The European Cement Association

CEMBUREAU

Eurobrief July/August 2011

In this issue:

The EUâ€™s GHG Reduction Target: clarity needed, rather than the present confusion
ETS: Cement industry comments on harmonised free allocation methodology
ETS: Commission publishes Q&A on harmonised free allocation methodology
ETS: Commission publishes Q&A on new registry rules
ETS: Climate Change Committee agrees to â€˜early auctionsâ€™
ETS: Poland takes Commission to Court over benchmark rules
ETS: Commission publishes ETS factsheet on delivery of emission cuts
IMO adopts mandatory measures for GHG reductions from shipping
Report concludes Hungary could benefit from 30% CO2 cuts
ETS: Bruegel publishes study assessing impact of ETS
ETS: US proposed EU ETS prohibition act for airlines
ETS: QuÃ©bec publishes draft regulation
Australia unveils GHG tax
South Korea sets -30% CO2 target for 2020
IEA publishes 2nd CCS Review
ZEP publishes report on cost of CCS
Proposal for Energy Efficiency Directive issued
IED Article 13 Forum: latest news
IED transposition checklist published
Commission consults stakeholders on air quality legislation
European Commission study on the definition of start-up and shut-down for LCPs
REACH: Potassium dichromate potentially subject to authorisation
SDS translations now available to CEMBUREAU Members
REACH Regulation: consolidated version now available
CEMBUREAU contributes to Commission resource efficiency and jobs study
Waste Framework Directive (WFD): Commission issues R1 formula Guidelines
WFD: Commission draft Guidance on key provisions
TAC approves Commission draft Decision on calculation of recycling and recovery targets
First results of COSMOS project published
Commission consults stakeholders on Sustainable Competitiveness of the construction sector
Commission budget proposal aims to boost infrastructure projects
CEN votes on cement standard
CEN Construction Sector Network Conference 2011
Join our Build Up community
CEWEP-EAA Workshop, COPENHAGEN 5 + 6 September 2011
REACH Conference, Brussels 23 September 2011

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EECTP-E2BA-ERACOBUILD Conference, Warsaw 4 + 5 October 2011
EUROCODE 2 Workshop, Brussels 20 + 21 October 2011

EDITORIAL

The EUâ€™s GHG Reduction Target: clarity needed, rather than the present confusion

On 5 July, the European Parliament in plenary session rejected the Bas Eickhout (Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance, the Netherlands) Report (on the analysis of options to move beyond 20% greenhouse gas emission reductions and assessing the risk of carbon leakage) by 347 votes to 258. The Parliament preferred to reject the report, which was to propose a move to a minus 30% greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target in 2020 compared to 1990 level, because of certain amendments which, in the view of some MEPs, would have watered down the EU commitment.

The decision of the Parliament came after, in relation to the same topic, the European Council had failed to accept the Roadmap to 2050 proposed by the European Commission (Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050, COM(2011) 112 final).

In the press, some articles accused an "undemocratic" "lobby fury" to be responsible for what they described as a missed opportunity.

To Europeans who watch this from a layman's standpoint, there is understandably a lot of confusion about what this is all about and about the role of industry in this process. So, let us try and bring some much needed clarity.

The vote by the European Council was on a Roadmap to 2050 with intermediate goals set in order to attain gradually by 2050 a reduction of GHG emissions in the EU by 80% compared to 1990 level.

Industry felt that imposing such an overall reduction target, irrespective of the international context and of technological and financial means available, would not be acting responsibly. Targets have to be realistic or they will not be achieved and, when tackling a global problem like climate change, the overall picture must be kept in mind. A careful bottom up approach, sector by sector, based on a technological roadmap is the way to go ahead.

The debate which took place in the Parliament was related to another attempt to increase unilaterally the EU GHG reduction objective. Further to the European Commission's Communication (COM(2010) 265 final), analysing options to move beyond 20% GHG emission reductions and assessing the risk of carbon leakage published on 26 May 2010, the EP decided to issue an opinion on its "own initiative". This led to the Eickhout Report which has just been defeated in plenary.

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What's likely to happen now? In the Council, there are clearly a number of Member States in favour of a stricter target. Hungary and Slovenia joined Denmark, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the UK which all support a move to minus 30%. Even though Poland - the main opponent - shows reluctance to table such proposal during their Presidency in the 2nd half of 2011, it will be a difficult task for the country exercising the Presidency - a job that requires impartiality - to resist the pressure.

