

JOINT ANNUAL MEETING WITH THE EU COMMISSION

Brussels, 28 MAY 2015



AGENDA

- 1. Welcome and Introduction**
- 2. Glass is key enabler of sustainable growth**
- 3. Issues**
 - 1) Climate Change and EU ETS Post 2020
 - 2) Respirable Crystalline Silica
 - 3) REACH
 - 4) Food Contact Materials
- 4. Conclusion**

Glass – key enabler of sustainable growth

Adeline Farrelly, Secretary General

28 May 2015



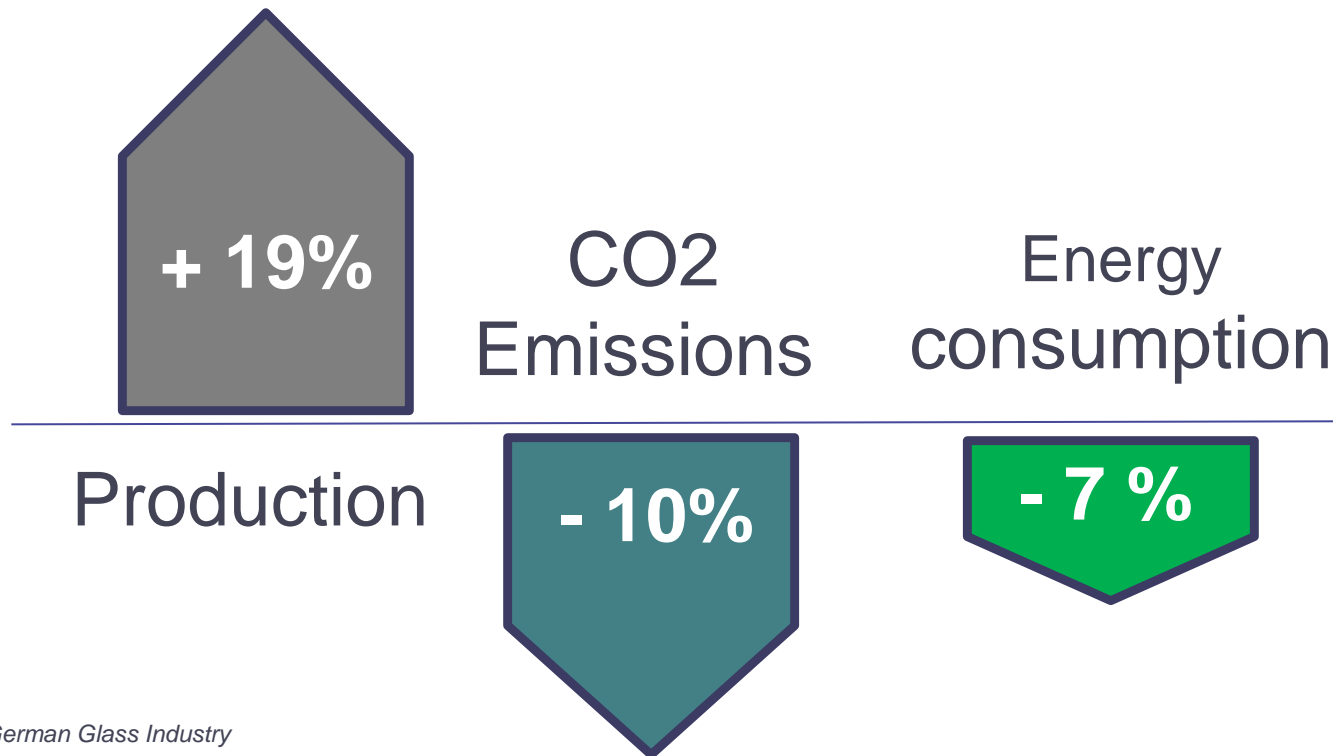
May 2015

All around us, at every moment of our lives



**How much has glass
production grown in Europe
since 1990?**

Development Production, GHG-Emissions and Energy consumption 1990 - 2012



Source: German Glass Industry

A Massive decoupling!

Growth with Jobs !

