



UEPG

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EUROPEAN AGGREGATES ASSOCIATION
A Sustainable Industry for a Sustainable Europe

UEPG in Europe

Our Vision is
a Sustainable
Industry for
a Sustainable
Europe

Our Mission is
to be the Industry
Champion and
a Trusted Partner

Our Core Values
are to be Open,
Transparent
and Honest



The aggregates industry comprises some

15,000
COMPANIES (mostly SMEs)

The European Aggregates demand is

2.7 BILLION
TONNES/YEAR.

operating in

25,000
QUARRIES & PITS
across Europe,

representing
a **turnover**
of more than

 **15** BILLION
EURO.

employing

230,000
PEOPLE directly and indirectly.

The European average aggregates demand is

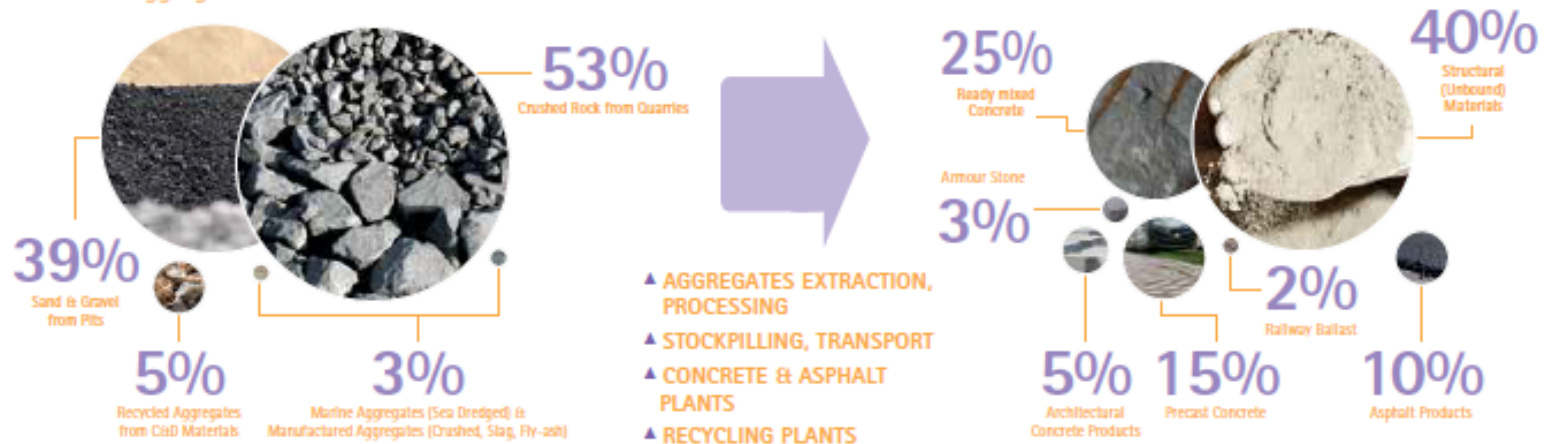
5.2
TONNES
/CAPITA/YEAR

UEPG IN A NUTSHELL

THE AGGREGATES SECTOR IS BY FAR THE LARGEST AMONGST THE NON-ENERGY EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

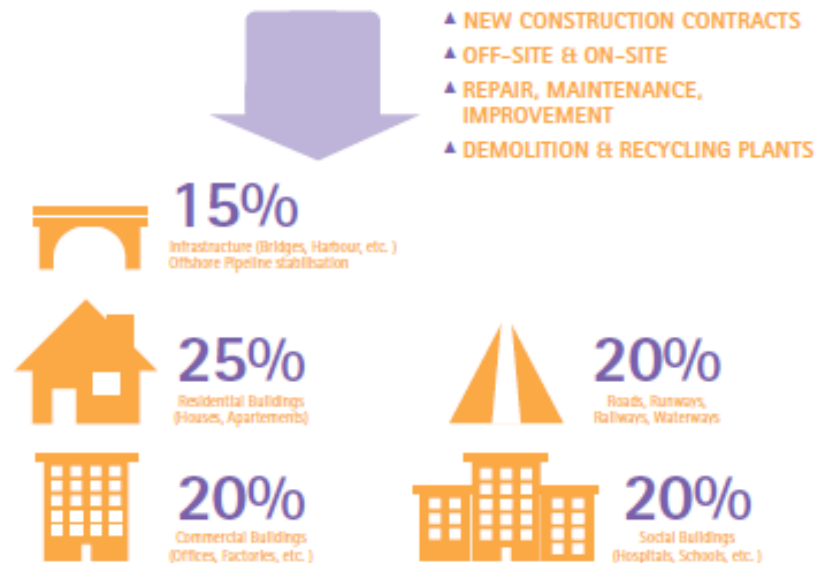
THE AGGREGATES SECTOR IS BY FAR THE LARGEST AMONGST THE NON-ENERGY EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Aggregates are a granular material used in construction. Aggregates are sand, gravel (including marine aggregates), crushed rock, recycled and manufactured aggregates. The diagram below illustrates the sources, intermediate and end uses of aggregates:



Aggregates are produced from natural sources extracted from quarries and pits and in some countries from sea-dredged materials (marine aggregates). Recycled aggregates derive from reprocessed materials previously used in construction, including construction and demolition residues. Manufactured aggregates are sourced from industrial processes, for example from blast or electric furnace slags or china clay residues.

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www.uepg.eu



- Extraction of sand, gravel, hard rock, marine aggregates and use of recycled materials
- Essential material for construction
- Third most demanded material after water and air
- Low energy consumption and low CO2 emission
- Exclusively mechanical treatment of inert material
- Highly integrated in local economies
- Local access to land and resources is critical



■ Raw Materials Strategy



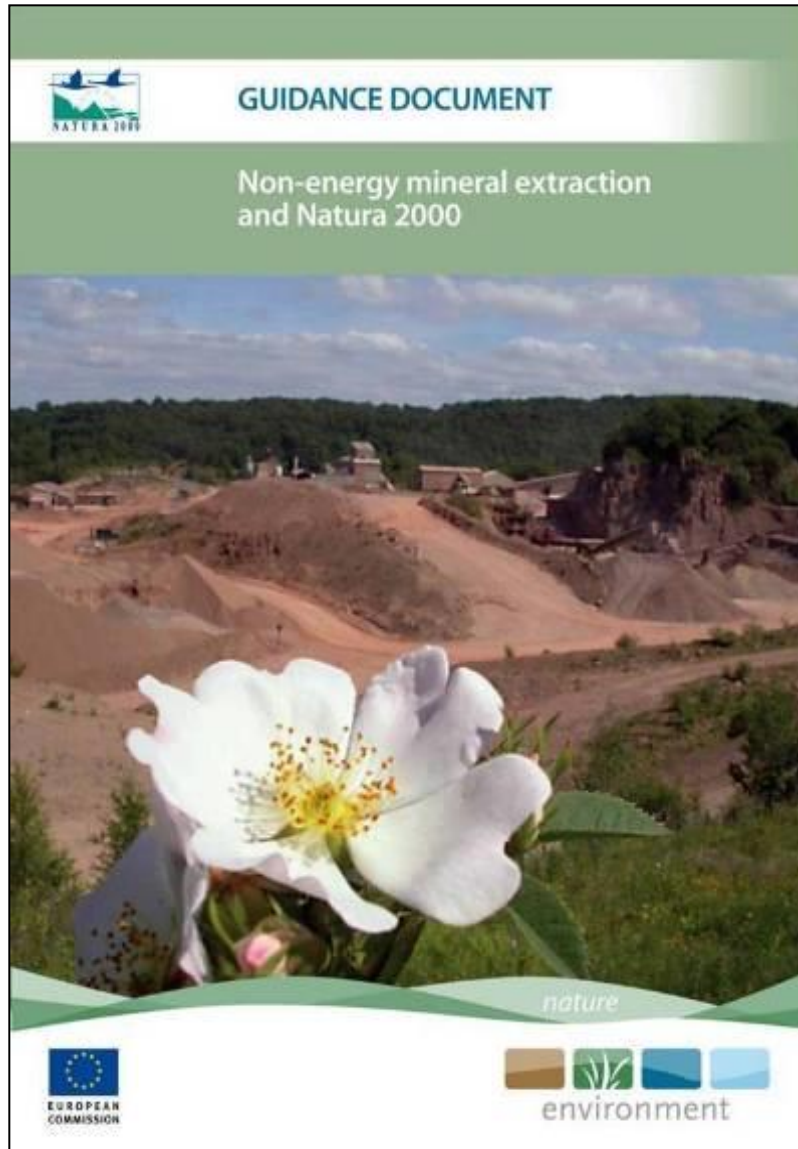
1st Pillar: Fair and sustainable supply of raw materials from international markets

