

European Aggregates Association

Providing essential materials for Europe



2005 A N N U A L R E P O R T

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1 President's Introduction

UEPG has expanded its representation activities during its second year in its permanent home in Brussels, close to the European Commission and the European Parliament. We have fully utilised our facilities by holding regular meetings with Commission officials, Members of Parliament and groups of experts on EU policy proposals that could potentially impact on the European Aggregates Industry.

One of UEPG's key missions has been to ensure that our industry's views were heard and considered by EU decision-makers. I am very pleased to say that we have achieved remarkable results in this area, as outlined in this report. This has only been possible by working closely with national associations. European public affairs representation can only be successful if it is mounted regionally with our national representatives contacting Members of Parliament; nationally with Secretaries-General briefing government officials in their capitals; and at European level with UEPG co-ordinating representation in the Commission, Parliament and Council of Ministers' Working Groups.

Last year we set as one of our key objectives: the expansion of UEPG to the new Member States of the European Union. This was essential if our association was going to continue to represent the interests of the European Aggregates Industry to the new enlarged European Parliament and Council of Ministers. I have now visited many of these new Member States. As a result I am pleased to report that Poland, the

Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic have applied to join UEPG. We are also initiating discussions with Hungary, Greece and Lithuania. We are determined that UEPG will be fully representative of the new Europe.

We also initiated during this year a range of initiatives to promote a better understanding of the role played by our industry. These included site visits by officials, high-level roundtables with EU policy-makers, and policy conferences on issues of interest to the industry, as illustrated by the success of our Recycling Symposium with European Union experts and our contribution to the Minerals 2004 programme.

I would like to thank all our national associations for their excellent support and effective teamwork. A particular tribute needs to be made to all our Committee Chairs and Vice-Chairs who have made a major contribution to raise the profile of the European Aggregates Industry in Brussels.

Finally I would like to offer my very best wishes to Didier Audibert, Director General, Aggregates for Holcim France Benelux who has been nominated to take over as President of UEPG and lead it in its next phase of development.

Manfred Asamer
President UEPG

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Aggregates in Europe

What are Aggregates?

Aggregates are a granular material used in construction. The most common natural aggregates of mineral origin are sand, gravel and crushed rock. An end-product in themselves as railway ballast or armourstones, aggregates are also a raw material used in the manufacture of other vital construction products such as ready-mixed concrete (made of 80% aggregates), pre-cast products, asphalt (made of 95% aggregates), lime and cement.

Aggregates can be produced from natural sources extracted from quarries and gravel pits and in some countries from sea dredged materials (marine aggregates). Secondary aggregates are usually by-products from other industrial processes, like blast or electric furnace slags or



UEPG in brief:

- 19 European countries
- 2,800 Mt of aggregates per year
- 27,000 sites
- 250,000 employees
(incl. sub-contractors)

china clay residues. Recycled aggregates derive from reprocessing materials previously used in construction, including construction and demolition residues and railway ballast.

What are Aggregates used for?

The main end-uses of aggregates are:

Homes

The construction of a typical new home uses up to 400 tonnes of aggregates (both end-product and concrete) - from the foundations through to the roof tiles.

Other buildings and structures

From local hospitals and schools to bridges and flood protection - all are made possible by aggregates. In many cases they provide not just strength but, through special finishes, architectural beauty. The construction of a school uses up to 3000 tonnes of aggregates. For a stadium, up to 300,000 tonnes are needed.

Roads

Aggregates feature at all levels of the road construction up to the surface which includes aggregates resistant to polishing, ensuring skid-resistance. The construction of 1 km of motorway uses up to 30,000 tonnes of aggregates.

Railways

Aggregates are essential as track ballast for Europe's rail network. The construction of 1 meter railway for High Speed train (TGV) uses up to 9 tonnes of aggregates.

What does the European Aggregates Industry represent?

The European Aggregates Industry is the largest non-energy extractive sector in the EU with 2,800 million tons produced every year. It consists of more than 27,000 extraction sites across Europe and a majority of operators in the sector are small and medium sized enterprises. The average annual aggregates production represents 7 tons per EU citizen per year. The European Aggregates Industry plays a key role by providing essential materials for the European construction sector. Take away aggregates and our built environment would literally fall apart.

What is UEPG?

UEPG stands for Union Européenne des Producteurs de Granulats (European Aggregates Association). Since 1987, UEPG has promoted the interests of the European Aggregates Industry by representing its National Member Associations on economic, technical, environmental and health & safety policy.

UEPG pro-actively identifies EU initiatives and policies that are likely to impact on European aggregates producers. It provides Members brief and concise information through regular publications and ad-hoc updates, and ensures UEPG positions are considered by EU decision-makers. UEPG positively promotes the profile of the European Aggregates Industry.



