

2007

Annual Report

ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA TECNICO ECONOMICA CEMENTO

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBER FIRMS
Rome, July 15th 2008

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The international Context

In 2007 the world's economy saw a 4.9% growth in its GNP, a slight slowdown relative to 2006 (+ 5.3%). It was the emerging countries (China, Russia and India) for the most part that sustained the level of the GNP, which, in the advanced economies, had to undergo the joint effects of the increase in prices of raw materials and of the subprime loans crisis. This latter, originating in the USA, rapidly spread to the principal economies, giving rise to a credit squeeze and to inflationary tendencies. Consequently, world trade too displayed a slowdown in 2007 (6.9% as against 9.3% in 2006)

The growth of the United States' gross national product in 2007 was 2.2%, a reduction of 0.7 percentage points under the previous year, while the Euro area showed a 2.6% growth, in line with that of 2006, even if it slowed down in the fourth quarter. Despite the difficulties encountered by the USA and Europe the emerging economies maintained substantial rates of growth: China (11.4%), Russia (8.1%), and India (9%). The strong development of these countries contributed to increasing petroleum price quotations, which reached 72.5 dollars per barrel in mid-year. The prices of foodstuffs increased too owing to the greater demand of the emerging countries, the increase in transport costs and the use of some varieties of cereals in the production of biofuels. This context generated inflationary pressure, which showed up most especially during the last part of 2007, so that the European Central Bank left the reference interest rate unchanged at 4.0% in June 2007. All this gave rise to a significant drop in demand by families, both for consumer credit and for loans, while net credit demand by firms underwent only a moderate slowdown.

Consistently with the picture delineated, the principal international bodies revised growth estimates downward for 2008. The world economy should expand at a rate of 4.0% with a dip of 0.9% below 2007. For trade an increase of 6.7% is estimated, slightly reduced below 2007. It is assumed that crude quotations will remain high despite the slowdown in the world economy, considering the sturdy demand envisaged by the emerging economies, presumable limitations on supply and possible geopolitical tensions.

The Euro area economy should grow by 1.7% , with a contraction of 0.9 percent below 2007, despite it is not displaying significant economic imbalances. In the United States a 1.3% growth rate is expected lower by 0.9% relative to 2007 owing to the prolonging of the effects of the crisis in the real estate sector.

The emerging countries of Asia should go on acting as locomotives for the world economy even if to a slightly lower degree than in the recent past: China's growth rate is estimated at 10.0%.

The risks for world growth in 2008 are tied to the possibility of a further propagation of the effects of the United States' loans crisis and to a further growth in the prices of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Energy market operators foresee the continuance of a situation of tension owing to the strong demand of the emerging economies, to the reduced growth in the supply, and to the limited margins of residual production capacity.

The Italian Economy

After the strong speedup of 2006, Italy's economy displayed a rate of growth greater than potential for the second year in a row; the GNP grew by 1.5%. This growth is, however, lower than expected, there having been a slowdown, in particular in investments in machinery, counterbalanced only in part by the improved contribution of net exports. In 2007 family consumption contributed to the growth of the GNP by 0.8 percent, investments by 0.3 percent and public consumption by 0.3 percent. Net foreign demand furnished a slightly positive contribution (0.1%) despite the progressive appreciation of the euro against the dollar. After the strong accumulation seen in 2006, stocks furnished a neutral contribution.

The growth in volume of exports displayed a slight slowdown below 2006 (5.0% as against 6.2%), because too of the effect of the moderation in consumption seen in Germany, one of Italy's principal trading partners. The prices of exports, even if in moderation relative to 2006, still show a relatively high growth, tied to the upgrading in quality of the goods exported by Italian companies.

The growth in the volume of imports underwent a slowdown relative to 2006 (4.4% as against 5.9% in 2006). The deflators of imports showed a rise much more contained in 2007 (2.3% as against 7.6% in 2006). The trade deficit more than halved relative to 2006 (-0.6% of the GNP as against -1.4%), enjoying the benefit of the strong expansion of the value of exports.

In 2007 industrial production dropped by 0.2% below the previous year as a reflection too of the worsening that came about in the last quarter.

Employment, measured in standard work units (ULA), went on showing a high rise in 2007 (1.0%), even if less than that of the Euro area. At the sector level, employment in industry in the strict sense and in private services grew respectively by 0.9% and 1.5%; employment in construction grew significantly (2.4%).

The Italian economy's prospects feel the effects of the great uncertainty that currently characterizes the development of the international scenario and in particular that of the financial markets. To the indirect effects of the international financial turbulence would be added factors of a prevalently exogenous nature such as the strong rise in energy product prices within a situation of heavy Italian dependence on imports, the appreciation of the euro against the principal currencies, the rise in interest rates, international tensions on foodstuff prices that, together with those on petroleum products, have pushed inflation upward.

