

## Eurobrief March 2010

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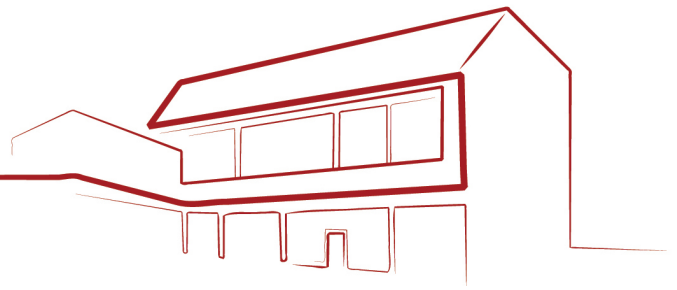
## EDITORIAL

### The standardisation process: revolution or evolution?

The European standardisation process is not perfect, but it works even in the difficult sector of construction products in respect of which its characteristics are dictated by the structure to be built which are to be mandated and standardised. 376 standards and more than 200 ETAs were finalised starting with the harmonised cement standard EN 197.

Procedures in CEN are, it is true, cumbersome and slow and EOTA has its own problems. But is the way forward to revolutionise the whole system and start anew or is it to improve the existing process through incremental steps?

These are the questions raised by a report from the Expert Panel for the Review of the European Standardization System (EXPRESS), aptly named the Express Report, of which CEMBUREAU has seen a version dated February 2010. Since then, at the end of March, the European

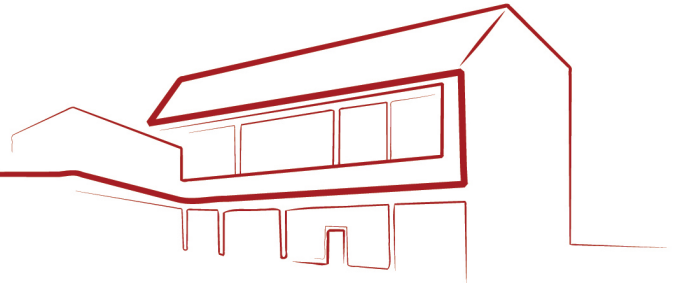


Commission has circulated a questionnaire to seek stakeholders' views.

The report is the conclusion of the work of the EXPRESS panel, which was appointed to examine how the strengths of the European Standardisation System (ESS) could be enhanced to meet new challenges. In addition, the panel looked at issues relating to coordination between the various existing standardisation bodies, both formally recognised bodies (such as CEN) and other such as fora and consortia. The report outlines a number of key recommendations, namely:

- » Enhance strategic and operational cooperation between the European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs)
- » Build on the existing strengths of the ESS
- » Improve coordination of and between Directorates General and the ESOs, even at early stages of policy development
- » Promoting the benefits of standards to the wider community
- » Ensure due care is taken when presenting new work item proposals for specific management system standards for the services sector to ensure they are needed and likely to be effective
- » Establishing a coherent policy and plan of action to ensure that standards can address the challenges of, for example, climate change and sustainable development
- » Simplification of the procedure which allows stakeholders to interact with standardisation organisations
- » Extending and promoting the New Legislative Framework
- » Improve interaction with fora and consortia, which is a key challenge
- » Build relationships with researchers and innovators

The report by itself does not come as a surprise. It is the role of experts to take a bird's eye view of the matter and to apply their brains to identify all possible paths leading to reform. What is more preoccupying is the European Commission's announced intent to proceed with surprising speed with a legislative overhaul of the system. Legislation is indeed announced for 2010 and it



looks like a complete overhaul of European Standardisation may be expected.

What is the underlying Commission's philosophy? A number of key points do emerge: more power to the European Commission and a stronger European control with, correspondingly, less autonomy and independence to national standardisation bodies; the role of CEN is also questioned and the setting up of a new European organisation is in the air; a greater role is to be given to civil society and therefore a lesser role to industry; finally facilitating the task for SMEs is a clear preoccupation... all worthy goals no doubt, but one essential truth has to be borne in mind: the role of the industries that do manufacture standardised products is irreplaceable in the standardisation process.

