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# Sustainable growth - contribution of the construction sector

Split, Croatia  
15 May 2012

Zsuzsa Tóth

# STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION



1. Who is BIBM
2. Added value of BIBM
3. Current EU Policy trends
4. Responsibility of the construction sector
5. EU Policies around Sustainability
6. New policy trends
7. Conclusion

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# WHO IS BIBM 1.



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BIBM (from the French acronym "Bureau International du Béton Manufacturé") is the European Federation of the Precast Concrete Industry.

The association was founded in Brussels, Belgium, on 15th October 1954 following the 1st International Congress of the Precast Concrete Industry.

BIBM full members are the national precast concrete industry associations from EU and EFTA countries.

# WHO IS BIBM 2.



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BIBM represents and defends the interests of the precast concrete industry at the European level. Its goals are:

- the development of supportive market and economic conditions for all stakeholders;
- an improved accessibility to natural and recycled raw materials;
- the promotion of a dynamic and locally developed industry;
- the improvement of market conditions by contributing to the drafting of regulations, standards and technical documents.

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# OUR ADDED VALUE



1. Influence the European regulations
2. Organize a competitive standardisation environment
3. Promote common actions in the field of research and promotion
4. Maintain a network and platform of communication and exchange of experience, best practice

# ECP PROMOTION OFFICERS CONFERENCE



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## Marketing Concrete in a Changing World

Join us for 24 hours to discover the latest in concrete marketing

With prominent speakers from across the globe, this event will allow you to find out more on new marketing trends and opportunities for concrete. Hosted just 39 steps from Brussels Airport at the prestigious Sheraton Hotel, participants will have the opportunity of learning more about issues at EU level during the opening Cocktail, followed by a networking dinner. The next day will offer you the chance to discover and discuss the latest trends. All this for just 440€!<sup>1</sup>

**10 October 2012 18h00 – 11 October 2012 16h30**



PLAT  
FORM  
**EUROPEAN  
CONCRETE**

<sup>1</sup> Hotel room not included

ECP Secretariat : [info@europeanconcrete.eu](mailto:info@europeanconcrete.eu), T: +32 2 234 1041, Website: <http://www.europeanconcrete.eu/index.php>

\*ECP (the European Concrete Platform) is the association of the concrete (ready-mix and precast ), cement and admixtures sectors for the promotion of concrete in construction



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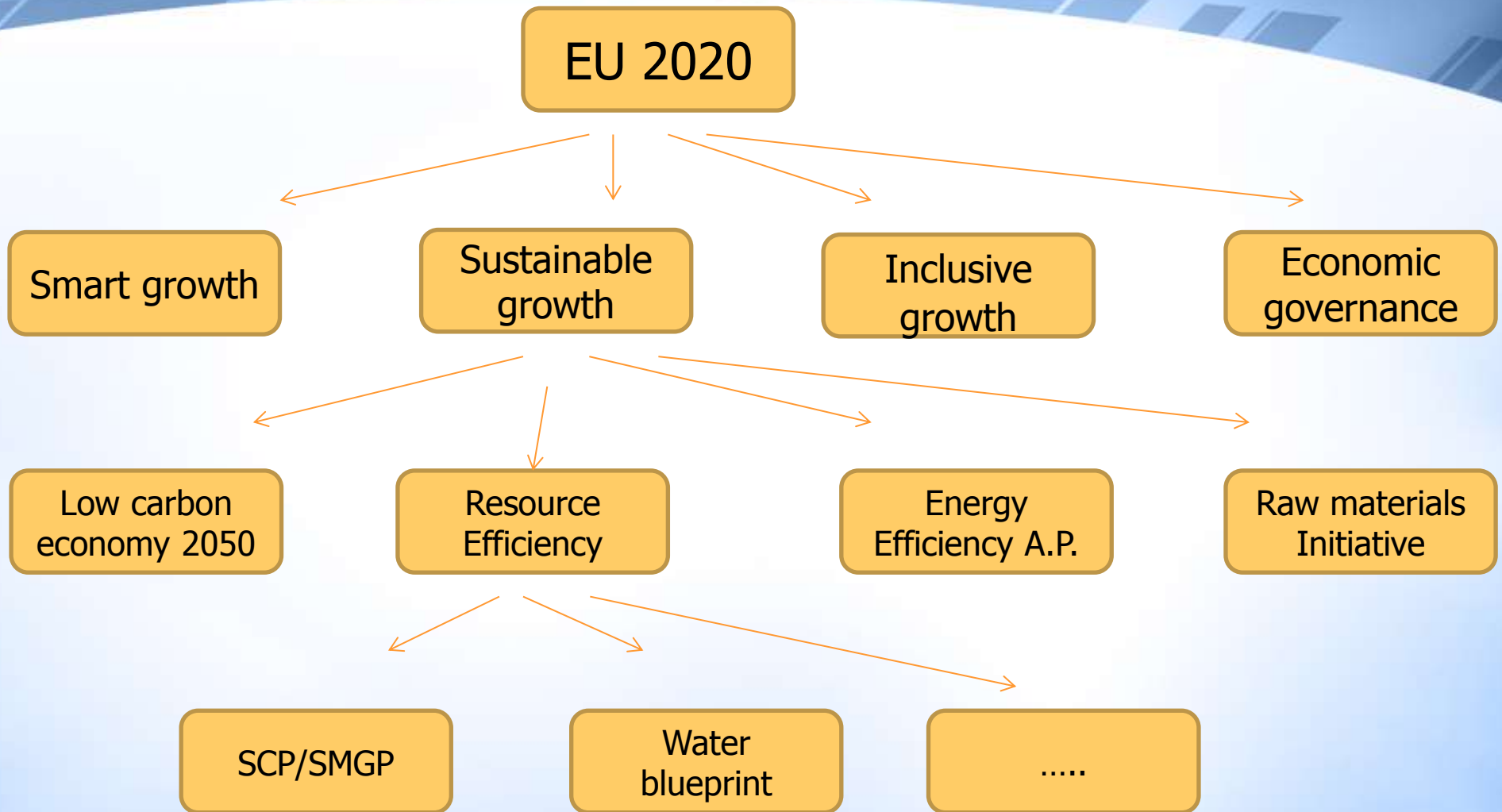
# CURRENT EU POLICY TREND