2nd Pillar: Fostering sustainable supply within the EU

3rd Pillar: Boosting resource efficiency and promote recycling

■ Initiatives on Resource Efficiency / Circular Economy Package

Sustainable local access to resources within Europe 
Coherent land-use planning and a simplified permitting procedure



- Very ambitious plans to halt loss of Biodiversity by 2020, so-called "No Net Loss" Initiative
- Permitting requires very close evaluation of site Biodiversity – need of indicators
- Guidelines do allow extraction in protected "Natura 2000" areas
- Biodiversity and extraction can – and do - live in harmony

Case Studies



Biodiversity Case Studies



Biodiversity management in the
cement and aggregates sector

Integrated Biodiversity Management System (IBMS)



- Many case studies demonstrate quarries and pits as Biodiversity havens
- Voluntary guidelines developed with IUCN
- Excellent public relations benefits
- Potential to develop Europe-wide "Green Infrastructure"



Positive Contributions of the Aggregates Sector to Water

KEY FACTS

- Aggregates quarrying are nowadays considered within the current river basin plans (in some countries) and, in the case of extractive work on river beds many countries have specific procedures for authorising it.
- Post extraction the restoration of the aggregates site is key with the operator, under guarantee with the administrative authority, restoring the site to provide benefits to the local community and nature conservation usually beyond what was there pre-extraction.
- In many European countries a water management plan (surface and groundwater) is included in the general planning of the quarry setting the principles of how water will be controlled and how its quality preserved.
- Aggregate operations are normally subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and complex administrative processing that takes into account possible effects on surface and underground water, generally good practices and best techniques are applied in managing it.
- The aggregates sector is not very relevant in terms of water consumption. The use of good practices in aggregates sites to protect water quality and to minimise water consumption is widely adopted. For example, the recirculation of process water, optimising consumption up to very high levels and, in most cases, not carrying out any discharge to surface water. For some years now the different Associations have made an enormous effort to bring in these concepts to be implemented by companies in the sector.



Sand and gravel pit – Millery site - Lafarge - France



Rehabilitated areas in a sand and gravel pit – Millery site - Lafarge - France

- It is also important to point out that materials – crushed stone, sand and gravel – extracted and processed are inert as defined in EU legislation (Directive 2006/21/CE) in most of the cases. In aggregate quarrying rocks involved are almost always inert and in practice there is little risk of water being polluted by hazardous substances.

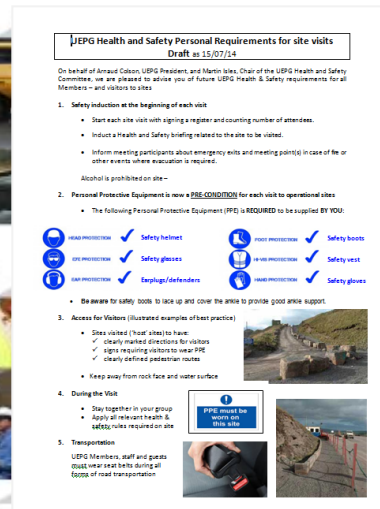
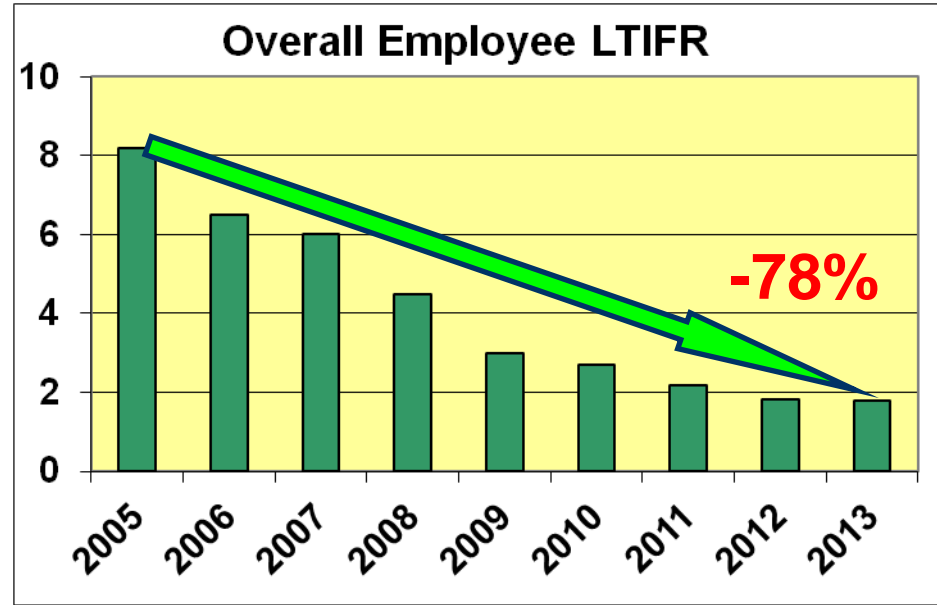
■ Increased focus on Water Management:

- Guidance documents
- Case Studies
- Key Facts

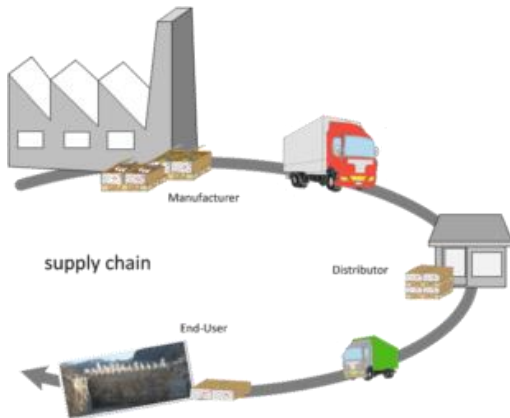


A filter press at a quarry from Latouros Quarries, in Cyprus

UEPG Industry – the Safety Imperative



- Industry has poor record on Fatalities and LTIs, but steady progress being made
- **Work Prevention: SDIs, H&S Committees, Good practices' promotion, Guidance's documents, Partners' Campaigns**



- Website www.safequarry.com continues to provide safety alerts
- Safer by Design initiative gaining further recognition by mobile plant suppliers (similar to EMESRT)
- Directive on "Traceability of Explosives for Civil Use", is a significant administrative challenge, *where the Whole Supply Chain is involved*
- Implementing EU-OSHA Healthy Workplaces Campaigns – e.g. 2014 - 'Managing Stress'



- Ongoing Impact Assessment of Substances to be included in the Revised Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive
- RCS declared Human Carcinogen by IARC, though incidence of silicosis in Building Materials sector is low
- Since 2006, NePSi, social agreement & voluntary of 18 sectors' signatories, incl. Trade Unions, showing reduction of exposure
- However Commission now wishes to regulate RCS under a Directive, either the CMD or CAD



ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY

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Construction Products Regulation

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Construction Products Regulation

Construction Products Regulation (the CPR) is to ensure reliable information on construction products in relation to their performances. This is achieved by providing a "common technical language", offering uniform assessment methods of the performance of construction products.

These methods have been compiled in harmonised European standards (ENs) and European Assessment Documents (EADs). This common technical language is to be applied by:

- the manufacturers when declaring the performance of their products, but also by
- the authorities of Member States when specifying requirements for them, and by
- their users (architects, engineers, contractors...) when choosing the products most suitable for their intended use in construction works.

The provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 prevail over any conflicting provisions in the harmonised standards.

National CPR products

Under the Construction products,...

Implementing and

- Commission Implementing Decision
- Commission Delegated Regulation
- Commission Delegated Regulation
- Commission Delegated Regulation
- Commission Delegated Regulation

Overview on legal

- Roadmap

4.4.2011

Official Journal of the European Union

L 88/9

REGULATION (EU) No 305/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

(1) The rules of Member States require that construction works be designed and executed so as not to endanger the safety of persons, domestic animals or property nor damage the environment.

(2) These rules have a direct influence on the requirements of construction products. Those requirements are consequently reflected in national product standards, national technical approvals and other national technical specifications and provisions related to construction products. Due to their disparity, those requirements hinder trade within the Union.