When deciding on the Commission's Work Programme for 2012, the European Parliament did not show too much anxiety to impose a tougher reduction. A motion introduced by the Greens (Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance) was rejected and there is no mention of this issue in the Commission's Work Programme for 2012.

Rather than accusing industry of undemocratic conduct, the press ought, in the first place, to insist on more clarity from the Institutions themselves. When one issue is discussed, the point to be decided should be clearly identified in one and not a host of different institutional contexts. That would help democracy.

Is industry to blame? Alexis de Tocqueville once wrote that democracy only works if one is prepared to stand for his (or her) own rights and interests. In the debate about whether or not to move to a stricter target, industry insisted on the need for predictability and certainty. Investment in manufacturing installations is always a long-term prospect. When everyone is struggling to meet an objective, changing the target does not help stimulate investor's confidence. In the steel industry there has not been a single greenfield project in the EU since 1990. The same can be observed in other key sectors like aluminium and glas. There is, unfortunately, a risk that it will also be verified in the cement industry.

In July 2011, CEMBUREAU submitted comments to the European Commissionâ€™s draft guidance document nÂ°7 (issued on 20 July 2011) on the harmonised free allocation methodology for the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS). In its response, the Association highlighted the importance of ensuring that Member States should have the flexibility to consider capacity rationalisation when determining the allocation of allowances, provided that the environmental benefit can be demonstrated. CEMBUREAU also commented on the issues of initial capacity in the case of significant changes as well as reduction factors in the case of partial cessation of operations.
On 18 July 2011, the European Commission published a set of question and answers relating to the harmonised free allocation methodology for the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) post 2012. The aim of this document is to clarify and complement the explanation contained in the guidance documents on the harmonised allocation rules. One of the areas covered by the Q&A is capacity determination and starting dates. Under this section, the document provides details on the following:

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How to determine the start of normal operation of an installation;How to determine the initial capacity of sub-installations of an installation that enters the ETS;How to determine the start of changed operation in case of significant capacity extensions;How to determine the start of changed operation in case of significant capacity reductions;Whether it is obligatory to report changes in capacity, to assess whether they are significant and to determine the allocation according to the rules for significant changes of capacity and How to determine the new capacity of a sub-installation after a significant change in capacity.In addition, the Q&A provides clarification as to why blast furnace slag should not receive allocation via the product benchmark for clinker.

More information: Q&A

On 8 July 2011, the European Commission published a series of question and answers on the registry rules of the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS). The revised ETS Directive (2009/29/EC), adopted in 2009, provides for the centralisation of the EU ETS operations into a single European Union registry which will replace all national EU ETS registries. One issue of notable importance are the main new security measures in the draft Regulation, following the fraud with emission allowances in 2010 and 2011 (See March 2011 Eurobrief Editorial). The Q&A provides an overview of these main security measures and their applicability.

More information: Q&A

On 13 July 2011 Member States, via the EUâ€™s Climate Change Committee, adopted the European Commissionâ€™s Draft regulation (amending the EU Emissions Trading Scheme Auctioning Regulation - No 1031/2010) to determine the volume of greenhouse gasemission allowances to be auctioned prior to 2013. The European Commission proposes to auction 120 million allowances in 2012, ahead of the start of the 2013-2020 trading period (Phase 3). The Emissions Trading Directive (2009/29/EC), adopted in 2009, foresees this option of â€˜early auctionsâ€™, whereby auctions can be held ahead of the start of Phase 3 of the ETS. Concerns have been raised in light of the fact that European Union Allowance (EUAs) prices have crashed over the last months and that this proposal runs the risk of further decreasing EUAs prices, and thus threatening plans to fund, for example, carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects. Nevertheless, by rejecting the proposal, the EU risks accusations of interfering in the market as well as the credibility of the European Commission.

The text will now be submitted for scrutiny to the European Parliament and the Council, with a three month deadline. Providing no objections are raised, the text will be adopted and auctions could be held during the second half of 2012.