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Economic Outlook

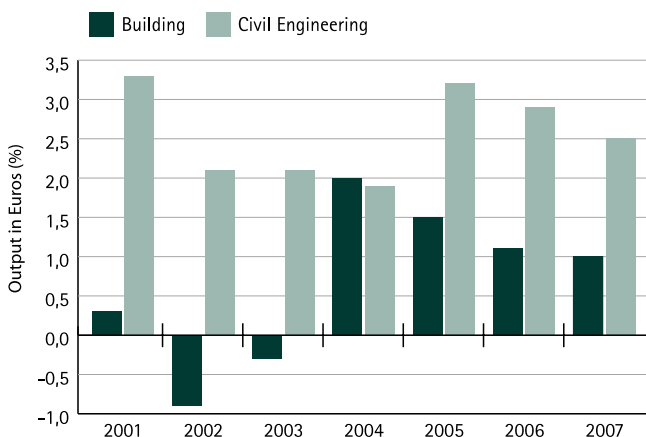
The housing repair and maintenance market, according to Euroconstruct, will probably be the strongest segment during the coming years. This will be due to a stock of 171 million occupied housing units that constitute a permanent reservoir of work. A gradual slowdown is expected in new housing production and civil engineering sectors.

The outlook is distinctly brighter in Eastern Europe, where demand justifies substantial investment in all areas. For 2005, the production of new housing will grow by only 0.8% and the number of completions will peak (2,043,000 for the 15 countries of Western Europe). Beginning in 2006, there will undoubtedly be an adjustment phase. Prices will stabilize or even decrease in some countries, putting an end to speculative phenomena. The macro-economic environment should remain moderately strong. The production of non-residential new construction of private origin will at best increase by 3% annually during the next three years.

Repair and maintenance work will sustain the industry. Repair and maintenance work plays a countercyclical role in the construction industry in periods of weak growth. This will undoubtedly be the case in 2006 and 2007 for the countries of Western Europe. The demand for repair and maintenance work depends on the extent of the existing building stock (which grows at an annual rate of approximately 1%) and on the number of national and local urban renewal programmes.

This compensatory effect is even stronger in countries where the renovation of the existing stock now represents the greater portion of the market (Netherlands, Germany, France and Italy) and those where it is on a par with new construction (Norway, United Kingdom and Belgium). This phenomenon does not come into play in countries where new construction predominates (Portugal, Ireland and Spain in particular).

There will be a favourable outlook for infrastructure work. During the 2001-2004 period, civil engineering projects in Western Europe have experienced more sustained growth than building construction. This trend will probably continue from 2005 to 2007. Transportation infrastructures will drive the civil engineering market.



S: EUROCONSTRUCT, December 2004.



S: EUROCONSTRUCT, December 2004.



Output in Euros per capita

- More than €3,300
- €2,800 - €3,300
- €2,300 - €2,800
- €1,800 - €2,300
- < Less than €1,800

S: EUROCONSTRUCT, December 2004.

Civil engineering will be a growth engine for the countries of Eastern Europe. Expected growth rates will be of the order of 20% annually for the 2005-2007 period, due to the extent of roadwork programmes in particular.

Country	Companies	Sites	Production (Million t)			
			Sand & Gravel	Crushed Rocks	Recycled Aggregates	Total
Austria	900	1250	65	27	3	95
Belgium	87	72	9,2	47,7	7	63,9
Czech Republic	300	520	24	25,5	2,5	52
Denmark*	400	410	38	0,3	-	38,3
Finland	400	3600	55	43	-	98
France	1800	-	168	225	9	402
Germany*	1878	5640	297	179	50	526
Ireland	350	360	50	50	1	101
Italy	1796	2460	220	135	3	358
Netherlands	-	-	12	4	0,5	16,5
Norway*	793	4500	14,7	35,7	0,9	51,3
Poland	3450	1745	105	40	2,5	147,5
Portugal*	331	357	6,3	82	-	88,3
Slovakia	128*	181*	4	16	-	20
Spain	1650	2250	155	282	1	438
Sweden*	170	1940	26	41	8,2	75,2
Switzerland	338	500	26	3	3	32
United Kingdom	350	1280	79	124	54	257
Total	15121	27065	1354,2	1360,2	145,6	2860

Total: 2,860 Million Tons

* Data 2003



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Activities

Technical Environment Health & Safety

UEPG has played a key role in the development of European standards for its sector

The UEPG Technical Committee is the official voice of the European Aggregates Industry on all technical issues based on its proactive and technical business plan. It has supported its Members in their continuous efforts to optimise production processes and to deliver high quality aggregates to their customers across Europe.