As for the other principal macroareas international bodies have revised downward also the estimate of Italy's growth rate, with a GNP reduced to 0.6% in 2008 from the earlier estimate of 1.5%. The mean growth during the succeeding three-year period would run 1.5% as against the 1.7% earlier.

During 2008 family consumption would be slowing down relative to the preceding year (0.9%), owing to the increase in inflation and to the worsening of confidence. Investments in machinery would display a behavior substantially similar to that seen in 2007, as the result of the deterioration of the international situation.

Investments in construction would display a growth of 1.0% over 2007. As for foreign demand, in 2008 exports would be slowing down (2.9% as against 5.0% in 2007) as the result of the slowdown in home demand of the principal business partners and of world trade.

Investments in construction

In 2007 investments in construction were as yet quite sustained; according to ISTAT they grew by 2.2%, in real terms, over 2006. There was a slowdown in the growth of residential construction (up 3.2% as against up 5.3% in 2006), which began at year's end, while non-residential building construction and public works showed, as a whole, a change in trend relative to the preceding year (up 1.4% as against -1.5% in 2006).

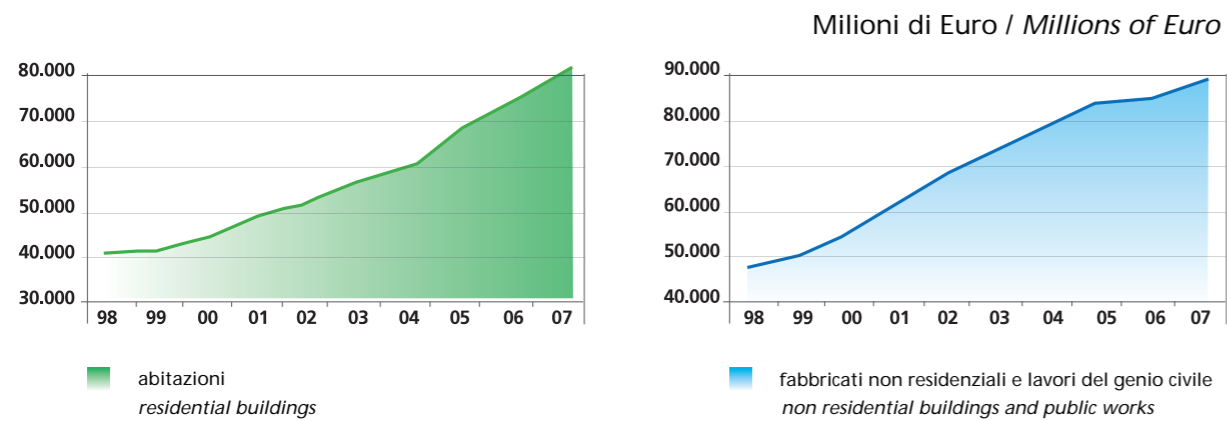
The real estate cycle begun in 2001 sustained a growth in the last five years but the most recent indicators show a progressive exhaustion. According to data published by the Bank of Italy, the stock of loans beyond five years has shown signs of retreating, with a reduction of three billion euros in December 2007 below the preceding month.

The analysis made by ANCE too confirms a growth of construction investments as a whole (up 1.0% in 2007), motivated however by different dynamics in the individual building construction subsectors. Growth was determined, in the first place, by the production levels of private non-residential construction (up 2.8% as against 0.5% in 2006) and, only secondarily, by residential building construction (up 1.6% as against the 3.1% of 2006 and the 4.1% of 2005) as the synthesis of a still-significant increase for dwellings recovery (up 2.4% as against the 3.1% of 2006) and of a slowdown in new dwellings (up 0.8% as against the 3.0% of 2006). For public non-residential construction the negative trend of the last years is confirmed, a further dip in 2007 of 2.9% being recorded.

For 2008, according to ANCE, construction investments should grow by 0.6%, in real terms, over 2007, with a downsizing of new residential building construction (-0.1%) and of non-residential building construction assigned to carrying on economic activities (-0.3%), a further development of restructuring operations (up 2.6%) and the interruption of the downtrend in public works (up 0.1%). If, then, for a good three years public works sector shows a strong slowdown in its production levels, 2008, according to ANCE, could be the year where the trend is reversed, owing to the financial resources set aside, as well as to the preparation of medium-term infrastructural programs that should be sustained by adequate financing levels.



