective raw materials strategy for Europe, nevertheless the recommendation from the INTA study on domestic resources was not adopted by the committee.

The full study can be downloaded from here:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/committees/homeCom.do?language=EN&body=INTA>

The opinion can be downloaded from here:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-464.763+02+DOC+WORD+V0//EN&language=EN>

ENVIRONMENT

Influential report argues for elimination of biofuel subsidies

A report prepared by a number of leading international agencies including the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation and the UN argues that government subsidies to promote the use of biofuels should be eliminated. The report, commissioned by G20 agriculture ministers, states that if complete elimination is not possible, support schemes should at least be suspended during times of soaring food costs.

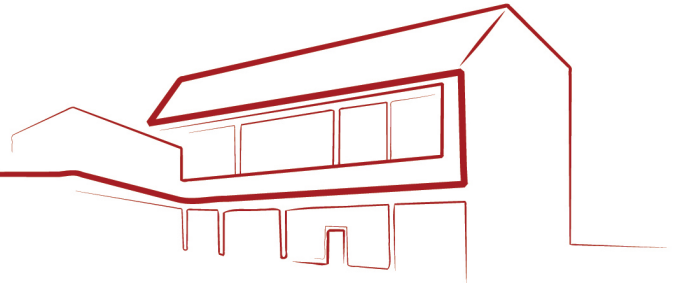
The findings contribute to a rethink of an EU policy, namely that 10 per cent of transport fuel must come from renewable sources - chiefly biofuels - by 2020. Billions have been spent on producers of ethanol and biodiesel in the form of subsidies.

ENVIRONMENT

Industry not resource efficient enough, say European citizens

The latest Eurobarometer survey on Attitudes of European citizens towards the environment was published in June. The survey found that 79% of respondents believe that corporations and industry do not enough to use natural resources efficiently. When asked "who do you trust most when it comes to environmental issues?" only 3% said companies, though this marks an increase of one percentage point from the last Eurobarometer survey.

In other findings, 89% of Europeans think that more funding should be allocated to support protecting the environment despite the economic crisis, while 81% supported environmentally-focused legislation at the EU level as a necessary means of protecting the environment (down 1 point from 2007). Almost 60% of Europeans think that environmentally



friendly procurement procedures are the most effective way of tackling environmental problems, with less than 30% favouring solutions that are merely cost-effective.

The survey can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

BUILDINGS & BUILDING MATERIALS

Proposal for Energy Efficiency Directive published

Proposal for a Directive on energy efficiency aiming to create a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency in the EU to reach the target of 20% primary energy savings by 2020 has been published. It sets several energy efficiency requirements for end-user sectors such as the cement industry. High efficiency standards would have to be applied by the public sector for the renovation of owned buildings, and for the purchase of buildings, products and services.

These measures are minimum requirements; Member States can adapt them according to their own national circumstances and decide whether or not to include binding targets in their national energy efficiency plans. However, the European Commission will monitor the implementation of the national energy efficiency targets, and check by 30 June 2014 whether they will deliver the European 20% savings objective.

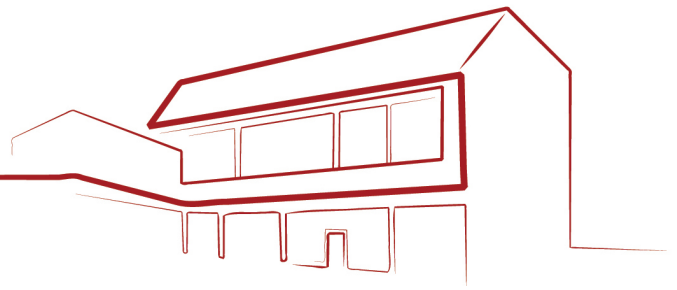
The proposal would also repeal the Cogeneration Directive and the Energy Services Directive, and extend their scope to all sectors with energy savings potential.

The Proposal contains important requirements related to public building refurbishment rates; to public spending and to cogeneration. As from 1 January 2014, 3% of the total floor area of buildings owned by public bodies is to be renovated each year. A derogation for social housing has been removed from the Proposal. Member States would be able to allow public bodies to count towards their annual renovation rate the excess of renovated building floor area in a given year as if it had instead been renovated in any of the two previous or following years.

Finally, Article 9 on penalties could have an indirect impact on electricity prices, as power companies could be fined by Member States if they fail to help customers reduce their energy consumption.