During the last twelve months, the UEPG Technical Committee has worked on the following issues:

Supporting European Standards and CE marking

Members of the UEPG Technical Committee have made an important contribution to the work of TC 154 "Aggregates" of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) to develop European standards for aggregates.

They have formulated a Statement on CE Marking and European Aggregates Standards outlining the implementation of European Standards into various national legislations.

UEPG is contributing to the next generation of European standards.

Its key objectives:

- Consistency in the basic definitions ⁽¹⁾
- One single standard instead of one standard per use ⁽²⁾
- Full integration of recycled and manufactured aggregates
- More reliable conformity criteria
- Only one test method per characteristic
- Mechanization / automation of certain manual test methods

Contributing to a European Technology Platform

In the framework of its Seventh Research Programme, and following the Communication "Science and Technology, the key to Europe's future – Guidelines for future EU policy to support research", Directorate-General Research of the European Commission launched a major initiative to establish a European Technology Platform (ETP) on Sustainable Minerals Resources.

UEPG was invited by the European Commission to participate in the discussion on the future European Technology Platform bringing together companies, research institutions and the financial world at the European level to define a common research agenda. This aims at securing future supply of minerals by providing innovative technologies and best practice.

UEPG Technical experts have actively participated in this future-orientated initiative.

They have ensured that the key R&D areas for the European Aggregates Industry were included in the Vision Paper, focusing on the following aspects:

⁽¹⁾ For example, 0/6,3 is a "fine aggregate" for EN 13242 and an "all-in" for EN 13043.

Alternatively: The break-points between fine aggregate and coarse aggregate are now 2mm (EN 13043), 4 mm (EN 12620) and 6,3 mm (EN 13242).

⁽²⁾ One single standard instead of EN 12620 (Aggregates for concrete), EN 13139 (Aggregates for mortar), EN 13043 (Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments) and EN 13242 (Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials)



*The European
Technology Platform
(ETP) on Sustainable
Minerals Resources
represented
a key opportunity
to promote RTD activities
in the European
Aggregates Industry*

- Raw material access and Aggregate extraction for sustainable development
- Competitiveness / efficiency of operations
- Added value for the customers and the society

Monitoring the Construction Products Directive

The UEPG Technical Committee has monitored closely developments related to the Construction Products Directive (CPD). It has identified and monitored the following key issues:

- Fire resistance
- Products in contact with drinking water
- Regulated Substances

UEPG has initiated a good working relationship with the Construction Unit of Directorate-General Enterprise & Industry.

Promoting Recycled Aggregates

At a very early stage, UEPG supported the European standardization of recycled aggregates. UEPG considers recycled aggregates as an additional source of raw materials that needs to be promoted, encourages their use and welcomes their contribution to sustainability.

UEPG considers the following issues to be of importance:

- Aggregates derived from recycled and secondary sources play an increasingly important role in meeting demand for aggregates
- Recycled aggregates are suitable for a wide range of applications
- Standards and specifications should apply equally to all aggregates irrespective of their origin
- Recycled aggregates are products, not waste, and should be specified, tested and regulated accordingly
- Quality assurance and CE marking of recycled aggregates should be promoted. Quality documents for the production of aggregates from inert waste, provide a template for formal quality control of recycled aggregates
- Environmental regulations and controls should apply to stationary (fixed) and mobile recycling plants.

European Standards for aggregates include recycled aggregates in their scope, but specific clauses are still under development. However, CE marking and full factory production control for recycled products are available.

The European Commission adopted in 2003 a Communication towards a Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste. The UEPG Technical Committee has closely monitored this initiative as recycling is a key issue for the European Aggregates Industry. UEPG and its Lead Recycling expert Vincent Basuyau (France) organised in January 2005 a successful Recycling Symposium in Cologne with European Commission representatives.

Monitoring Other Developments

The UEPG Technical Committee has continued to monitor developments relating to Conformity Criteria for the European Standards for Aggregates and Factory Production Control. Those initiatives will contribute to maintain a high quality level while improving cost effectiveness.



Activities

Technical Environment Health & Safety

During the last twelve months, the UEPG Environment Committee has continued to identify and track key issues emerging from EU environmental initiatives and having a potential impact on the European Aggregates Industry

During the last twelve months, the UEPG Environment Committee has continued to identify and track key issues emerging from EU environmental initiatives with a potential impact on the European Aggregates Industry. This was achieved by maintaining and developing good working relations with Directorate-General Environment of the European Commission as well as with the Environment Committee of the European Parliament, through regular informal exchanges, technical briefings and site visits.