More information: Commission press release

On 8 July 2011 the Polish government filed a lawsuit against the European Commission, asking the European Court of Justice to annul the rules for the allocation of permits over 2013-2020. Poland believes that the benchmark rules are too inflexible to provide

energy-intensive industries, such as steel and cement, with enough free European Union Allowances (EUAs) to compensate for the increase in costs.
Between 2005 and 2010 the European cement industry has cut its specific CO2 emissions by an average of 23% per installation, compared to an average 8% cut in the overall EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS).
During a speech at the European Parliament on 14 July 2011, Ms. Connie Hedegaard, the EU Commissioner for Climate Action, pointed out that the EU ETS has been delivering real emission reductions. According to DG CLIMA calculations and based on data from the Community Independent Transaction Log (CITL), average annual emissions per installation in 2010 were around 8% lower than when the ETS was launched in 2005. Ms. Hedegaard commented that emissions have fallen quite significantly and that this fall cannot be attributed to structural changes in the number or sizes of installations included in the ETS.
On 15 July 2011, DG CLIMA published a factsheet with a detailed analysis of data showing cuts in CO2 emissions. The Commission calculated average annual emissions per installation, based on the annual verified emissions and the exact amount of installations emitting in the respective year. The results showed that in 2010 average emissions per installation were more than 17.000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent lower than in 2005, when the EU ETS was launched. Although emissions increased slightly in 2007 as Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU, and again in 2010 in line with the recovery from the economic crisis, average annual emissions per installation are now 8.3% below 2005 levels.
According to same data, the EU cement sectorâ€™s emissions cuts have been even more substantial. CEMBUREAU calculations based on CITL data show that the annual emissions of the average cement installation were 22.9% lower in 2010 than in 2005, when compared to an average of 8.3% lower emissions of ETS installations overall.
The results show that the 238 cement installations which are part of ETS emitted some 148.8Mt of CO2 equivalent in 2005. In 2010, instead, there were 243 installations that emitted 117.2Mt of CO2 equivalent. Overall, this corresponds to an annual emission reduction per cement installation of more than 143.000 of CO2 equivalent, compared to 17.000 tonnes from the average ETS installation!
According to the Commission, the new data demonstrate that the EU ETS is genuinely contributing to reducing the EUâ€™s greenhouse gas emissions, while responding rationally to wider economic and market trends and giving participating installations the flexibility to cut emissions.
More information:
The EU ETS is delivering emission cuts
In July 2011, the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI represented in the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted mandatory measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from international shipping. These measures include making the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)

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mandatory for new ships, and the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) for all ships. The IMO is also considering market-based measures, such as emissions trading or a global levy, to help further cut emissions from international shipping. The European Commission has reacted positively to this news.

More information: IMO press release

According to a report recently published by the Hungarian-based Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research, Hungary would benefit from cutting CO2 emissions by 30%, on an overall economy level. Although the report, commissioned by the Hungarian government, focuses on Hungary, Point Carbon News has used data included in the report to produce its own calculations and estimates that Member States could increase their revenues from selling European Union Allowances (EUAs), if they increase the EU ETS emissions target, by â‚¬280 billion. Nevertheless, the impact of such a target on the overall economy would not necessarily be positive in all countries.

A study published by think tank Bruegel in July 2011 suggests that the move from the first phase (2005-2007) of the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) to the second phase (2008-2012) had an impact on the emission reductions carried out by firms. Using panel data on the emissions and performance of more than 2000 European firms from 2005 to 2008, it also found that EU ETS had a modest impact on the participating companiesâ€™ performance, and thus concludes that â€œa full auctioning system could help to reduce emissions but could also have a negative impact on the profits of participating companiesâ€•.

More information: Assessing the impact of the EU ETS using firm level data

US House Transportation and Infrastructure chairman John Mica has introduced the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Prohibition Act of 2011. This bill could make it against the law for US airlines to participate, and even report their emissions, under the EU ETS. The bill states that including aviation under the EU ETS is illegal under international law and that the US administration should use all available legal, political and diplomatic means to make sure US airlines do not have to comply.