The proposal can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/eed/doc/2011_directive/com_2011_0370_en.pdf



HEALTH AND SAFETY

REACH implementation - exemption from registration for recovered substances

Earlier this month, CEMBUREAU issued a paper which explains how to use the exemption from registration for recovered substances under REACH. This paper covers which conditions have to be fulfilled and which information is necessary. It also contains an annex with more detailed information on substances which are of importance to cement producers, namely: gypsum, fly ash, blast furnace slag, converter slag and iron oxide.

The paper is available from [here](#)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Seveso III Directive discussed in Council and Parliament

On 21 June Environment ministers adopted a progress report on the Proposal for a Directive on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. This report is the result of the work undertaken by the Council's Working Party on the Environment (WPE) under the Hungarian Presidency, and highlights that progress has been made on the definitions, the exclusion of Annex I from the scope of the Commission's power to adopt delegated acts to adapt the Annexes to technical progress, the general obligations of an operator, the notification by the operator to the competent authority, major-accident prevention policy, safety reports, emergency plans, Member States obligations in relation to land-use planning and following a major accident, and confidentiality.

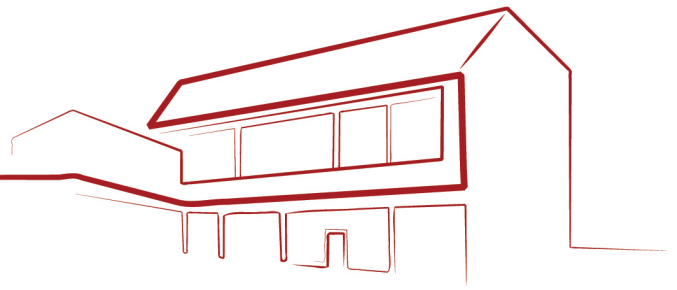
Issues which will need to be tackled under the incoming Polish Presidency include the scope, derogations to the scope of the Directive in Article 4 in particular regarding individual installations, provisions related to information to the public including information to be kept permanently online, inspections, the , the delegation of powers to the Commission, and transposition.

Two meetings of the WPE have already been scheduled for July 2011. The report also notes that, taking into account the progress made since January 2011 and the calendar of the European Parliament, the possibility of a first reading agreement could be envisaged at this stage.

The full progress report is available from [here](#)

23 June was the deadline for the tabling of amendments to the draft report of the rapporteur János Áder (Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Hungary) from the lead Committee in the European Parliament, ENVI (Environment, Public Health and Food Safety).

Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortinez (Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats),



Spain) has reportedly tabled an amendment to the draft report of the rapporteur to add petroleum waste to the list of named substances covered by the Directive (Annex I, part 2). If this is confirmed, both CEMBUREAU and Eucopro will support this amendment.

The draft opinion of the Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) Committee by Jacky HÃ©nin (Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left, France) was released on 7 June 2011 and is available from here:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-464.945+01+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

The vote on the draft opinion of the rapporteur MaÅgorzata Handzlik (Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Poland) of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) Committee is scheduled for 11 July.

WASTE

End-of-waste Criteria: Copper Industry calls for stricter limits

Following the publication of the JRC report "End-of-waste Criteria for Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap: Technical Proposals" (see May 2011 *Eurobrief*) the European Copper Institute (ECI) has criticised the percentage of foreign material (5%) allowed for end-of-waste status eligibility as being too high. Instead, the ECI recommends a maximum limit of 2% foreign material. In addition, the ECI is calling for tougher monitoring procedures and more qualitative analysis, rather than the simple visual inspection of consignments and taking samples every six months proposed by the JRC.

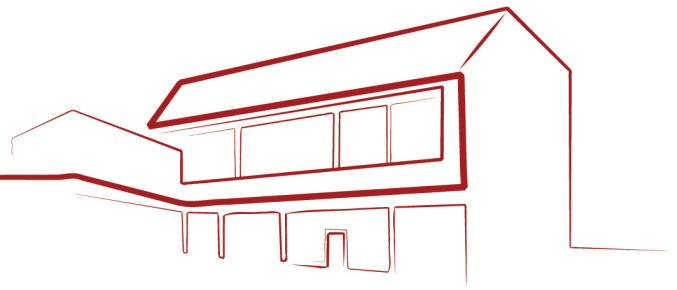
There are only a small number of copper mines in the EU. Therefore concern has been expressed about the fact that, once the waste status has been lifted, there is a great risk of copper leakage outside of the EU, thereby decreasing security of supply and increasing Europe's need for imports.