Site mission for EU Officials

In June 2004, the UEPG Environment Committee organised a site mission for 8 EU Officials from Directorate-General Environment, Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry and from Directorate-General Research of the European Commission. Participants visited three sites in the Seine Valley region in France, which enabled them to see at first hand operational as well as environmental practices. Arnaud Colson, Committee Chair and Dominique Hoestlandt, President of UNICEM, led the programme.

UEPG Sustainable Development Awards 2005

Building on the success of the previous UEPG Restoration Awards, the UEPG Sustainable Development Awards 2005 is a major programme to promote the European Aggregates Industry's positive achievements and best practices. Its main objective is to reward aggregates companies that have successfully integrated the social, economic and/or environmental dimensions of Sustainable Development into their operations by concrete achievements. The 2005 scheme drew a wide response from 70 companies across Europe.

The scope included six categories under the three pillars of Sustainable Development:

Site Restoration; Environmental best practices; Local community partnership; Health & Safety best practices; Economic contribution / added value to society; Operational best practices.

For the first time, an independent jury was set up. The 2005 Jury consisted of:

- Barrie Hedges, Director, Daybreak Communications, United Kingdom
- Dr. Gerald Dick, Director Conservation, WWF Austria
- Professor Tom Myran, Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources Engineering, University of Science and Technology, Norway
- Dominique Bidou, Sustainable Development, National Public Works Council, France

Management of waste from the extractive industries

The Commission's proposal applies to waste resulting from extraction, processing and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. The proposal contains a range of conditions to be attached to operating permits, a range of general obligations covering waste management and an obligation to provide for an appropriate level of financial security. The UEPG Environment Committee closely liaised with the European Institutions on this issue and advised them on the specific issues for the European Aggregates Industry.

The UEPG Environment Committee will continue its cooperation with the European Parliament, DG Environment of the European Commission and CEN TC 292 working on the criteria to characterize inert waste from the extractive industries.



The UEPG Sustainable Development Awards aims at promoting the spread of best practice and encourage projects which go beyond what is required by planners or regulators

EC Thematic Strategy on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

In the framework of the 6th Environmental Action Programme, the European Commission launched a Thematic Strategy on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. The objective is described as: "ensuring that the consumption of resources and their associated impacts do not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment and breaking the linkages between economic growth and resource use".

UEPG contributed to several joint industry position papers submitted to the European Commission and advocated a long-term and secure access to mineral resources as a pre-condition for sustainability in Europe. Other key issues for the European Aggregates Industry included ensuring a balance between mineral extraction of aggregates for construction and other land use purposes.

Mineral Planning

The European Commission launched during the year an EC Study on Mineral Planning Policies in Europe. UEPG was invited to comment on the study and provided significant inputs. In his recommendations, Professor Wagner, the Commission nominated expert, stressed the growing importance of construction minerals in Europe and the need to ensure sustainable access to mineral resources, which was one of the UEPG key messages.

Groundwater Protection

Based on Article 17 of the Water Framework Directive, a Proposal for a Daughter Groundwater Directive was issued by the European Commission. It aims at limiting inputs of pollutants and at preventing further deterioration of groundwater. It sets criteria both for assessing groundwater chemical status and for identifying pollution trends. Member States would be obliged to establish threshold values for each of the pollutants identified in groundwater within their territory considered as being at risk.

Key issues for UEPG have been: proposed EU limits on sulphate concentration, the definitions of "indirect discharges into groundwater" and "water status deterioration". UEPG liaised with the Parliamentary Rapporteur Christa Klass and has been closely following the developments in the Environment Committee of the European Parliament.

Monitoring Other Developments

The UEPG Environment Committee has continued to monitor closely other initiatives relevant to the European Aggregates Industry including the draft Proposal for a Directive on Access to Justice in environmental matters, the Soil Protection Strategy as well as the Strategy on Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment.



Activities

Technical

Environment

Health & Safety

Health & Safety is a top priority for UEPG and a key element of Corporate Social Responsibility. The UEPG Health & Safety Committee has contributed to shaping Health and Safety policy at European level, participated in voluntary initiatives as well as actively monitored legislative processes and representing the industry's position.

During the last twelve months, the UEPG Health & Safety Committee has tackled the following issues:

UEPG Safety and Health Policy Statement

UEPG's Health and Safety strategy aims at developing policies towards a zero accidents objective while maintaining safe and healthy working conditions in the European Aggregates Industry.