500 plants
500.000 jobs
24 EU countries

**Long-term
financial
Investments**

(e.g. €610 million /
year only for
container glass)



**Production Growth
forecast (economic
upturn)**

1-2% per year

**Decarbonisation
forecast**

0.5 % per output
unit per year (unless
breakthrough
technologies)



Local value chains

Tens of thousands of SMEs throughout the EU processing EU-made flat glass

300 km from customer/supplier (e.g. recyclers)

Supplies exporting luxury goods, cars, spirits, wines, perfumes and high tech industries (e.g. €21.5 billion per year for glass packaging)



Made locally ...sold globally

The World of Glass

- ✓ An **inert natural material** mainly made of abundant natural resources and of recycled glass
- ✓ A circular economy thanks to a **fully recyclable** and highly recycled material
- ✓ A material appreciated for its **health & comfort benefits**, in preserving ingredients, letting natural light into buildings, etc.
- ✓ In many applications serves to **save energy** or generate **renewable electricity** (e.g. windmills, insulation)
- ✓ A sought-after **aesthetics for designers** and creators which contributes to brand reputation and Europe's culture
- ✓ A material found **in most leading products exported by the EU**: food, automotive, luxury, etc.



Innovation glass is an enabler

- ✓ Glass innovation is a key enabler to Europe's technological efforts in many sectors
- ✓ Bendable, potentially near unbreakable and strong as steel
- ✓ Unlimited design
- ✓ CO₂ saving – high performance glazing can save 100 million tonnes of CO₂ per year



Thank you

- ✓ Collaboration on **ETS**
- ✓ **Anti-dumping** measures for glass fibres
- ✓ Cumulative **Cost Assessment** study on the glass industry
- ✓ Invitation to the **High Level Group** of Energy Intensive Industries

The industrial situation today

- **A fall in demand from key sectors as a result from the economic crisis;**
- **Greater competition from producers outside the EU targeting the EU market;**
- **Need for an investment attractive environment for capital-intensive glass industry;**
- **A lot of efforts go into R&D both for improved production techniques and for future products.**

Question

- ✓ **How does DG Grow see EU's industrialisation policy, growth and jobs agenda in support of our sectors?**

ISSUES

1) EU ETS POST 2020

- ✓ **International Negotiations**
- ✓ **Carbon Leakage Provisions**
- ✓ **Cross-Sectoral Correction Factor**
- ✓ **Other Sectors**
- ✓ **Possible New Flexibility for some Member States**

1) EU ETS POST 2020

✓ International Negotiations

- **Is the European Commission considering to develop criteria/methodologies to assess the level of efforts effectively required on competitors from other regions of the world to effectively mitigate climate change? This is indeed important to ensure comparable efforts globally.**

1) EU ETS POST 2020

✓ Carbon Leakage Provisions

- **Can the European Commission shed some more light on how does it intend to assess which industries are at risk of carbon leakage post 2020 (methodology, criteria and thresholds), so as to comply with the 24 October 2014 European Council's recommendation setting the objective 'of providing appropriate levels of support for sectors at risk of losing international competitiveness'?**

1) EU ETS POST 2020

- ✓ **Cross-Sectoral Correction Factor**
- **Glass Alliance Europe believes that all installations in Europe should receive a free allocation up to the benchmark level (possibly periodically revised) based on recent production data). This would allow the EU glass industry to be competitive and to grow, while keeping an incentive to reduce emissions.**
- **What is the view of the EU Commission on this principle ?**

1) EU ETS POST 2020

✓ Other Sectors

- **What are the plans of the EU Commission regarding the inclusion of other sectors in the ETS (residential, ships, transport, ...)?**

1) EU ETS POST 2020

- ✓ **Possible New Flexibility for some Member States**
- **Can the European Commission clarify whether or not this option is seriously considered and has the impact of this additional flexibility mechanism on the amount and price of allowances available on the market been assessed?**

2) RCS – Respirable Crystalline Silica

- ✓ **REFIT Initiative**
- ✓ **NEPSi Social Dialogue Voluntary Agreement**
- ✓ **Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (CMD)**
- ✓ **Lack of Harmonised Standards to Measure RCS**