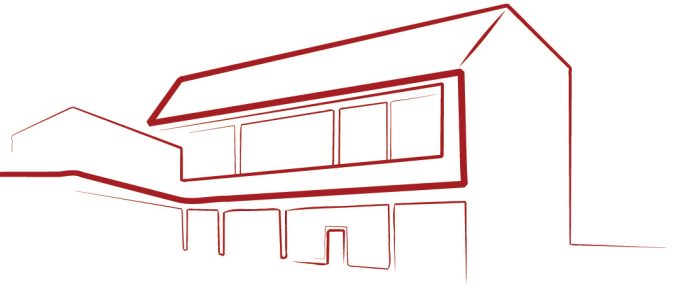
## EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

### Concern over free CO<sub>2</sub> allowances

Free CO<sub>2</sub> allowances allocated to a large number of industrial sectors at risk of carbon leakage could undermine incentives to move towards low carbon technologies under the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), a Carbon Trust report suggests. The report claims that many industries named on the EU's list of 164 sectors at risk of carbon leakage are, in fact, unlikely to suffer significant leakage. Commission Decision 2010/2/EU determining a list of sectors and subsectors deemed to be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage was published in the European Union's Official Journal (OJ) in December 2009. The cement industry qualifies as a sector vulnerable to carbon leakage on the basis of an increase in production cost, directly and indirectly induced by the ETS, in excess of 30% of GVA, an increase amounting to 45.5% in the cement sector.

The Carbon Trust report estimates that giving free allowances to the cement, steel and aluminium sectors - the sectors most at risk from carbon leakage - could increase the carbon price for the rest of industry by 10-30%. It calls for a border mechanism for cement, which it believes would be more effective than issuing free ETS allowances.

CEMBUREAU welcomes the confirmation in the report that the cement sector is genuinely vulnerable to carbon leakage. It also welcomes the recognition that emission reductions via carbon leakage undermine the EU ETS and its environmental effectiveness. However, whilst it accepts that a sector specific approach is needed to deal with carbon leakage, the analysis falls short of assessing the potential problems with treating sectors differently when competing in the same market such as, for example, steel or flat glass vs. Cement/concrete in construction. In addition, CEMBUREAU does not agree with the notion that continued free allocation would result in windfall profits. Whilst importing clinker is possible to make cement, it results in carbon leakage and potential job losses in the long term and is thus not a sustainable business option.



CEMBUREAU also rejects the assumption that output based allocation reduces the desire to substitute clinker in cement. A high and sustained carbon price provides an incentive to clinker producers to use less clinker and sell CO<sub>2</sub>. However, it should be noted that specifiers of structural concrete often require minimum clinker cement content. In addition, the Association disagrees with the suggestion that a Best Available Technique based benchmark is used to level at the border. The problem with using a BAT benchmark is that importers will pay the CO<sub>2</sub> cost of the best plants (potentially the 'top 10% most efficient'): this means that they have an advantage over most of the domestic producers.

The report also significantly overstates the level of abatement potential in the cement sector. 60% of the emissions are from the calcination process and only 40% of the total emission is from combustion. Process emissions are largely irreducible. This means that any reduction applying to the whole emissions attracts a 2.5 times greater effort on the combustion emission. It also inaccurately reflects the difference between cement and clinker where the chart (on page 22 of the report) does not acknowledge the electricity required for cement production. In addition, the report underestimates the impact of full auctioning on the sector.

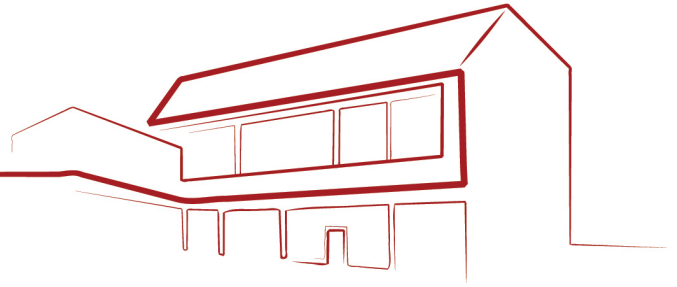
The report recognises that trade intensity (particularly with China) has increased during the early part of the EU ETS. However, the report does not explore that this leakage has occurred even at low carbon prices and that increased carbon prices could accelerate leakage. CEMBUREAU does not agree with the assumption that cement and clinker trade intensity will not change with increased levels of auctioning. It also disagrees with the assumption that cement plants are not capital intensive investments. A modern newly built cement facility could cost around €250m in Europe today, appreciably higher than a Chinese equivalent.