The UEPG Health & Safety Committee has identified the following high-priority issues:

- To convey to Member associations and European aggregate producers the need to integrate the Prevention culture in companies and sites.
- To disseminate effectively UEPG's Health and Safety expertise to EU policy-makers and legislators and become an authoritative source of information on behalf of the European Aggregates Industry.
- To participate in and promote common projects for the improvement of Risk Prevention at Work issues.
- To exchange knowledge and expertise between UEPG Member associations.
- To promote Health and Safety through UEPG's participation in EU fora
- To develop a coherent overall prevention policy for the European Aggregates Industry which covers technology, organization of work and working conditions.
- To encourage engineering and management improvements of safety conditions in extraction sites and treatment plants.
- To upgrade information, dialogue and balanced participation on Health and Safety at Work between employers and workers.
- To promote safety training for workers, adapted to the particular conditions of each extraction site and to promote the need to give them appropriate instructions.
- To promote awareness, exchange of information, and improvements in occupational health.
- To promote a common basis for the collection and processing of statistical information to characterize the Industry's safety performance.
- To develop methods of statistical comparison in occupational health.

Follow-up of legislative issues

Working Time Directive

The aim of the Working Time Directive is to ensure that workers are protected against adverse effects on their health and safety caused by working excessively long hours, having inadequate rest or disrupted work patterns.

The Directive currently gives Member States an 'opt-out' provision, under which workers can waive the right to work no more than 48 hours per week. The opt-out is supposed to be implemented only under certain conditions, which would be tightened under the revised Directive. The proposal introduces a new category, "on-call time", in addition to working time" and "rest



time" and defines the reference period, which will have repercussions on the industry's flexibility. UEPG has met Commission's officials to advocate the need for maintaining flexibility for operating companies.

Transport Sectoral Directive

The European Commission launched a New Transport Sectoral Directive, according to which the working time of a "mobile worker" would include: driving ; loading / unloading ; cleaning and technical maintenance ; all other work necessary for the Safety of the vehicle or to fulfill the legal or regulatory obligations (including monitoring of loading and unloading)

Under this Directive weekly working hours cannot exceed 48 hours in a single week. This may be increased to a maximum of 60 hours provided the 48-hour rule is observed over a four-month period. This restrictive definition of working time will have a significant cost effect on Road transport. UEPG briefed Richard Mason from the Directorate Energy and Transport and presented the European Aggregates Industry's concerns. This paved the way for further cooperation with the European Commission on the working time issues relating to transport.

Social Dialogue Agreement on Respirable Crystalline Silica

The European Commission has considered the option of revising the Carcinogens Directive and possibly extend its scope to other areas such as crystalline silica. This would have an impact on the European Aggregates Industry. The UEPG Health & Safety Committee agreed to enter the voluntary project to seek an Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it and to participate in the negotiations at the EU level. The voluntary agreement would be an alternative solution to a legislative regulation.

UEPG is a member of the Industry Silica Agreement Council (ISAC) created to enter into Social Dialogue Agreement negotiations with relevant Employees unions.

Standing Working Party for the Mining and Other Extractive Industries (SWPEI)

UEPG is represented by the Chairman of the H&S Committee Rafael Fernández Aller in the SWPEI, a consultative party within the Advisory Committee for Health and Safety.

The first meeting of SWPEI took place on April 2005, to establish the basis to develop the main objectives:

- Bibliography review and screening of the most important documents adopted by SHCMOEI
- Issues on which the preparation of a code on good practice is needed
- Issues related to the Commission legislative tools for which the SWP could comment
- Promoting the exchange of information with the new countries on aspects related to the health and safety of workers in the mining and other extractive industries in the EU Member States

UEPG Good Health & Safety Practice in the Aggregates Industry

UEPG Health & Safety Committee agreed to start working on a "UEPG Good H&S Practice in the Aggregates Industry" Guide. This will be a reference document developed with the collaboration of European aggregates companies and UEPG Members.

Good practice examples are implemented solutions in aggregates companies to prevent the exposure of workers to risks during quarrying activities, beyond the legal requirements. (European Agency for Safety and Health at Work)



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General Secretariat

The General Secretariat's team has continued to monitor the regulatory environment, ensuring that UEPG is well placed to anticipate and respond to relevant policy developments at a very early stage

Providing Early-warning and representation

Over the last twelve months, the General Secretariat's team has continued to monitor the EU regulatory environment, ensuring that UEPG has been well placed to anticipate and respond to relevant policy developments affecting the European Aggregates Industry. By maintaining day-to-day contact with EU policy-makers, the General Secretariat has kept track of emerging legislative proposals and initiatives such as the communication on sustainable production, the draft directive on soil and the consultation on marine environment. Based in the heart of Brussels' EU district, the General Secretariat aims at acting as a liaison point between the European Aggregates Industry and EU policy-makers. This has been achieved by maintaining and developing a significant network of key contacts with the European Commission, European Parliament and EU Council working groups. The UEPG Board Policy Dinner, launched by the General Secretariat, invite EU Officials to discuss informally issues of high interest to the European Aggregates Industry. Guest speakers included Timo Mäkelä, Director Sustainable Development in Directorate-General Environment, Michel Catinat, Head of Unit Environmental Aspects and Tom Simpson, from Directorate General Enterprise and Industry.