INVESTIMENTI NELLE COSTRUZIONI DAL 1998 AL 2007
 INVESTMENTS IN CONSTRUCTIONS FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007



ANDAMENTO DEGLI INVESTIMENTI NELLE COSTRUZIONI
 EVOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENTS

	Milioni di Euro correnti Millions of current Euro			Variazioni % sull'anno precedente % Change over previous year			
	2005	2006	2007	2006		2007	
				(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Costruzioni / Constructions	154.206	161.652	171.118	1,6	4,8	2,2	5,9
- abitazioni / residential	69.818	75.842	81.171	5,3	8,6	3,2	7,0
- fabbricati non residenziali e opere pubbliche / non residential buildings and public works	84.388	85.810	89.947	-1,5	1,7	1,4	4,8

(a) in Euro concatenati; (b) in Euro correnti. / (a) in chained Euro; (b) in current Euro.
 ISTAT, Conti Nazionali



Cement production and consumption in Europe

Construction in Europe displayed a sensible slowdown in its rate of growth in 2007 relative to 2006, which, according to pre-balance sheet data disseminated by *Euroconstruct*, is stabilized at 2.0% as against the 3.8% of the previous year.

This slowdown was determined to a considerable extent by the level of "maturity" reached by construction in France, Spain and Germany while it was the countries of Northern Europe that determined the growth in investments in construction (Finland, Norway and Sweden in particular).

The anyway-positive behavior of the sector brought about a significant demand for cement in Europe, that, according to data disseminated by *Cembureau*, reached in the UE-27 area 267 million tons, with an increase of 2.4% as against the 6.8% of 2006. The increase is 2.3% if all *Cembureau* countries are considered.

Analysis of consumption at the levels of the individual countries brings out a changed situation relative to the previous year. If on the one hand, in fact, France's growth phase goes ahead, even if more mature and, therefore, more contained relative to 2006 (up 3.0% as against 7.0%), on the other a signal of immobility is being sent (up 0.4%) by Spain, which is thus braking the building-construction boom seen in 2006 (up 8.5%), while for Germany there was a significant reversal of trend, passing from a growth of 6.9% to a decrease of 5.9%. To be brought out furthermore is how Turkey, which in 2006 with an increase of 18.7% had reached a substantial weight in terms of absolute values succeeded in 2007 in growing only by 2.5%. Going ahead instead in their expansion are such countries as Poland (up 15.2%), Bulgaria (16.5%), and the Baltic and Scandinavian countries, even if of less importance in terms of absolute volumes.

Per capita consumption measured in the UE area, under the thrust of the overall increases in demand by individual country, gave rise to an increment that translates into a consumption of 534 kg in 2007 as against the 530 kg in 2006.

In the wake of the slowdown in the European economy the growth of cement production in Europe is lower than the values measured in 2006, settling down for the Europe of the 27 at a total value of 271 million tons with a growth rate of 1.5% over the previous year. If the *Cembureau* countries are observed as a whole, their production level reaches 336 million tons, with a growth rate of 1.9% over 2006.


PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO IN EUROPA
CEMENT PRODUCTION IN EUROPE

	000 t / 000 tonnes		
	Produzione / Production 2007	2006	Variazioni % / Change % 2007 / 2006
Spagna / Spain	54.509	54.040	0,9
Italia / Italy	47.542	47.875	-0,7
Germania / Germany	34.438	34.313	0,4
Francia / France	22.462	22.540	-0,3
Regno Unito / UK	12.384	12.224	1,3
Belgio, NL, L / Belgium, NL, L	12.295	12.515	-1,8
Austria / Austria	5.397	5.092	6,0
Altri UE / Others UE	82.117	78.519	4,6
Totale Paesi UE 27 / Total UE countries 27	271.144	267.118	1,5
Croazia / Croatia	3.897	3.865	0,0
Turchia / Turkey	50.700	48.957	3,6
Svizzera / Switzerland	4.243	4.143	2,4
Altri / Others	6.116	5.679	7,7
Totale Paesi / Total Countries	336.100	329.762	1,9

Fonte: Cembureau. / Source: Cembureau.

RIPARTIZIONE GEOGRAFICA DELLA PRODUZIONE EUROPEA DAL 2000 FINO AL 2007
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN PRODUCTION FROM 2000 THROUGH 2007

	000 t / 000 tonnes								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Paesi UE 27 UE Countries 27	231.750	227.811	226.972	234.263	243.195	250.280	267.118	271.144	
di cui Italia of which Italy	39.020	39.804	41.417	43.462	46.053	46.411	47.875	47.542	
Altri Paesi Cembureau Other Cembureau countries	51.424	46.251	50.317	51.913	56.761	61.893	62.644	64.956	
Totale Paesi / Total Countries	283.174	274.062	277.289	286.176	299.956	312.173	329.762	336.100	

Fonte: Cembureau. / Source: Cembureau.

Analysis by individual country brings out, in the wake of the slowdown in the economic situation that affected the Euro area, a general moderate increase in production, with confirmation of Spain's leadership, which chalked up a new production record at more than 54 million tons (up 0.9%), Austria's significant increase (up 6.0%), the United Kingdom's good result (up 1.3%) and the slowdown in such countries as Italy, France and Benelux (-0.7,-0.3 and -1.8 percent respectively). Outside the UE area Turkey's good dynamism is confirmed, at more than 50 million tons (up 3.6%) and Switzerland's (4.3 million tons for an increase of 2.4%).