On 6 July 2011, the government of QuÃ©bec published a draft regulation on a greenhouse gas cap-and-trade programme based on the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) guidelines. The aim is for a one year trial period starting on 1 January 2012 whereby companies can buy and sell carbon credits. As of 1 January 2013, industrial sites which emit more than 25,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases per year, including cement, will be subject to a â€œcapâ€•. â€œCautious appreciationâ€• has been expressed by the Cement Association of Canada, which has highlighted that the government should use the 1 year trial period to listen to industryâ€™s concerns and adjust the legislation if necessary. The government aims to pass the bill by the end of 2011.

More information:Official press releaseCAC press release

On 10 July 2011 Australiaâ€™s Prime Minister Julia Gillard, presented the countryâ€™s

first tax on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This carbon tax scheme will apply from July 2012 with polluters paying an initial charge of A$23 per tonne of carbon dioxide, a figure which will increase by 2.5 percent a year, plus inflation. In 2015, this tax will be converted into a cap-and-trade system. Although assistance is envisaged for trade-exposed sectors such as the cement industry, the precise amount and exactly how it will be delivered has not been confirmed. In view of the fact that the package is supported by the Greens and key independents, Parliament is likely to approve the package.
More information: Carbon price mechanism
In July 2011, the Korean Government has submitted a bill to Parliament with the aim of cutting carbon emissions by 30% below expected levels in 2020, following approval by the South Korean cabinet. The bill includes plans for the establishment of an emissions trading scheme as of 1 January 2015. The proposal represents a cut of 244Mt of CO2 below the projected figure in 2020, with the largest share of CO2 reductions expected to come from South Koreaâ€™s industry (83Mt). Electricity producers, the building sector and transport must cut 68.2Mt, 48Mt and 36.8Mt, respectively. Parliament has until the end of 2011 to pass the bill. It is the process of establishing a special climate change to review the bill.
The International Energy Agency has published the second edition of its Carbon Capture and Storage Legal and Regulatory Review (CCS Review). The theme of this edition is long term liability for stored CCS. One of the areas covered includes developments over the last six months in relation to the EU CCS Directive (2009/31/EC), as well as the NER 300 Programme. It also provides an overview of expected developments for the next six months.
More information: CCS Review
In July 2011, the Zero Emissions Platform (ZEP) published a report on the costs of Carbon Capture, Transport and Storage (CCS) based on new data provided exclusively by its member organisations on existing pilot and planned demonstration projects. According to the report, CCS will be cost-competitive compared to other sources of low-carbon power (on-/offshore wind, solar power and nuclear). Whilst the study focuses on power generation, it notes that cement is one of the energy intensive industries for which CCS could potentially reduce CO2 emissions.
More information: The costs of CO2 capture, transport and storage

ENERGY

Proposal for Energy Efficiency Directive issued

Following its publication in June 2011, the European Commission has adopted the legislative proposal for a Directive on Energy Efficiency (See June 2011 Eurobrief). The proposal establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure the achievement of the Union's target of 20% primary energy savings by 2020 and to pave the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond that date. The proposal sets

several energy efficiency requirements for end-user sectors such as the cement industry.

These include:

» Energy efficiency targets, whereby Member States must set a national energy efficiency target expressed as an absolute level of primary energy consumption in 2020. They can also decide whether or not to include binding targets in their national energy efficiency plans.

» Ensuring that the public sector leads by example by pushing for market uptake of energy efficient products and services. In addition, renovation works covering at least 3% of the total floor area of public bodies' own premises will have to be carried out and, from 2014, 3% of public buildings should be renovated each year.

» Removing obstacles to energy efficiency in buildings.

» Obliging large companies to conduct an energy audit by 2014 to identify the potential for reducing their energy consumption. This audit would need to be repeated every three years. The proposal is also linked to BAT (Best Available Techniques) and the Energy Efficiency BREF (BAT Reference Document).

» Linking energy efficiency with the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) via the "set aside" issue.

» Member States drawing up an annual inventory of data for all installations using fuels with total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more.
The proposal will have to be approved by the European Parliament and Council following the co-decision procedure. First reading will start by a vote in Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) on 28 February 2012 leading to a vote in plenary scheduled for 17 April 2012.