CEMBUREAU therefore recommends that Carbon Trust also take into consideration the sector specific research carried out by independents, such as The Boston Consulting Group. The BCG analysis carried out for CEMBUREAU stated that CO<sub>2</sub> prices above €35/t (expected for the 2013-2020 period) will leave the European industry vulnerable to complete off-shoring. At CO<sub>2</sub> price of €25/t, more than 80% of EU clinker production will be at risk of off shoring by 2020.

Commission Decision 2010/2/EU can be found here:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:001:0010:0018:EN:PDF>

## EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME



## Further delays over ETS auctioning rules expected

Ongoing disagreements within the European Commission over proposals on the auctioning of carbon allowances from 2013 will most likely lead to further delays in their eventual adoption. The rules, which are scheduled for adoption by June 2010, have caused concern in certain DGs. DG Enterprise, for example, feels that DG Environment, which is leading the work developing the new auctioning rules, has neglected the views of other Commission services and DG Enterprise has complained of insufficient consultation.

The expected Commission Regulation has already been delayed due to Member State concerns (see February 2010 Eurobrief). A blocking minority consisting of the UK, Germany, Poland and Spain is still opposed to a single, centralised auctioning platform.

The Commission's presentation on the draft auctioning proposal can be found here:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/emission/pdf/28oct\\_draft\\_outline\\_reg.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/emission/pdf/28oct_draft_outline_reg.pdf)

Directive 2009/29/EC on extending the EU ETS can be found here:

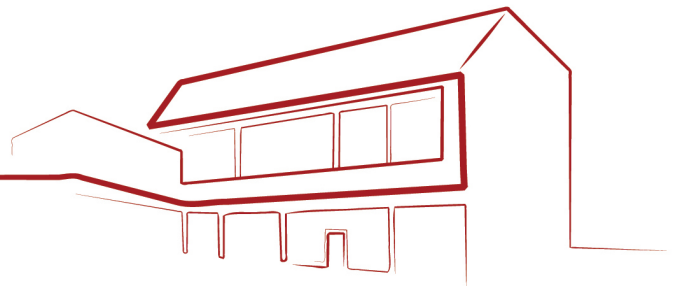
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## EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

### Commission to propose carbon tax on energy

The Commission intends to adopt a proposal on a carbon tax on energy use before the summer, following months of internal discussions (see February 2010 Editorial). The purpose for such tax would be to introduce a CO<sub>2</sub> element into the 2003 Directive on Taxation of Energy Products and bring it into line with the EU's climate objectives.

However, the Council of Ministers is obliged to achieve unanimity on any EU tax proposal, and some Member States - the UK for example - are hostile to the proposal. In its editorial last month, CEMBUREAU suggested that France - which is keen on the idea - should take up the matter at EU level and propose that the ETS be scrapped to be replaced by a European carbon tax covering all emission sources including those currently in the ETS (see January 2010 editorial). How emissions linked to imported products would be treated might then perhaps be more easily defined.



## ENVIRONMENT

### EU strategy for green growth published

The Commission published its 2020 strategy for sustainable growth this month, a set of initiatives that replaces the Lisbon strategy. The 2020 strategy sets five targets that should be achieved within the next decade in order to meet Europe's energy and climate goals.

The Environment Council discussed the EU 2020 Strategy on 15 March 2010. The Ministers welcomed the Strategy and the fact that environment and climate change objectives were one of its priorities. Some delegations wish for these elements to be strengthened in the strategy. Delegations highlighted the added value in terms of growth and jobs that could be derived from all aspects of environmental protection.

Many underlined that resource efficiency and sustainability are crucial to reach the EU's climate targets but also to improve its competitiveness and ensure energy security. Ministers agreed that integrating environmental concerns into other policies would be the best way of achieving the targets, while acknowledging the importance of market tools and the full use of financial cohesion instruments and regional policy.

The Energy Council also discussed the Strategy on 12 March 2010. A debate followed a presentation of the Strategy by EU Commissioner for Energy Günther Oettinger. The Strategy was well received by the Energy Council. The Presidency will draw conclusions from these debates and present them to the European Council via the General Affairs Council on 25-26 March 2010.