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# EU POLICY ARCHITECTURE



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# RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

- Buildings are responsible for **40% of energy consumption** and **36% of EU CO2 emissions**.
- Most of energy is a product of fossil fuels and the burning of fuels like coal and oil release pollutants that contribute to global warming.
- **Energy performance of buildings** is key to achieve the EU Climate & Energy objectives, namely the reduction of a 20% of the Greenhouse gases emissions by 2020 and a 20% energy savings by 2020.

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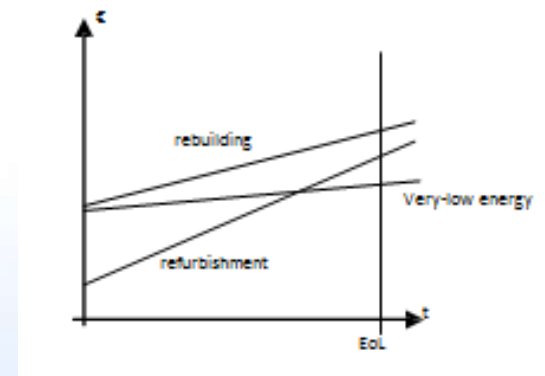
# ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDING DIRECTIVE

- Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2010/31/EU) is the main legislation at EU level to achieve energy performance in buildings
- Under this Directive, the Member States must apply minimum requirements as regards the energy performance of new and existing buildings, ensure the certification of their energy performance and require the regular inspection of boilers and air conditioning systems in buildings
- Introduces efficient measures for new buildings (all buildings to be nearly-zero energy buildings by 2021 with earlier compliance for public buildings)

- The Directive on Energy Efficiency is new legislation designed to **reach the EU's 20% energy savings target** by 2020.
- The Commissions proposal doesn't introduce binding targets, however it presents the concept of deep renovation (new definition)
- Though, the Parliament's proposal is more ambitious, the draft report includes binding national targets
- In the framework of the Triilogue negotiations, the Council published a "preliminary position" on the position adopted by the European Parliament ITRE Committee. The compromise proposal of the Council **abandon binding targets**, what risks the success of the Directive



- **BIBM position paper on “Drivers for a responsible choice”**
  - Promoting the rebuilding option when it comes to deep renovation
  - Most cost effective solution for long-term
  - Fight against the “bad image” of demolition



- **BIBM amendments to the Commission Proposal**

- CEN TC 350 is responsible for the development of voluntary horizontal standardized methods for the assessment of the sustainability aspects of new and existing construction works and for standards for the environmental product declaration of construction products
- Harmonized methodology for assessment of environmental performance of buildings and life cycle cost performance of buildings as well as the quantifiable performance aspects of health and comfort of buildings
- Its work is widely supported by the industry
  - All the European stakeholders are involved in its work
  - Initiate mandate issued by DG ENTR

# REUSING AND RECYCLING OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE MATERIAL

- Reusing and recycling of construction waste is important sustainability criteria
- The European Union's goal towards a recycling society is part of a wider strategy and policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2008), which seeks to maximise the potential of business to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities while providing a 'better deal' for consumers.