2) RCS

✓ REFIT Initiative

- **Glass Alliance Europe would like to understand how the European Commission will align the conclusions of the REFIT initiative with the outcome of the impact assessment on the CMD?**
- **Are there new elements and/or additional study needs for the completion of the impact assessment?**
- **Would the European Commission envisage to include specific measures for substances for which the SCOEL has acknowledged the existence of a threshold in a possibly revised CMD?**

2) RCS

- ✓ **NEPSi Social Dialogue Voluntary Agreement**
 - **What are the views of the European Commission regarding the NEPSi social dialogue agreement (SDA) as an alternative to the inclusion of RCS in the CMD?**
 - **How would the European Commission take account and consider NEPSi signatories in case of a future EU regulation on RCS?**
 - **Does the Commission envisage a revision/ re-negotiation of the NEPSI agreement?**

2) RCS

✓ Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive

- **In case this regulatory route is followed, and considering that substitution is not possible in glass making, how would the European Commission take account and assess impacts of the variety of interpretations and enforcement levels across Member States when it comes to the application of the mandatory measures?**
- **A concrete example is the obligation to implement 'closed systems', which are not defined in the Directive. Would the Commission envisage to provide such a definition?**
- **In addition, where a closed system would prove to be technically and/or economically impossible to implement, would industry be granted exemptions to put in place such closed systems?**

2) RCS

- ✓ **Lack of harmonised standards to measure RCS**
- **How would the Commission envisage to address the need for harmonised standards in order to ensure a proper implementation and comparability of results?**

3) REACH

- ✓ **Risk Management Option (RMO) versus Authorisation process**
- ✓ **Art. 3.15 “intermediate”**
- ✓ **Glass Classification**

3) REACH

- ✓ **Risk Management Option (RMO) versus Authorisation process**
- **How can downstream users be directly engaged from the beginning?**
- **Is the Commission going to develop a specific platform for consultation?**

3) REACH

✓ Art. 3.15 “intermediate”

- **Is the Commission informed about the uncertainty raised on the definition of intermediate following ECHA Guidance?**
- **Could you confirm that the responsibility to demonstrate the intermediate case lies in the hands of industry?**

3) REACH

✓ Glass Classification

- **In the ECHA webpage there is a specific page on “information on Candidate List substances in articles” where it is possible to discover that different glass articles are reported as containing SVHC substances, which is definitively not correct.**
- **This is really misleading, especially for worldwide downstream users ! How can we solve the problem?**

4) Food Contact Materials

- ✓ **Glass and ceramics are different materials obtained by different processes, but also with similarities (ceramic “skin” is made of glass): we need a common study with specific applications.**
- ✓ **GAE is strongly involved in the current collaborative project led by JRC and the support of the Commission to this project is fundamental and should be maintained.**
- ✓ **GAE is proactive and has launched the study of a Good Manufacturing Practices guide (scope of harmonization).**
- ✓ **The FCM market is global and not limited to the EU (cf. new Chinese standard) but initiatives at international level as ISO TC 166 could be preferred.**

CONCLUSION

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**



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The screenshot shows the Glass Alliance Europe website. At the top left is the logo, a blue circle with 'Glass Alliance Europe' text. To the right is a search bar labeled 'Search this site'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: HOME, ABOUT US, THE WORLD OF GLASS, INDUSTRIES, STATEMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS, and MEMBERS ONLY. The main content area features a large image of a table setting with glasses and a vase of flowers, with the text 'Decorative glass and tableware' overlaid. Below this are four columns of content, each with a title, a short paragraph, and a 'Read more' button:

- What is glass?**
Glass is a solid-like and transparent material that is used in numerous applications in our daily lives.
> Read more
- Glass in its applications**
Glass is a material with many applications and products that we use every day.
> Read more
- Sustainability & the environment**
Glass is a sustainable, fully recyclable and recycled material.
> Read more
- Glass makes the future**
Glass is increasingly used in combination with other material for high-tech applications.
> Read more

At the bottom of the page are three sections: 'Latest Statement', 'Press Release', and 'Information'.



www.glassallianceeurope.eu