CONSUMI DI CEMENTO PRO-CAPITE IN EUROPA
PER CAPITA CEMENT CONSUMPTIONS IN EUROPE

	kg		
	2007	2006	Variazioni % / Change % 2007 / 2006
Lussemburgo / Luxembourg	1.443	1.243	16,1
Spagna / Spain	1.268	1.278	-0,8
Irlanda / Ireland	1.181	1.127	4,8
Grecia / Greece	1.020	1.049	-2,8
Italia / Italy	804	813	-1,1
Portogallo / Portugal	738	741	-0,4
Austria / Austria	690	677	1,9
Svizzera / Switzerland	606	614	-1,3
Turchia / Turkey	605	571	6,0
Belgio / Belgium	576	585	-1,5
Norvegia / Norway	430	397	8,3
Francia / France	401	398	0,8
Finlandia / Finland	392	361	8,6
Paesi Bassi / The Netherlands	366	354	3,4
Danimarca / Denmark	340	333	2,1
Germania / Germany	331	351	-5,7
Svezia / Sweden	257	235	9,4
Regno Unito / UK	239	228	4,8
Totale Europa / Total for Europe	534	530	0,8

Fonte: Cembureau. / Source: Cembureau.



Cement production and consumption in Italy

After the record year chalked up in 2006 cement production in Italy displayed in 2007 a slight dip, of 0.7% settling down at a value of 47.5 million tons that once again assigns to Italy the second position in the UE area, after Spain.

Italy's result is consistent with the general European picture which, even if characterized by a growth in cement production, displays a decidedly more modest trend relative to 2006 (up 1.9% as against up 5.6%). The production level reached was influenced by the slowdown in the country's growth and, in particular, by the negative trend in public works, which, relative to investments, displays a specific cement absorption higher than for other sectors. On the overall result for 2007 anyway, there was a positive effect tied to the behaviour of consumption during the first quarter that, with an increase of 9.2% over the similar period for the preceding year, partly compensated for the negative trend of succeeding quarters.

At the level of geographic distribution a decrease in production is seen that is more significant in the country's south (-3%) and more contained in the islands(-0.3%), the situation being stationary in the center and north (up 0.3% and 0.0% respectively). On the interior of these areas, to be remarked are the positive performances of the Friuli Venezia-Giulia (up 7.3%), of Tuscany (up 2.5%) and of Calabria and Sicily (up 1.6% and up 1.5% respectively), while negative performance is found for Liguria (-22.6%), Campania (-7.2%), Sardinia (-5.5%) and The Marches (-4.5%).

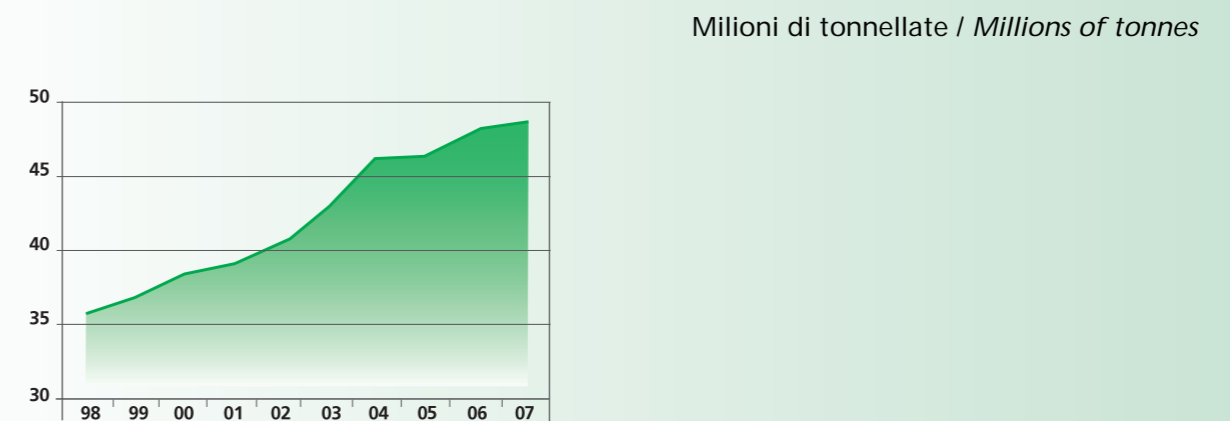
Like production, internal cement consumption displays a decrease below 2006 of 1.1%.

In 2007 clinker production in Italy was 33.8 million tons (up 1.7% over 2006), compared with an internal consumption of 36.6 million tons. Yet once again, the inadequacy of Italian clinker production is confirmed, which makes necessary resort to imports (2.8 million tons in 2007).