The 2020 Strategy is likely to be formally adopted by the Council in June.

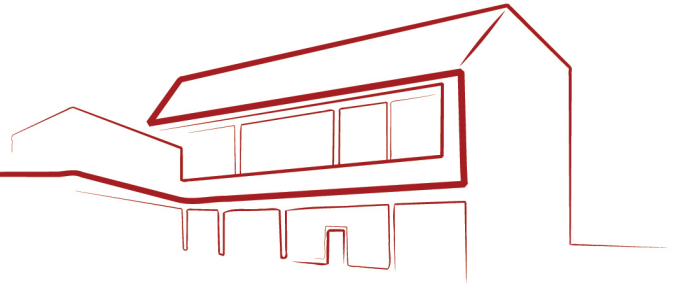
The EU's 2020 Strategy can be found here:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/COMPLET%20EN%20BARROSO%20%20%20007%20-%20Europe%202020%20-%20EN%20version.pdf>

## ENVIRONMENT

### Environment Committee to vote on Adapting to Climate Change Draft Report

Parliament's Environment Committee adopted Rapporteur Vittorio Prodi's Draft Report on the White Paper: 'Adapting to Climate Change' on 16 March 2010 by 49 votes in favour, 3 against and 2 abstentions. Over 170 amendments were tabled. Amendments that were adopted include putting greater emphasis on national adaptation plans based on a common European framework, and putting more of an emphasis on natural ecosystems, described by some MEPs as "the



Earth's most important carbon sinks".

Amendment 20 highlights the importance of mainstreaming adaptation into all EU policies, including common agricultural and fisheries policies and cohesion policy, the need for an environmental impact assessment, planning permission and building standards. Amendment 101 encourages the Commission to go ahead with its plan to incorporate climate impacts into construction standards (such as Eurocodes) in order to improve the resilience of buildings located in vulnerable areas.

Amendment 66 takes the view that soil has a vital role to play, but that this issue should be dealt at the level of the Member States, since it is a matter of national legislation. Amendment 68 urges those Member States without soil protection legislation to shoulder their responsibilities.

The Plenary Vote first reading is expected on 19 April 2010.

## ENVIRONMENT

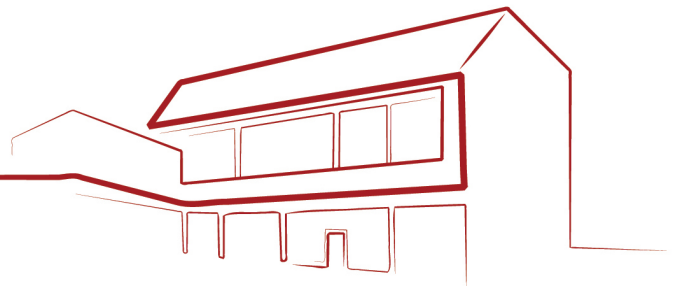
### Court of Justice applies 'polluter pays' principle

The Court of Justice has ruled that operators with installations located close to a polluted area may be deemed liable for the pollution. The ruling, which came on 09 March, confirms that national authorities are entitled to operate on the presumption that there is a causal link between operators and the pollution found on account of the proximity of their installations with the polluted area. The court considers that the Environmental Liability Directive does not preclude national legislation permitting the competent authority to enforce operators to carry out environmental remedial works, even if the site has been decontaminated or has never been polluted.

The Court of Justice ruled that the competent authority is not obliged to establish fault on the part of operators whose activities are held to be responsible for the environmental damage. In accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle however, in order for such a causal link to be presumed the authority must have plausible evidence capable of justifying the presumption.

A press release of the ruling can be found here:

<http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2010-03/cp100025en.pdf>



## ENVIRONMENT

### Environment Committee debates IPPC Revision

The Council common position for the IPPC recast has suffered a blow at the discussion of the Rapporteur's draft recommendation for the second reading in Parliament's Environment Committee on 17 March 2010.