(3) This Regulation should not affect the right of Member States to specify the requirements they deem necessary to ensure the protection of health, the environment and workers when using construction products.

(4) Member States have introduced provisions, including requirements, relating not only to safety of buildings and other construction works but also to health, durability, energy economy, protection of the environment, economic aspects, and other important aspects in the public interest. Laws, regulations, administrative measures or other acts, established either at Union or Member State level, concerning construction works may have an impact on the requirements of construction products. Since their effect on the functioning of the internal market is likely to be very similar, it is appropriate to consider such laws, regulations, administrative measures or other acts as provisions for the purpose of this Regulation.

(5) Where applicable, provisions for an intended use or uses of a construction product in a Member State, aimed at fulfilling basic requirements for construction works, determine the essential characteristics the performance of which should be declared. In order to avoid an empty declaration of performance, at least one of the essential characteristics of a construction product which are relevant for the declared use or uses should be declared.

(6) Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products⁽³⁾ aimed to remove technical barriers to trade in the field of construction products in order to enhance their free movement in the internal market.

(7) In order to achieve that objective, Directive 89/106/EEC provided for the establishment of harmonised standards for construction products and provided for the granting of European technical approvals.

(8) Directive 89/106/EEC should be replaced in order to simplify and clarify the existing framework, and improve the transparency and the effectiveness of the existing measures.

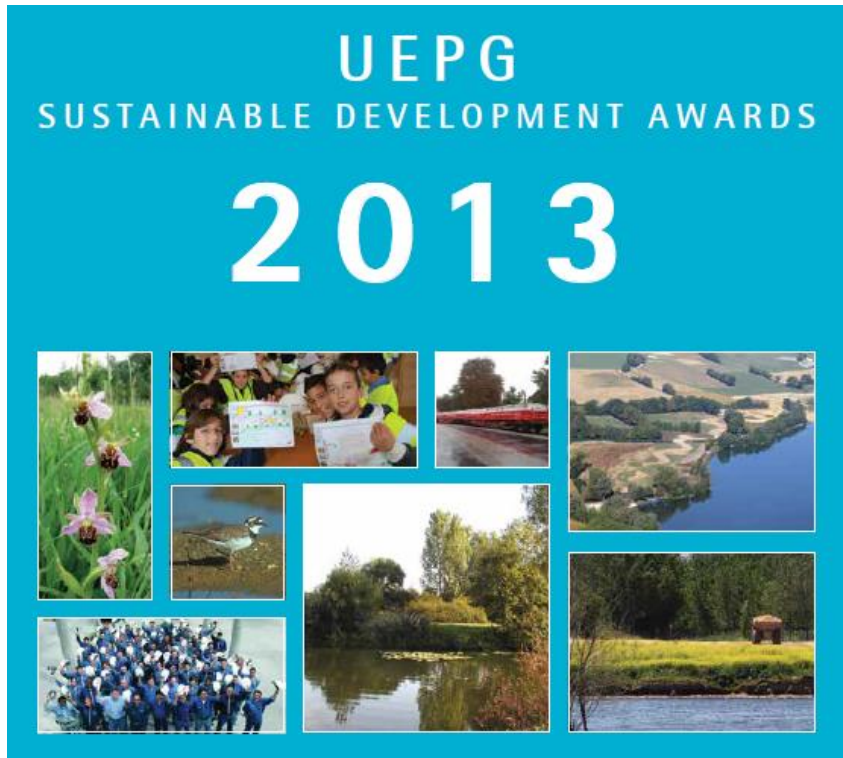
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- After 25 years, development of common European technical standards still ongoing under Construction Products Regulation's Implementation!

- Incoming requirements for Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), Regulated Dangerous Substances (RDS)

Industry – Ongoing PR and Image-Building



- Constant need to promote the sector *and its benefits & contribution to society* at European, national and local levels
- Need to build on links to all stakeholders, incl regulators, local communities and NGOs
- Progress is being achieved!



Non-Energy Extractive Industry Panel (NEEIP) Forum



Reindustrialisation of Europe

Paving the way for Economic Recovery and Job Creation

Thursday 20 November 2014

Thon Hotel, Brussels



Thanks for your Attention!



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