More information: Commission webpage

ENVIRONMENT

IED Article 13 Forum: latest news

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU) Article 13 Forum has now been granted the formal status of an expert group for the exchange of information pursuant to Article 13 of the IED. The Forum's next meeting will be held on 12-13 September 2011, during which the Forum will be invited to provide its opinion on the following three documents:

» Guidance document concerning the practical arrangements for the exchange of information

» Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for Iron and Steel Production

» BREF for the Glass Manufacturing Industry

ENVIRONMENT

IED transposition checklist published

With the aim of providing guidance in the process of carrying out the conformity assessment of the transposition of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU), a transposition checklist has been published. This tool will be used by the European Commission when examining transposing legislation. In addition, this document should assist Member States in identifying potential issues of relevance to the transposition and implementation of the IED. It also provides clear indication of the articles and paragraphs where transposition is required, optional or not required. This checklist should ensure that national transpositions correctly reflect the IED, including checking that the requirements do not in any way restrict the implementation of the Directive.

ENVIRONMENT

Commission consults stakeholders on air quality legislation

Over the summer, the European Commission opened a consultation on EU air quality legislation with the aim of gathering views and additional information on the effectiveness, strength and weaknesses of EU air quality legislation. This consolation marks a first step of a broad consultation on the review of EU air policy foreseen to end in 2013 at the latest. The deadline for submissions is 30 September 2011. CEMBUREAU will respond to the consultation.

More information: Commission consultation

ENVIRONMENT

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European Commission study on the definition of start-up and shut-down for LCPs

In July 2011 the draft final report entitled "Support for developing the definition of start-up and shut down periods for Large Combustion Plants (LCPs) under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)" was published. The report is based on the work carried out for the study "Analysis and summary of the Member States' emission inventories 2007-2009 and related information under the LCP Directive (2001/80/EC) and support for developing of start-up and shut-down periods for large combustion plants under the IED".

Produced by Amec Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited on behalf of the European Commission, this the draft final report aims to be used by the Commission when it develops implementing rules for the determination of start-up and shut-down periods. A clear definition of the term â€˜start-up and shut-down periods' is therefore needed to ensure appropriate assessment of the applicable requirements, especially for the calculation of operating hours and compliance with emission limit values.

More information: Full study

HEALTH AND SAFETY

REACH: Potassium dichromate potentially subject to authorisation

The European Chemical Agency (ECHA) has issued a draft recommendation for the inclusion of Potassium dichromate on the List of Substances Subject to Authorisation (Annex XIV of REACH). Potassium dichromate is used in small quantities as a laboratory chemical to test the chromium (VI) content of cement. In June 2010, ECHA placed this substance on the candidate list because of its harmonised classification as carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction category 1B. If it becomes subject to authorisation, each manufacturer of potassium dichromate would have to apply for authorisation of all uses of the substance (unless there are any uses which are not subject to authorisation).

The consultation on this draft recommendation will close on 14 September 2011. In particular, ECHA is requesting input on which uses should be exempt from the authorisation requirement.

More information:
ECHA background document
Consultation on draft recommendation

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

SDS translations now available to CEMBUREAU Members

The translation of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for clinker, cement and flue dust are now available to CEMBUREAU Members from *Cindi.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

REACH Regulation: consolidated version now available

A new consolidated version of the REACH Regulation (registration, evaluation, restrictions and authorisation of chemicals), containing all the modifications up until 5 May 2011, has been published on the Eurlex website.

More information: *REACH consolidated version*

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

CEMBUREAU contributes to Commission resource efficiency and jobs study

In July 2011, CEMBUREAU contributed to an ECORYS Nederland BV study commissioned by the European Commission (DG Environment) regarding the number of jobs dependent on the environment and resource efficiency improvements. In its response, CEMBUREAU provided the latest economic data available for the European cement industry. It also reiterated the use of alternative use of fuels and raw materials in the sector as a resource efficient practice as it reduces consumption of raw materials and energy, replaces non renewable resources by renewable ones as well as reusing, recycling and recovering waste as a substitute for natural raw materials and energy. CEMBUREAU also highlighted the fact that resource optimisation in the cement industry represents reducing CO2 emissions, supplying services to local communities in waste management and creating green jobs. Nevertheless, the Association indicated that it is concerned about the lack of coordination, coherence and cohesion between the various Commission Directorate Generals on the issue of Sustainable Consumption and Production/Sustainable Industrial Policy.

Cement is the only energy and materials intensive industry which has been included in the study. The cement industry is also covered in a previous Ecorys study, published in June 2011 and entitled "Study on the competitiveness of the European companies and resource efficiency".