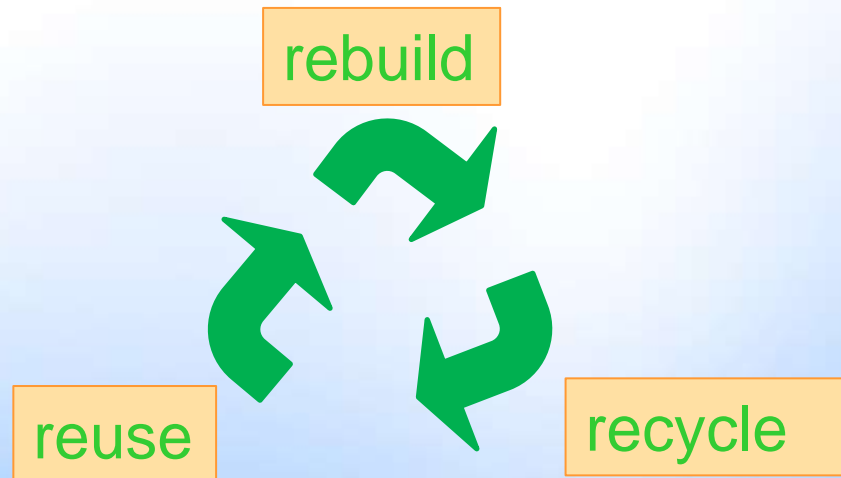
# EU WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY



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There are two strategies dealing with waste management at EU level:

1. *The Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Strategy* (2005), which aims to reduce the environmental impact of resource use in the growing world economy, and;
2. *Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste* (2005), which aims to help Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.

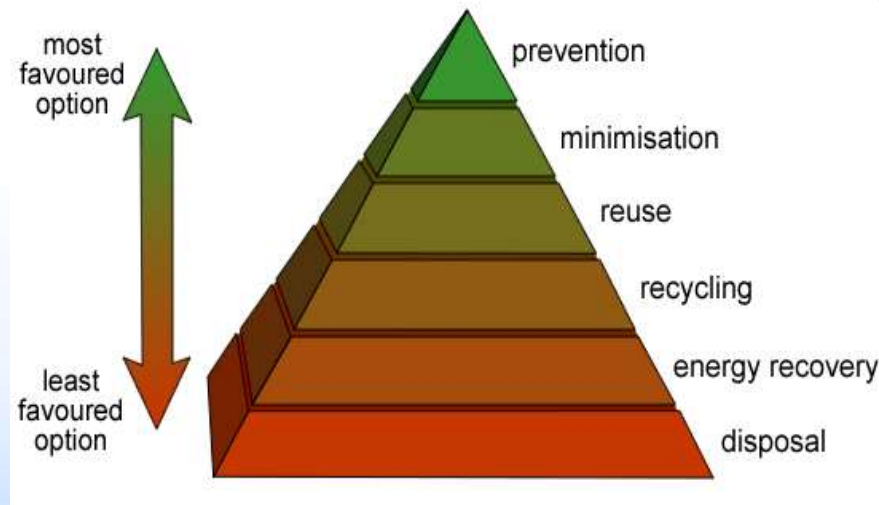


EC recently revised ***Waste Framework Directive 2008*** (WFD)

- Introduces a 'waste hierarchy' and a new approach to waste management, especially focusing on prevention.
- Set an objective whereby 70% of C&D waste material must be recycled and/or recovered by 2020 in all Member States
- EU member states are obliged to establish special waste prevention programmes by 2014.
- It also aims to encourage the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste materials, accepting safe disposal only as a last resort.

# BIBM POSITION ON RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Precast concrete is durable – The most sustainable use of a resource is to reduce its replacement (longer life span, less maintenance, quick installation, less waste)
- Concrete constituents are naturally and locally available, now and for thousands of future generations



# FUTURE EU POLICY OUTCOMES



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- Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)
- Communication on the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector (2012)
- Communication on sustainable buildings (2013)

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- Corporate Social Responsibility
  - New policy 2011-2014 (Published in October 2011)
  - [Building Responsible Competitiveness in the Construction sector](#)
- Environmental Product Declarations
  - ECO Platform
  - BIBM develops its own PCR

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# CONCLUSIONS

- The potential for energy savings in the building sector is large
- Energy efficiency of building is in the centre of EU Energy Policy
- Energy efficiency is necessary precondition for sustainable construction in the context of sustainable development
- Precast concrete is a sustainable construction material
- Sustainability hide a lot of opportunities for us



**Thank you for  
your attention!**