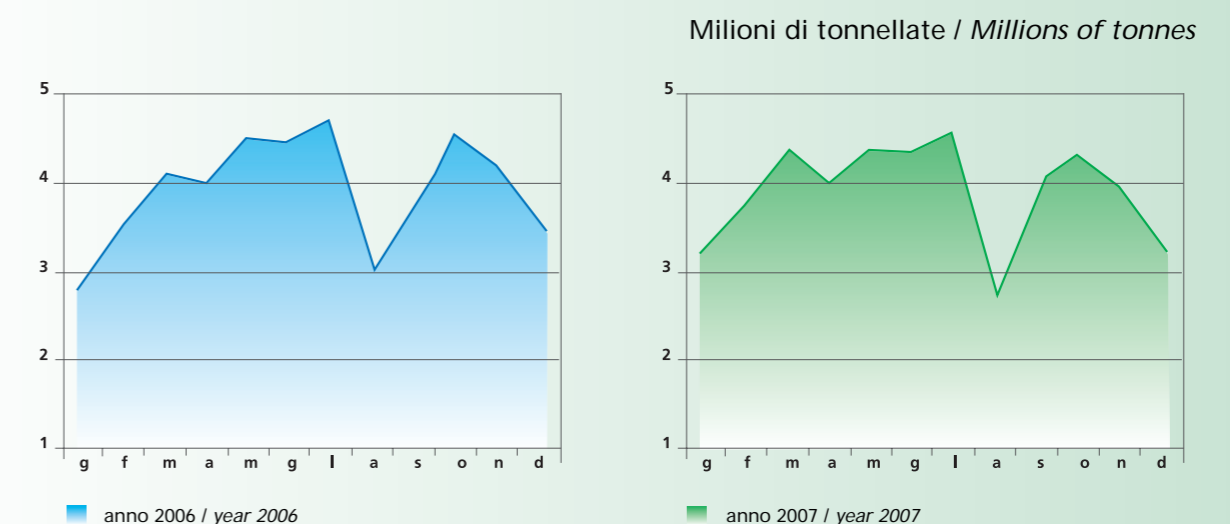
Ongoing, in 2007 as well, was the trend toward a decrease in the ratio of clinker consumption and cement production, whose value is 77%. This behaviour confirms the commitment put forth by cement firms to producing cement typologies that, for equal yield, require a lower use of clinker, enabling significant progress toward complying with the burdensome commitment to reduction of CO₂ emissions assigned the sector.

During 2007 the production of hydraulic binders for construction (LIC/HCB) was 1.26 million tons, a slight dip below the previous year.

PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO DAL 1998 AL 2007
CEMENT PRODUCTION FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007



PRODUZIONE MENSILE DI CEMENTO DAL 2006 AL 2007
MONTHLY CEMENT PRODUCTION FROM 2006 THROUGH 2007




 PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO 2007 E 2006 PER REGIONI E PER GRANDI AREE TERRITORIALI
 CEMENT PRODUCTION IN 2007 AND 2006 BY REGION AND BY LARGE TERRITORIAL AREAS

t / tonnes

	2007	2006	Variazioni % / change % 2007 / 2006
Piemonte	3.801.092	3.815.358	-0,4
Liguria	65.000	84.021	-22,6
Lombardia	6.865.338	6.888.882	-0,3
Veneto	5.128.935	5.177.182	-0,9
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1.607.704	1.497.668	7,3
Trentino-Alto Adige	499.480	496.749	0,5
Emilia-Romagna	4.327.377	4.335.217	-0,2
Settentrione / North	22.294.926	22.295.077	0,0
Toscana	2.445.892	2.386.787	2,5
Marche	465.284	487.201	-4,5
Umbria	3.122.345	3.110.262	0,4
Lazio	3.209.703	3.231.668	-0,7
Centro / Centre	9.243.224	9.215.918	0,3
Abruzzo	1.217.893	1.227.759	-0,8
Molise	1.133.482	1.172.631	-3,3
Campania	2.480.793	2.671.980	-7,2
Puglia	3.451.969	3.511.707	-1,7
Calabria	1.349.652	1.328.961	1,6
Basilicata	1.079.978	1.135.878	-4,9
Meridione / South	10.713.767	11.048.916	-3,0
Sardegna	1.418.151	1.501.026	-5,5
Sicilia	3.871.569	3.814.012	1,5
Isole / Islands	5.289.720	5.315.038	-0,5
Totale / Total	47.541.637	47.874.949	-0,7

Fonte: Elaborazioni AITEC su dati Min. Sviluppo Economico e ISTAT
 AITEC Processing of Minister for Economical Development and ISTAT data

The outlook for the cement home market outlines for 2008 a dip that has already shown up during the first months of the year. This forecast is closely tied to the behavior of the nation's macro-economic picture, which, in its turn, feels the effects of the great uncertainty in the international scenario, in particular that of the financial markets. Within the national picture construction investments should anyway enjoy in 2008, according to the principal research institutes, a year of substantial stability. Public works will be the motor for cement demand from the end of 2008 onward, in light too of the high amount of available resources on the basis of the last cash quarter that could be committed to financing the strategic infrastructures plan. To economic factors of an exogenous nature there is to be added, furthermore, the variable tied to meteorological aspects, of significant impact on the sector's behavior. However the meteorological data on the first months of 2008 exerted a negative influence on nationwide cement consumption. (The number of working hours lost owing to rain and snow grew out of proportion during the first months...) of 2008 in the Centre and in the North of the country, negatively influencing cement consumption in building construction yards.