Communicating effectively with Members

The General Secretariat has continued to provide its Member Associations with timely and concise reports on any relevant EU policy developments as they broke, or in form of the monthly newsletter EU Insight. This has enabled UEPG Members to provide feedback at a point when it was still possible to provide constructive input and influence the outcome of any initiative. First hand knowledge of Member Associations' priorities and involvement in their concerns has been a precondition for an effective representation of their interests. Communication with UEPG Members has been strengthened by close cooperation between national Associations and UEPG. The President or the General Secretariat visited national associations in Italy, Northern Ireland, Sweden, Poland and the United Kingdom. The General Secretariat has undertaken e-surveys to provide data that UEPG Members have required on a particular issue. Recent examples included financial guarantee on land restoration and the status of implementation of CE marking. The General Secretariat is well placed to coordinate UEPG Members' delegations in Brussels. For example, a Board Delegation of the Central Association of Earth Moving Contractors in Finland (SML) visited the UEPG office in Brussels. A meeting was held with the Vice-Chair of the EPP-ED Centre Right Group of the European Parliament in the UEPG Office.





The General Secretariat continued to promote the reputation and achievements of the European Aggregates Industry

Presenting the case for the European Aggregates Industry

One of the General Secretariat's key objective has been to ensure that UEPG Members' views were heard and considered by EU policy-makers. As a result of its close contacts with EU policy-makers, the General Secretariat has successfully performed advocacy work by providing constructive input into the policy-making process. It has developed and implemented UEPG lobbying strategies. Where there has been a consensus within the Non-Energy Extractive Industries Panel (NEEIP), it has contributed to joint advocacy work. This has taken form of joint position papers, responses to proposals and consultations, letters, specific amendments or meetings with policy-makers. Examples of effective advocacy included UEPG's contribution to a Focused Stakeholder Meeting on Thematic Strategy on Prevention and Recycling of Waste organized by Directorate-General Environment. This followed the successful UEPG Recycling Symposium in Cologne where the European Commission was represented.

Promoting the image of the sector

The General Secretariat has continued to promote the reputation and achievements of the European Aggregates Industry. Working in close cooperation with UEPG Committees, the General Secretariat has designed and coordinated events to deliver key messages to the EU political community such as the UEPG Recycling Symposium (January 2005, Cologne) or the UEPG Sustainable Development Awards Ceremony (May 2005, Brussels). UEPG actively participated in the Sustainability Conference Minerals 2004 organised by the European Minerals Foundation and aiming at enhancing mutual understanding between the European Commission and industry representatives. The Conference was chaired by UEPG President Manfred Asamer. Guest speakers included Liliana Brykman, Pedro Ortun and Tom Simpson from the Commission's DG Enterprise and Frans Vollenbroek from DG Environment. The key European policy makers demonstrated their understanding of the industry's position on the need for a secure access to resources. UEPG contributed to the debate by producing a CD-Rom containing case studies from national associations with examples of successful contribution to sustainability.





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UEPG Members

AUSTRIA

Fachverband der Stein- und keramischen Industrie
Österreich

Wiedner Hauptstraße 63, Postfach 329
AT-1045 Wien
Tel: +43 590 900 3531
Fax: +43 1 505 62 40
E-Mail: steine@wko.at
Website: www.baustoffindustrie.at

BELGIUM

FEDIEX SCRL

Fédération des Industries Extractives et
Transformatrices de Roches non Combustibles

Rue Volta 8
BE-1050 Bruxelles
Tel: +32 2 645 52 37
Fax: +32 2 646 73 78
E-Mail: fedieux@fedieux.be

CZECH REPUBLIC

AKCR - Aggregates Industry Association of Czech
Republic

Senovážné náměstí 23,
CZ-110 00 Praha 1
Tel / Fax: +420 (224) 142 241
E-Mail: akcr@more.cz

DENMARK

Association of Danish Stone and Gravel Industries

Dansk Industrie
DK-1787 Copenhagen V
Tel: +45 33 77 33 77
Fax: +45 33 77 39 80
E-Mail: jkn@di.dk

FINLAND

Central Association of Earth Moving Contractors in
Finland (SML)

Asemapäällikönkatu 12 B
FI-00520 Helsinki
Tel: +358 9 22 90 23 0
Fax: +358 9 22 90 23 33
E-Mail: tuomo.laitinen@sml.fi
Website: www.sml.fi

FRANCE

Union Nationale des Producteurs de Granulats (UNPG)

3 rue Alfred Roll
FR-75849 Paris Cedex 17
Tel: +33 1 44 01 47 01
Fax: +33 1 46 22 59 74
Email: unpg@unicem.fr
Website : www.unicem.org

GERMANY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Kies- und Sandindustrie
e.V.