The Parliament's Rapporteur Holger Krahmer (ALDE, Germany) on the proposed IPPC Recast criticised the Council's Common Position for not taking on board the first reading proposal for a European Safety Network (ESN) and said that reaching an agreement between Parliament and Council is going to be difficult. He also asked the European Commission to present a report on the situation of implementation of BAT (Best Available Techniques) and their environmental effects; the Rapporteur thought that the new legislation should be more stringent on any deviations from BAT.

Shadow Rapporteur Elisabetta Gardini (EPP, IT) disagreed with many aspects of the draft report. She said that Parliament could not go back to the first reading, pointing out that the Common Position was adopted with no votes against and only 4 abstentions. The new ESN proposal for minimum requirements for problematic sectors, she said, was not an effective or efficient way to achieve necessary goals and would discriminate against various sectors and between Member States. The EPP group is currently split between Ms Gardini's view - pro-Council Common Position and flexibility - and Mr Krahmer's pro-ESN and stricter derogations position.

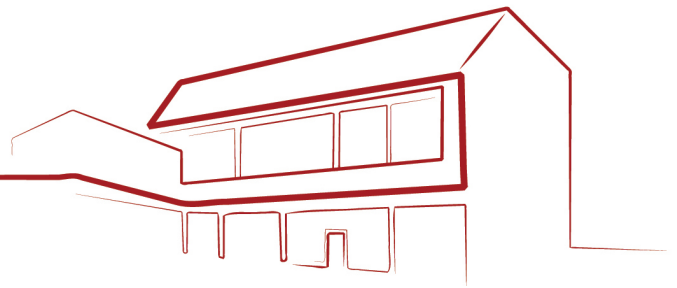
Mr Krahmer has, however, gained support from the Shadow Rapporteurs Åsna Westlund (S&D, Sweden) and Bas Eickhout (Green, Netherlands).

European Conservatives and Reformists Shadow Rapporteur Martin Callanan (UK) did not agree to change criteria for derogations and Shadow Joao Ferreira (Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left, Portugal) pointed out that, while there was a need for clear criteria for derogations, this must take account of the unique characteristics of Member States.

Shadows overall agreed on deletion the recital on SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> trading.

The Commission supports Mr Krahmer's belief that exceptions should not be extended. However, the Commission had previously stated that the Council position is acceptable since it is consistent and builds upon the Commission's proposal. It objected to the Council's position on the ground that, in the comitology procedure, a delegated act (with more power to the European Commission), not an implementing act should be necessary ("conferral of powers").

Industry has overall supported the Council position as it recognizes the need to maintain flexibility as well as the integrated approach for the setting of ELVs in permits, and has opted for less



comitology measures than those proposed by the European Commission and the European Parliament.

A one-size-fits-all approach as the ESN is rejected by industry and Member States in general and even the European Commission considered it unworkable at 1st reading.

The Parliament's Environment Committee will vote on the proposal on 27 April. Triologue talks between MEPs, Member States and the European Commission will begin shortly after. A plenary vote in Strasbourg is scheduled for July.

## ENVIRONMENT

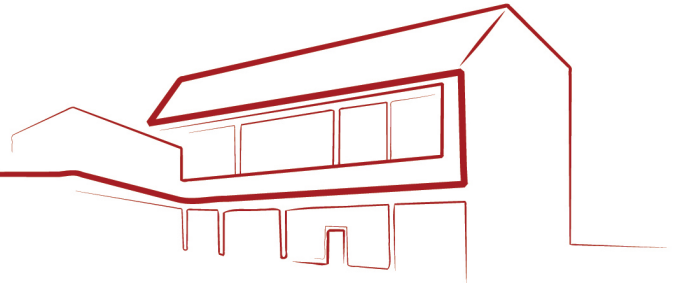
### MEP calls for sectoral agreements to tackle Climate Change after Copenhagen failure

Parliament's Environment Committee chairman Jo Leinen (Germany, S&D) has said that the EU should examine alternatives to international climate change talks, in view of the difficulties in reaching agreement under the UN process. Leinen suggested that an alternative approach could be to go for sectoral agreements that only involve countries that undertake a particular activity with implications for global warming. He identified the potential of global carbon cutting agreements in areas such as cement or steel, should the UN negotiation process fail to deliver a binding climate treaty. The benefit of a sectoral approach is that they can deliver quick results, as they can be worked out between fewer countries.