 GIACENZE, CONSUMI E CONSEGNE INTERNE
 DOMESTIC STOCKS, CONSUMPTIONS AND DELIVERIES

t / tonnes

	Giacenze / Stocks		Variazioni % Change % 2007 / 2006		Consumi interni Domestic consumptions		Variazioni % Change % 2007 / 2006		Consegne interne Domestic deliveries		Variazioni % Change % 2007 / 2006	
	cemento cement	clinker clinker	cemento cement	clinker clinker	cemento cement		cemento cement		cemento cement			
2007	1.392.320	2.894.688			46.367.798		44.918.354					
			-1,2	27,7								-0,5
2006	1.409.303	2.267.047			46.878.642		45.129.731					



PRODUZIONE MENSILE / MONTHLY PRODUCTION

	t / tonnes		
	2007	2006	Variazioni % / Change % 2007 / 2006
Gennaio / January	3.362.061	2.879.298	16,8
Febbraio / February	3.734.582	3.521.899	6,0
Marzo / March	4.482.755	4.157.734	7,8
Aprile / April	4.005.422	4.038.604	-0,8
Maggio / May	4.461.975	4.561.578	-2,2
Giugno / June	4.389.989	4.509.880	-2,7
Luglio / July	4.600.814	4.664.480	-1,4
Agosto / August	2.825.102	3.013.021	-6,2
Settembre / September	4.090.886	4.154.101	-1,5
Ottobre / October	4.382.702	4.585.143	-4,4
Novembre / November	3.944.004	4.295.861	-8,2
Dicembre / December	3.261.345	3.493.350	-6,6
Totale / Total	47.541.637	47.874.949	-0,7

 PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO PER ABITANTE (*)
 CEMENT PRODUCTION PER INHABITANT (*)

	kg		
	2007	2006	Variazioni % / Change % 2007 / 2006
Settentrione / North	831	833	-0,3
Centro / Central	801	811	-1,2
Meridione / South	761	785	-3,1
Isole / Islands	792	797	-0,6
Media / Average	804	813	-1,1

(*) Rapporto produzione-popolazione / Production-resident population ratio

National cement imports and exports

Analysis of foreign trade balances with abroad, while confirming Italy's position of net cement importer displays an improvement in the trade balances as regards volumes exchanged (up 22.4%) although there remains a strong imbalance of imports over exports (-1.5 million tons). As regards exchanges of cement, to be brought out is an improvement in the balance with abroad (up 34.1%) at 1.2 million tons (0.9 million in 2006), with a flow of 2.6 million tons coming in and 1.4 million tons going out. Regarding clinker however, as was already brought out above, the trade balance is negative (-2.7 million tons) although slightly improving (up 4.5%) over 2006. This balance is the result of near-constant imports at 2.8 million tons and growing exports at 143 thousand tons (up 134.4%). The major exporter of clinker to Italy is still China, although with volumes (840 thousand tons) and market share (29.7%) in definite decline relative to 2006 (1.5 million tons and 52.6% respectively).

In 2007 the volume of cement exports remained substantially in line with 2006 at 2.6 million tons (5.6% of national production). Territorial analysis of the growth brings out increases in the islands (up 10.2%) and in the north (up 8.0%) as well as of the centre (up 464.2%, but on volumes of slight significance). The main foreign market for Italian cement is the countries of the Mediterranean basin, with Spain holding the record for the second year in a row. Spain, although having an attenuated building-construction boom compared with the previous year, must still resort to imports to meet its home needs, taking up 39.5% of total Italian exports. The other principal export markets for Italy are confirmed to be Albania and Malta which, together with Spain, are assigned 70.6% of Italian export flows.

The "entrance gates" for cement imports continue to be strongly influenced by the port infrastructures able to dock merchantmen of considerable tonnage, and are therefore concentrated in the regions of Sicily, Puglia, Veneto and Liguria, which receive 69.6% of import flows. The principal countries Italy imports from are those of the Mediterranean basin, Turkey, Greece, France, Slovenia and Croatia together furnishing 82.1% of Italian imports. Of them the main exporter to Italy is still Turkey, which met 25.8% of Italian imports, although this figure is dropping considerably below 2006 (-4.5%) as the consequence of increasing Turkish home demand.