Düsseldorfer Straße 50
DE-47051 Duisburg
Tel: +49 203 9 92 39 32
Fax: +49 203 9 92 39 99
E-Mail: hans-peter.braus@baustoffverbaende.de
Website: www.bks-info.de

MIRO - German Aggregates Federation

Annastraße 67-71
DE-50968 Köln
Tel: +49 221 93 46 74- 60
Fax: +49 221 93 46 74 - 64
E-Mail: info@bv-miro.org
Website: www.bv-miro.org

IRELAND

Irish Concrete Federation

8 Newlands Business Park, Naas Road
Clondalkin Dublin 22
Tel: +353 1 4 64 00 82
Fax: +353 1 4 64 00 87
E-Mail: john.maguire@irishconcrete.ie
Website: www.concreteireland.org

ITALY

ANEPLA - Associazione Nazionale Estrattori Produttori
Lapidei ed Affini

Via Fontana 23
IT-20122 Milano
Tel: +39 02 541 04563
Fax: +39 02 551 84325
E-Mail: anepla@anepla.it
Website: www.anepla.it

NETHERLANDS

IZGP

Schoenaker 10c, NL-6641 SZ Beuningen
Postbus 112, NL-6640 AC Beuningen
Tel: +31 24 679 0222
Fax: +31 24 679 0233
E-mail: pvdveeken@nederzand.nl
Website: www.izgp.nl

NORWAY

Pukk- og grusleverandorenes landsforening (PGL)

The Norwegian Aggregates Producers Association
Essendropsgt. 3/Postboks 5487 Majorstua
NO-0305 Oslo
Tel: +47 23 08 77 85/87
Fax: +47 23 08 78 94
E-mail: pgl@pgl.no
Website: www.pgl.no

POLAND

Polski Związek Pracodawców
Producentów Kruszyw
ul. Sienkiewicza 48/50
PL-25-501 Kielce
Tel./Fax: +48 41 344 66 88
E-Mail: biuro@kruszpol.pl
Website: www.kruszpol.pl

PORTUGAL

Associação Portuguesa da Indústria Mineral
(APIMINERAL)
Av. Manuel Da Maia 44-4° DTO
PT-1000 203 Lisbon
Tel: +35 121 8 49 92 25
Fax: +35 121 8 49 72 33
E.mail: apimineral@ip.pt

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

SZVK Slovak Association of Aggregates Producers
Osloboditeľ'ov 66
SK-040 17 Košice
Tel: +421 (0)55 7261216
Fax: +421 (0)55 7261110
E-mail: eduard.duda@csk.sk
Website: www.szv.sk

SPAIN

ANEFA- Asociación Nacional de Empresarios Fabricantes
de Áridos
Travesía de Téllez, 4 Entreplanta Izquierda.
ES-28007 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 502 14 17
Fax: +34 91 433 91 55
E-Mail: anefa@aridos.org
Website: www.aridos.org

SWEDEN

SBMI Swedish Aggregates Producers Association
Box 703
SE-182 17 Danderyd
Tel: +468 56 41 02 25
Fax: +468 56 41 02 39
E-Mail: lars.hultkvist@sbmi.org
Website: www.sbmi.org

SWITZERLAND

FSKB - Fachverband der Schweizerischen Kies- und
Betonindustrie
Bubenberglplatz 9 / Postfach
CH-3001 Bern
Tel: +41 31 326 26 26
Fax: +41 31 326 26 29
E-mail: info@fskb.ch
Website: www.fskb.ch

UNITED KINGDOM

Quarry Products Association (QPA)
Gillingham House
38-44 Gillingham Street
London SW1 1V 1HU
Tel: +44 207 963 8000
Fax: +44 207 963 8001
E-mail: info@qpa.org
Website: www.qpa.org

Board, Committees, Portfolios

Manfred ASAMER, President (until 14 June 2005)

Director General
ASAMER & HUFNAGL
Kies- und Betonwerke GmbH
Unterthamstr. 2
AT-4694 Ohlsdorf
Austria
Tel. +43 7612/ 799-0
Fax: +43 7612/ 799-577
E-mail: m.asamer@asamer.at
Homepage: www.asamer.at

Didier AUDIBERT, First Vice President (until 14 June 2005), President (from 14 June 2005)