CEMBUREAU

Ignacio Madrdejnos elected President of CEMBUREAU

Ignacio Madrdejnos (Latvia) has been elected as President of CEMBUREAU for a two-year term at the Association's General Assembly held on 7 June 2011 in Brussels after having completed his mandate of Vice-President over the last year. He takes over from Jean-Paul MÃ©ric (France).

Ignacio Madrdejnos is a member of the Executive Committee of CEMEX, the global building



materials company.

Mr Madridejos is responsible for the company's Northern Europe Region as well as for Energy and Sustainability globally. Prior to his current position, he was CEMEX's Country President in Spain and Egypt as well as holding several positions with CEMEX in Mexico, Colombia and Panama. Before joining CEMEX, Mr Madridejos worked for McKinsey in Argentina in addition to the Spanish construction company, Agroman. He occupied the office of President of OFICEMEN, the representative organisation of the cement industry in Spain, for two years.

On his election as President of CEMBUREAU, Mr Madridejos stated that "It is my great privilege to take over as CEMBUREAU President from Jean-Paul MÃ©ric. CEMBUREAU's role as the united and pro-active voice of the cement industry in Europe remains critical. As well as addressing the many current issues, going forward we will need to be flexible to meet new and rising expectations from customers, EU policy makers and society, especially in the area of sustainable construction. Cement and concrete offer many innovative solutions to help meet the challenge of climate change and are fast becoming the materials of choice for energy efficient buildings and resilient infrastructure. I look forward over the next two years, as President of CEMBUREAU, to working with all of my Colleagues in the cement industry in delivering this vision."

In addition, Peter Hoddinott (Regional President Western Europe, Lafarge) has been elected as Vice President of CEMBUREAU for a two-year term.

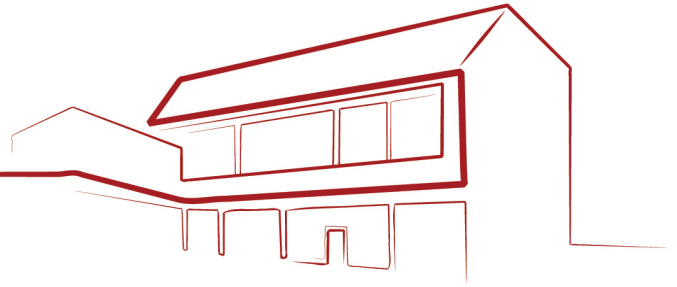
CEMBUREAU takes this opportunity to thank Jean-Paul MÃ©ric for his long standing commitment to the Association especially as President over the last three years.

CEMBUREAU

CEMBUREAU contributes to public consultation on raw materials partnership

CEMBUREAU has commented on the European Commission public consultation on a Possible Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials. In its comments, CEMBUREAU touches upon recovery, potential economic benefits, major obstacles and clinker substitution. In addition, CEMBUREAU states that recovery should be addressed alongside recycling/re-use, in view of its relevance. In the cement industry recovery takes the form of "co-processing", which recovers waste and by-products from other industries as alternative fuels and raw materials. CEMBUREAU argues that co-processing is key to energy and resource efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions in the cement industry.

CEMBUREAU's comments can be found [here](#)



A Commission memo is available here:

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/43&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

OTHER NEWS

Poland unveils Presidency priorities

The Council of Ministers has adopted the "6-month Programme of the Polish Presidency of the EU Council in the second half of 2011". The Presidency will focus on three basic priorities, namely.

1. European integration as the source of growth,
2. A Secure Europe - food, energy, defence
3. A Europe benefiting from openness.

Under the first priority, the Presidency believes that the EU's budget should be an investment tool serving the implementation of the "Europe 2020" strategy. In addition; it will support a reform package to the EU's "Single Market Act", prepared by the European Commission. Under the second point, priorities include improving Europe's macroeconomic security as well as the creation of a basis for an external energy policy of the EU.

Under the third priority, Poland wants to achieve a major step forward in the concept of enlargement, including the finalisation of accession negotiations with Croatia, supporting the continuation of accession negotiations with Turkey, ensuring significant progress in the accession negotiations with Iceland, and supporting the European aspirations of the Western Balkans.

More information:

http://pl2011.eu/sites/default/files/users/shared/o_prezydencja/programme_of_the_polish_presidency_of_the_council_of_the_eu.pdf