Regarding clinker imports, as mentioned about the Chinese leadership which however displays values sensibly lower than for 2006, the entrance of Thailand is to be noted, which, with 630 thousand tons furnishes 22.3% of the clinker imported by Italy, absorbing in fact almost entirely the quotas released by China. The impact of environmental constraints on clinker production is so much the more evident when it is observed that a good 92.5% of clinker imports come from extra-UE countries, not subject to the emissions limits imposed by the Kyoto protocol.

In 2007 too, with 33 million tons exported China is confirmed as the major exporter on the world level, although these volumes are in decline by 8.6% relative to 2006, sign of an increasing home demand in the Asiatic country. The lower supply of Chinese cement, at the world level, was compensated (as was the case in Italy) by Thailand, which recovered part of the quotas lost in 2006 and has seen the volume of its own exports (18.2 million tons) grow by 24.1%.



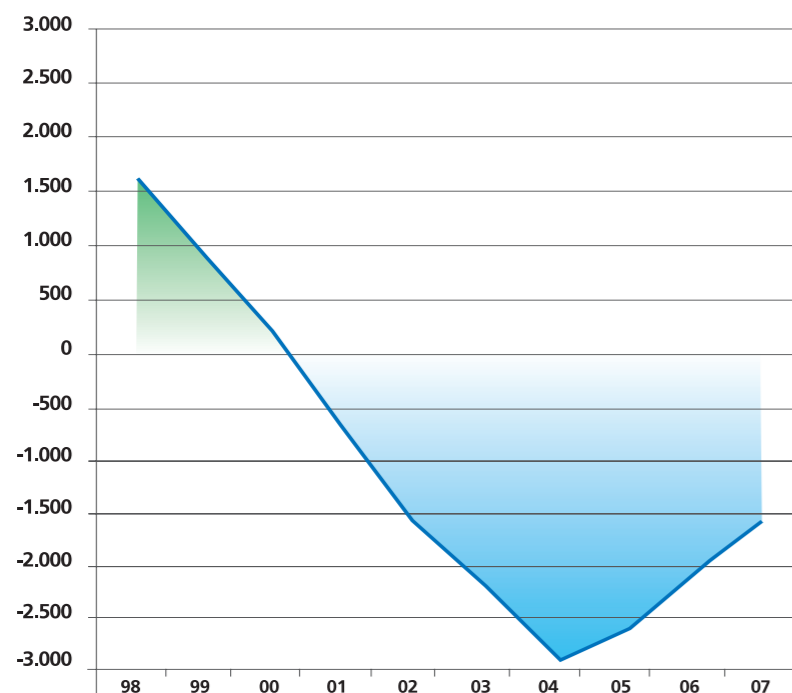
ESPORTAZIONI E IMPORTAZIONI DI CEMENTO E CLINKER
CEMENT AND CLINKER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS RELATIVE TO ITALY

000 t / 000 tonnes

	Esportazioni / Exports				Importazioni / Imports			
	cemento cement	clinker clinker	Totale Total	% di produzione esportata % of production exported	cemento cement	clinker clinker	Totale Total	% della produzione % of production
1998	2.584	147	2.731	7,6	1.084	101	1.185	3,3
1999	2.480	92	2.572	6,9	1.457	220	1.677	4,5
2000	2.466	95	2.561	6,6	1.793	547	2.340	6,0
2001	2.477	100	2.577	6,5	2.219	1.001	3.220	8,1
2002	2.274	83	2.357	5,7	2.101	1.777	3.878	9,4
2003	2.178	55	2.233	5,1	2.202	2.323	4.525	10,4
2004	1.999	7	2.006	4,6	2.276	2.720	4.996	10,8
2005	2.426	7	2.433	5,2	2.167	2.829	4.996	10,8
2006	2.637	61	2.698	5,6	1.749	2.872	4.621	9,7
2007	2.640	143	2.783	5,9	1.449	2.827	4.276	9,0

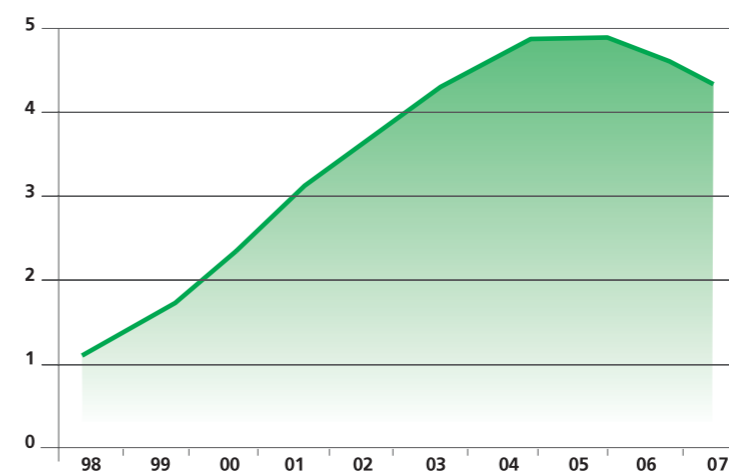
ANDAMENTO DEL SALDO COMMERCIALE CON L'ESTERO DI CEMENTO E CLINKER DAL 1998 AL 2007
EXTERNAL TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR CEMENT AND CLINKER FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