Leinen added that agreement through the UN framework was still the most favourable vehicle for tackling climate change, as this was the only type of deal capable of producing a binding convention. If the UN process was not working, however, then plurilateral agreements should be considered.

This call is echoed by the CSI move to seek an agreement on a sectoral approach in the cement industry on a G8 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) + 5 (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa) basis representing over 80% of world production.

## ENVIRONMENT



## EU's biodiversity campaign online

The EU's new Biodiversity Campaign is now online, with a section covering actions taken to fight biodiversity loss. It states that as 2010 was declared International Year of Biodiversity by the UN, the EU will place biodiversity in the foreground for 2010.

*The Biodiversity Campaign can be found here:*

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/campaign/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/campaign/index_en.htm)

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### REACH Annex V Guidance: all types of clinker and petcoke exempt from registration

ECHA has published the Guidance document for Annex V of REACH on its website. The 'Guidance for Annex V exemptions from the obligation to register' provides a detailed explanation and background information on how the different legal exemptions apply and gives clarification about when an exemption can be applied.

The exemptions from registration for cement clinker and for petroleum coke are thus finally confirmed. In addition, the text regarding hydrated/anhydrous forms of substances is satisfactory.

[Click here](#) to download the Guidance document

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### ECHA's 4th stakeholders meeting on 19 May

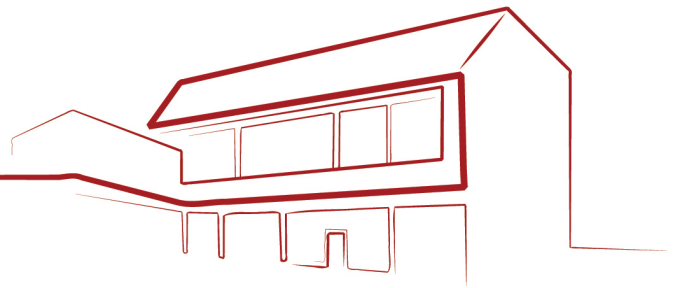
ECHA will organise the fourth stakeholders' day on 19 May at the Helsinki Exhibition Centre.

The programme is divided into three plenary sessions, each followed by a Q&A:

Tips and tools for Registration and C&L Notification: ECHA will provide an update on the state of play of the new CLP regulation and stakeholders will receive an overview of the latest developments concerning IT tools for C&L notifications and the Chemical Safety Reporting (CSR) tool, Chesar.

Feedback from Registration and Evaluation: ECHA will present the current state of play of the registration, evaluation and compliance check processes.

Dissemination: ECHA staff and industry representatives will discuss the information on registered chemicals that is published on the ECHA website, and its value for industry.



The event is open to all and more information can be found on the [ECHA website](#).

*The Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement will organise an Enforcement Workshop with Stakeholder Organisations on 18 May 2010 at the European Chemicals Agency in Helsinki, Finland.*

*The 2010 [Helsinki Chemicals Forum](#) is taking place on 20-21 May 2010.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### Consolidated version of REACH now available

A consolidated version of the REACH Regulation is available. It includes the following amendments up to Regulation 552/2009 of 22 June 2009:

» Amended Annex XVII on Restrictions, Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 (OJ L 164 7 26.6.2009)

» Amended Annex XI on Waiving of tests, Commission Regulation (EC) No 134/2009 of 16 February 2009 (OJ L 46 3 17.2.2009)

» Corrigendum definition phase-in substances, OJ L 36, 5.2.2009, p. 84

» CLP Regulation adapting REACH, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 (OJ L 353 1 31.12.2008)

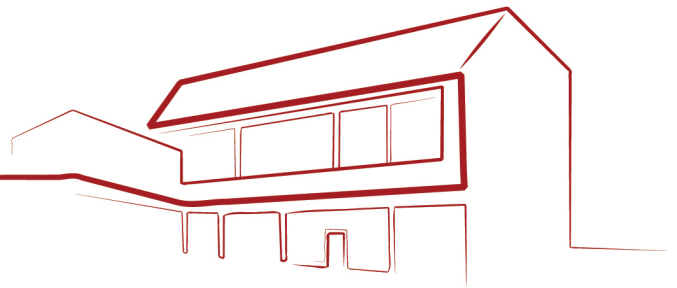
» Amended Annexes IV and V Commission Regulation (EC) No 987/2008 of 8 October 2008 (OJ L 268 14 9.10.2008)