More information: *Sustainable and responsible business - Sustainable Industry*

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RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Waste Framework Directive (WFD): Commission issues R1 formula Guidelines

In July 2011, the European Commission published the "Guidelines on the interpretation of the R1 energy efficiency formula for incineration facilities dedicated to the processing of municipal solid waste", in accordance with Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD, 2008/98/EC). The WFD foresees the possibility that incineration facilities dedicated to the processing of municipal solid waste with an energy efficiency equal to or higher than 60% (installations permitted and in operation before 1 January 2009) or 65% (installations permitted after 31 December 2008) can be considered as recovery operations. The energy efficiency is calculated using the R1 formula and these guidelines have been produced in order to interpret this formula.

The aim of the R1 formula is to incentivise dedicated municipal solid waste incinerators to improve their perceived performance in terms of energy recovered from waste by obtaining the recovery status under certain conditions. Nevertheless, CEMBUREAU believes the formula will miss its target for several reasons:

» The R1 formula does not describe the energy efficiency of an incinerator

» The boundaries of the system for energy efficiency are not adequate

» The waste streams considered are not consistent with the aim of the WFD

» The validation of the R1 calculation is too weak

The Commission is currently working on a paper, due to be finalised by the end of the summer, which would take into account local climatic conditions into the R1 formula (i.e. the fact that under relatively warmer climatic conditions, it is more difficult to "sell" the produced heat).

More information:
Commission Guidelines
CEWEP Press Release

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

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WFD: Commission draft Guidance on key provisions

A first draft of the European Commission's Guidance on the interpretation of key provisions of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD, 2008/98/EC) has been made available for comment. In CEMBUREAU's view, the draft is rather subjective and seems to favour dedicated waste incinerators. All of the issues covered by the document are of importance to the cement industry, particularly the section "Mixing ban". Under this section, the Commission has adopted a very restrictive interpretation of article 18 which is not in line with the WFD and which is prejudicial towards the mixing of waste. Whilst CEMBUREAU recognises that it is necessary for certain waste streams, where economically viable, to avoid mixing and contamination, for certain types of waste and processes, such as co-processing in cement kilns, blending of different types of waste is needed to reach the necessary quality of alternative fuels and raw materials to produce a product according the specific standards.

Member State representatives will discuss the draft guidelines in the Technical Adaptation Committee (TAC) on 16 September 2011. CEMBUREAU will assess and submit comments to this draft in cooperation with EUCOPRO.

More information: *Draft Guidelines*

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

TAC approves Commission draft Decision on calculation of recycling and recovery targets

In July 2011, experts in the Technical Adaptation Committee (TAC) approved the European Commission's draft Decision on the application and calculation methods concerning the recycling and recovery targets under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD, 2008/98/EC). Under Annex III, this document provides information on the methods for the calculation of the target for construction and demolition waste. The European Parliament and the Council have until 16 October 2011 to examine and, if necessary, raise any objections to the draft.

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

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First results of COSMOS project published

A report containing the initial results of the COSMOS project (COlloidal Silica Medium to Obtain Safe inert: the case of incinerator fly ash) has been published. The aim of this project, financed by the European Commission's LIFE Programme, is to assess the potential industrial application of incinerator ashes treated with a colloidal silica medium. In this study the results of the reuse of COSMOS in different high quality controlled plaster materials are presented. The properties of two plasters which contained 30 and 20% of COSMOS were studied and compared with the same types of plasters without COSMOS. The results indicate that the mechanical properties of the two plasters with COSMOS were improved, whereas the addition of municipal solid waste incinerator ashes decreased the mechanical properties of the plasters. No other properties of the plasters or of other construction materials containing COSMOS have so far been published.

More information:
COSMOS
Report *(available for purchase)*

CONSTRUCTION

Commission consults stakeholders on Sustainable Competitiveness of the construction sector

In July 2011, the European Commission launched an online stakeholder's consultation with the aim of preparing a Communication on the Sustainable Competitiveness of the construction sector and its enterprises. The aim of the communication includes providing an overview the current situation of the construction sector as well as elements which have an impact on its competitiveness, highlight the sustainable development objectives of construction enterprises, as well as to outline policy measures which could assist the construction sector in achieving sustainable competitiveness objectives. The deadline for contributing to this consultation is 15 September 2011. Both CEMBUREAU and the European Concrete Platform will respond to the consultation.