Director General
Holcim Aggregates
Immeuble "Les Diamants"
41, Rue Delizy
FR-93692 Pantin
France
Tel : +33 1 49 91 65 43
Fax : +33 1 49 91 75 48
E-mail: didier.audibert@holcim.com
Homepage: www.holcim.com

Michael SCHULZ, Second Vice President

Member of the Board
HÜLSKENS HOLDING GMBH & CO.KG
Hülskensstrasse 4-6
DE-46483 Wesel
Germany
Tel: +49 281 204 0
Fax: +49 281 204 454
E-mail: michael.schulz@huelskens.de
Homepage: www.huelskens.de

Jacques GROB, Treasurer

President
GROB KIES AG
Kies Entsorgung u. Transporte

Oberer Flooz
CH-9620 Lichtensteig- St. Gallen
Switzerland
Tel: +41 71 987 30 60
Fax: +41 71 987 30 61
Email: j.grob@grobkies.ch
Homepage: www.grobkies.ch

Cipriano GÓMEZ CARRIÓN, Past President

President
TARMAC IBERIA, S.A.U.
Anglo American Group
Juan Esplandiú, 11-9º
ES-28007 MADRID
Spain
Tel: +34 912 120 600
Fax: +34 912 120 602
E-mail: cgomez@steetley-iberia.com
Homepage: www.steetley-iberia.com

Olivier BERTRAND

Chairman and Managing Director
CIMESCAUT
Rue du Coucou 37
BE-7640 Antoing
Belgium
Tel: +32 6 9 44 67 50
Fax : +32 69 44 67 89
E-mail: info@cimescaut.com
Homepage: www.cimescaut.com

Terje BØE (until 14 June 2005)

FRANZFOSS PUKK AS-BONDKALL DEPT.
P.O. Box 53
NO-1309 RUD
Norway
Tel: +47 67 15 20 05 / +47 91 62 05 33
Fax: +47 67 15 20 31
E-mail: terje.boe@franzfoss.no
Homepage: www.franzfoss.no

Cirino MENDOLA

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ESTRATTORI PRODUTTORI LAPIDEI ED AFFINI (ANEPLA)
Via Fontana 23
IT-20122 Milano
Tel: +39 02 541 04563
Fax: +39 02 551 84325
Email: cirino.mendola@holcim.com
Homepage: www.anepla.it

Simon van der BYL

Director General
Quarry Products Association
Gillingham House
38-44 Gillingham Street
London SW1 1V 1HU
Tel: +44 207 963 8000
Fax: +44 207 963 8001
E-mail: vanderbyl@qpa.org
Homepage: www.qpa.org

Kenneth Johansson, First Vice President (from 14 June 2005)

Senior Vice-President
NCC Roads AB
Box 455
SE-901 09 Umeå
Sweden
Tel: +46 90 16 80 17
Fax: +46 90 12 86 27
E-mail: kenneth.s.johansson@ncc.se
Homepage: www.ncc.se

UEPG COMMITTEES

Technical

Chair	Jan Bida	SBMI, Sweden
Vice-Chair	Jean-Marc Vanbelle	Gralex / FEDIEX, Belgium
Recycling	Vincent Basuyau	Eurovia / UNPG, France
Secretary	Grégoire Poisson	UEPG General Secretariat, Brussels

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Chair	Arnaud Colson	Lafarge / UNPG, France
Vice-Chair	Elisabeth Gammelsaeter	PGL, Norway
Secretary	Grégoire Poisson	UEPG General Secretariat, Brussels

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Chair	Rafael Fernández Aller	ANEFA, Spain
Vice-Chair	Martin Isles	QPA, UK
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Chair	Hans Peter Braus	BKS, Germany
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UEPG PORTFOLIOS

Raw Material Supply Group (RMSG)

Arnaud Colson, General Secretariat

RMSG Working Group: Sustainable Development Indicators

Arnaud Colson, Michael Schulz, Martin Isles, General Secretariat

RMSG Working Group: Sustainability of Extractive Industry Enterprises

Ulrich Hahn

Non Energy Extractive Industries Panel (NEEIP)

Rafael Fernández Aller, Arnaud Colson, General Secretariat

CEN TC 154

Jean-Marc Vanbelle

Liaison Network with Other Mineral Trade Associations

Hans-Peter Braus, Simon van der Byl, General Secretariat

UEPG Sustainable Development Awards

Arnaud Colson, Martin Isles, General Secretariat

Eastern European and Balkan countries

Manfred Asamer

EU Environmental Agency

General Secretariat



UEPG General Secretariat • Rue d' Arlon 21, BE-1050 Brussels
Tel +32 2 233 53 00 • Fax +32 2 233 53 01
Email: secretariat@uepg.org • Website: www.uepg.org