» Corrigendum definition phase-in substances, OJ L 141, 31.5.2008, p. 22

» Full corrigendum REACH, OJ L 136, 29.5.2007, p. 3

» Amendment for accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU, Council Regulation (EC) No 1354/2007 of 15 November 2007, (OJ L 304 1 22.11.2007)

[Click here](#) to view the consolidated version (different language versions)



## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### New IUCLID now available

Version 5.2 of the International Uniform Chemical Information Database is now available on the IUCLID website. In addition, a new version of REACH-IT has been announced for early March 2010. Registrants are invited to install IUCLID 5.2 ready for the submission of dossiers in the new REACH-IT version (due to be released in early March 2010). It should be noted that IUCLID 5.0/5.1 must still be used in order to submit dossiers under the current version of REACH-IT.

*The updated IUCLID includes:*

» *Updates of the OECD Harmonised Templates used to report information from studies on chemicals*

» *CLP Regulation (and latest version of the GHS)*

» *Sections to report on uses*

*Updated plug-ins will be made available over the coming month, in the following order:*

» *Technical Completeness Check plug-in*

» *Chemical Safety Report plug-in*

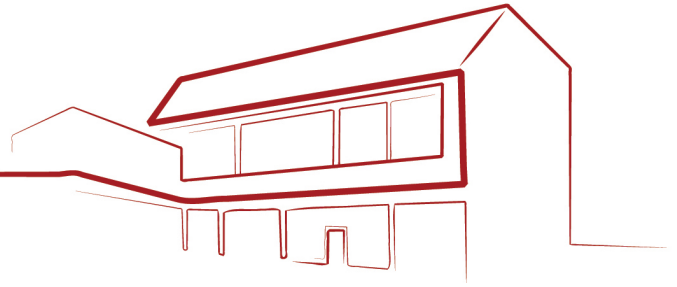
» *Query Tool plug-in*

*The new version of REACH-IT will include new features such as the submission of Classification and Labelling (C&L) notifications, bulk C&L notifications, Legal Entity changes and cease manufacture declarations.*

[Click here](#) and [here](#) for the relevant ECHA press releases.

[More information](#)

## HEALTH AND SAFETY



## REACH review underway

According to Art 138 (6) of REACH, the European Commission needs to carry out a review of REACH to assess whether or not the scope needs amending to avoid overlaps between REACH and other Community provisions.

Milieu Ltd, working with DHI, PACE and PTK, has been awarded by DG Environment a project to assist the European Commission in this review process. They created a specific website ([REACH scope website](#)) to obtain input from stakeholders to allow them to:

- » make an update of the analysis of possible overlaps of REACH with other EU legislation, including those not identified during the REACH legislative process,
- » identify any gaps in the interface between REACH Regulation and other EU legislation,
- » and identify synergies between REACH and other EU legislation.

The identified overlaps or gaps could e.g. relate to: exemptions, definitions, Risk assessment or risk management methodology, specific Authorisation or Restriction regimes, specific Substance issues.

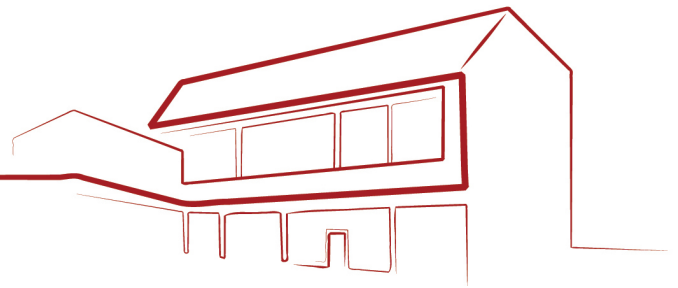
Although the review will be limited to issues regarding scope, some Member States have shown interest to also look into workability and enforceability issues.

CEMBUREAU will analyse the issue to identify whether a contribution from the Association is needed.

## WASTE

### Rapporteur urges Commission to come forward with new biowaste proposal

European Parliament's Rapporteur on the European Commission's consultation on biowaste, Jose Manuel Fernandes, has urged the Commission to adopt a new biowaste law, rather than continue to use existing legislation. Mr Fernandes wants the new legislation to clearly define what constitutes biowaste and introduce criteria for high-quality compost. The Portuguese MEP will present his response to the consultation in the Parliament's Environment Committee at the end of April.