More information: *Commission consultation*

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CONSTRUCTION

Commission budget proposal aims to boost infrastructure projects

The European Commission has earmarked €40Bn for a new fund, entitled â€˜Connecting Europe Facility' which aims to aims to boost the pan European value of infrastructure projects under its proposal for a multi-annual budget for 2014-2020. Of this, €27.1Bn is allocated to transport infrastructure, with a further €10Bn earmarked in the Cohesion Fund. The proposal highlights the need for a pan European â€˜core network' with â€˜high efficiency and low emission' corridors which make extensive use of existing infrastructure, complete missing links, alleviate bottlenecks and use â€˜more efficient services in multimodal combinations'. The Commission will also promote the use of EU project bonds to develop such projects.

CEMBUREAU welcomes the attention given to infrastructure and hopes that the European Parliament and Council support the Commission's proposal.

More information

CONSTRUCTION

CEN votes on cement standard

In July 2011, the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) voted positively on the cement standard EN 197-1.

CONSTRUCTION

CEN Construction Sector Network Conference 2011

The European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) has published the conference report and all presentations given during its conference held on 9-10 June 2011. The focus of the conference was "Interoperability and sustainability for construction". During the conference a number of recommended actions were agreed including reviewing and replying to the draft European Commission Communication on the future competitiveness of the construction sector (see article on this issue in this month Eurobrief) as well as reviewing potential difficulties in relation to data requirements in construction product standards supporting the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2010/31/EU) and developing a roadmap for Building Information Model (BIM) standardisation in Europe.

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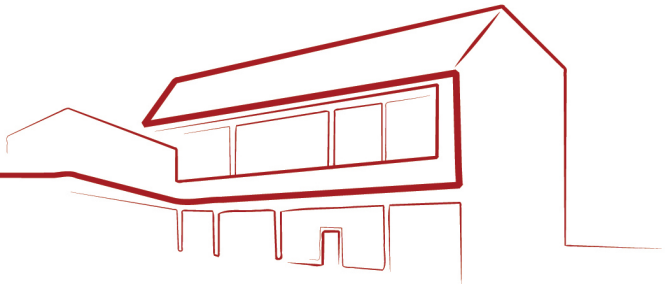

All presentations
Conference report

OTHER NEWS

Join our Build Up community

Readers are invited to join the Build Up community jointly established by the European Concrete Platform and the Architects Council of Europe. The aim of this community is twofold. Firstly, it provides members with the latest information in relation to the *Common Language for Sustainable Construction*.

Secondly, it is a one-stop-shop for the latest news in relation to energy efficiency in buildings, providing members with opportunity to contribute with their own articles and points of view.

In relation to BUILD UP as a whole, this interactive web portal shares and promotes existing knowledge, guidelines, tools and best practices for energy-saving measures in buildings across Europe. At the same time, it informs and updates the market about the legislative framework in terms of goals, practical implications and future revisions.

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UPCOMING MEETINGS/EVENTS

CEWEP-EAA Workshop, COPENHAGEN 5 + 6 September 2011

***Focus**:*
Bottom ash from Waste-to-Energy plants as a material resource

***Organisers**:*
Confederation of Waste-to-Energy Plants (CEWEP) and the European Aluminium Association (EAA)

More information

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UPCOMING MEETINGS/EVENTS

REACH Conference, Brussels 23 September 2011

Focus:
REACH - What did we achieve in 2010 - how can we ease the way for 2013?

Organisers:
European Commission and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

More information

UPCOMING MEETINGS/EVENTS

EECTP-E2BA-ERACOBUILD Conference, Warsaw 4 + 5 October 2011

Focus:
Let's construct Europe's future with innovative buildings and infrastructure construction and societal challenges

Organisers:
European Construction Technology Platform (EESTP), Energy Efficient Buildings European Association (E2BA) and Eracobuild

More information

UPCOMING MEETINGS/EVENTS

EUROCODE 2 Workshop, Brussels 20 + 21 October 2011

Focus:
Design of concrete building - Workshop with worked examples

Organisers:
European Commission and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN)

More information

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