## CEMBUREAU

### CEMBUREAU publishes position paper on NOx & SO2 trading

CEMBUREAU has published a position paper on Entec's study on NOx & SO2 trading, identifying a clear error in the Business-as-Usual (BAU) and REFERENCE SCENARIO emission assumptions for the cement sector.

CEMBUREAU's position on the Entec study can be found here:

<http://www.cembureau.eu/nox-so2-trading-cembureau-position-entec-study>

## CEMBUREAU

### NOx & SO2 trading: Ecofys/Emission Care study published

An independent study by Ecofys/Emission Care (commissioned by CEMBUREAU) has been launched on the consequences which an industrial NOx & SO2 emissions trading scheme (ETS) could have on the European cement sector. Entitled 'The ETS paradox. Emissions trading for industrial NOx & SO2 in the EU: consequences for the European cement sector'.

The report concludes that the window of opportunity for the introduction of an ETS for NOx & SO2 is small and therefore risky. As the ETS for NOx & SO2 would be introduced at a relatively late stage by which emissions will have already been substantially reduced through existing instruments. In addition, the introduction of a new policy instrument will add another element to the existing complexity of air pollution policies that the Commission is intending to simplify.

The study also indicates that an ETS is likely to conflict with existing policies, such as the Industrial Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (IPPC, 96/61/EC), the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NEC, 2001/81/EC), Natura 2000 policies and local air quality requirements (resulting from air quality legislation or from individual permit procedures). These policies will limit the flexibility of the ETS and decrease its potential efficiency.

The study also highlights that full implementation of existing emission policies will result in a 90% (SO2) and 65% (NOx) reduction of total land-based emissions in the EU in 2020, compared to 1990.

This independent study provides substance to the reflections on air quality in the cement industry. CEMBUREAU is not in favour of the introduction of legislation that would contribute little to NOx & SO2 emission reductions, at a disproportionate cost, compared to the enforcement of existing legislation.

The Ecofys/Emission Care study will also help CEMBUREAU address the draft conclusions of an

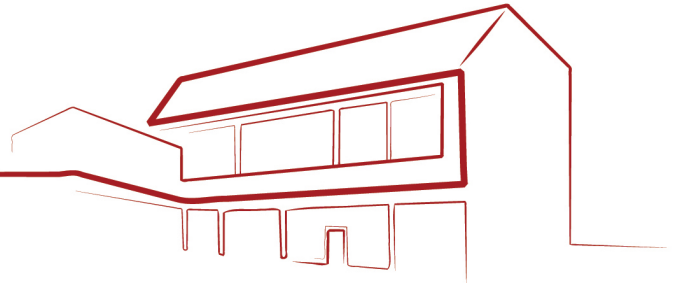
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assessment for the European Commission, regarding the cement sector, which CEMBUREAU does not believe provides a good basis for an impact assessment of legislation in this field.

[Click here](#) to download the full study

## OTHER NEWS

### Do you speak sustainable construction?

Achieving intelligent energy in cities by speaking the same language' was the theme of the event jointly organised on 24 March by the Architects Council of Europe and the European Concrete Platform, during the EU Sustainable Energy Week. The two organisations also launched the results of the 'Common Language' project.

"There is a need for a holistic approach to sustainable construction and we have thus aimed to show leadership in this field" stated Selma Harrington, President of ACE.

Bernd Wolschner, President of the ECP, added "This project aims to improve understanding and awareness of all actors and policy-makers".

How can intelligent energy be implemented in cities if we do not speak the same language? ACE and ECP have worked together on a freely available web-based tool, the aim of which is to bring to an end the confusion that reigns when authorities, policy-makers, consumers, planners and the construction industry as a whole are talking about sustainable construction. This tool will also contribute towards facilitating knowledge transfer, and thus to the achievement of intelligent energy in cities.

During the conference, this tool was presented together with a clear example of its usage. The tool is available in wiki format from here: [www.sccommonlanguage.eu](http://www.sccommonlanguage.eu)

*The presentations given during the conference can be downloaded from [here](#)*