Migliaia di tonnellate / Thousands of tonnes



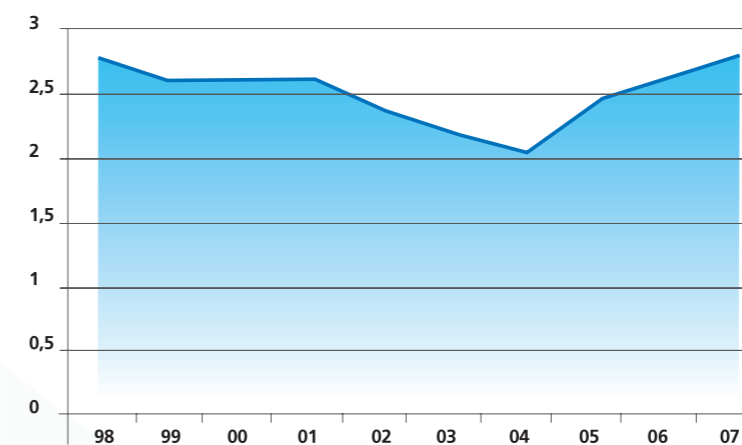
ANDAMENTO DELLE IMPORTAZIONI NAZIONALI DI CEMENTO E CLINKER DAL 1998 AL 2007
NATIONAL CEMENT AND CLINKER IMPORTS FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

Milioni di tonnellate / Millions of tonnes



ANDAMENTO DELLE ESPORTAZIONI NAZIONALI DI CEMENTO E CLINKER DAL 1998 AL 2007
NATIONAL CEMENT AND CLINKER EXPORTS FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

Milioni di tonnellate / Millions of tonnes




 IMPORTAZIONI DI CEMENTO PER REGIONI NEL 2007
 CEMENT IMPORT IN 2007 BY REGION

t / tonnes

	Importazioni / Imports	Produzione / Production	% della produzione % of production
Piemonte	77.446	3.801.092	2,0
Liguria	235.502	65.000	362,3
Lombardia	76.518	6.865.338	1,1
Veneto	376.439	5.128.935	7,3
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	70.085	1.607.704	4,4
Trentino-Alto Adige	39.158	499.480	7,8
Emilia-Romagna	44.324	4.327.377	1,0
Settentrione / North	919.472	22.294.926	4,1
Toscana	28.915	2.445.892	1,2
Marche	27.283	465.284	5,9
Umbria	5.601	3.122.345	0,2
Lazio	49.773	3.209.703	1,6
Centro / Centre	111.572	9.243.224	1,2
Abruzzo	11.978	1.217.893	1,0
Molise	0	1.133.482	0,0
Campania	5.578	2.480.793	0,2
Puglia	259.083	3.451.969	7,5
Calabria	3.528	1.349.652	0,3
Basilicata	0	1.079.978	0,0
Meridione / South	280.167	10.713.767	2,6
Sardegna	0	1.418.151	0,0
Sicilia	138.233	3.871.569	3,6
Isole / Islands	138.233	5.289.720	2,6
Totale / Total	1.449.444	47.541.637	3,0

 ESPORTAZIONI DI CEMENTO E CLINKER DI ALCUNI PAESI DELL'EUROPA
 CEMENT AND CLINKER EXPORTS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

000 t / 000 tonnes

	2007	% della produzione % of production	2006	% della produzione % of production	Variazioni % Change % 2007 / 2006
Turchia / Turkey	7.900	15,6	7.195	14,7	9,8
Germania / Germany	8.012	23,3	7.286	21,2	10,0
Grecia / Greece	3.802	23,6	4.434	27,5	-14,3
Belgio, NL, L / Belgium, NL, L	4.233	34,4	4.436	35,4	-4,6
Italia / Italy	2.783	5,9	2.698	5,6	3,2
Spagna / Spain	1.050	1,9	1.127	2,1	-6,8
Francia / France	1.095	4,9	1.336	5,9	-18,0
Regno Unito / UK	582	4,7	784	6,4	-25,8
Austria / Austria	569	10,5	378	7,4	50,5

 MAGGIORI ESPORTATORI MONDIALI DI CEMENTO
 MAJOR WORLD CEMENT EXPORTERS

Milioni di t / Millions of tonnes

	2007	2006
Cina / China	33,0	36,1
Tailandia / Thailand	18,2	14,7
Giappone / Japan	9,6	10,1
Germania / Germany	8,0	7,3
Turchia / Turkey	7,9	7,2
Indonesia / Indonesia	7,8	7,3
Taiwan / Taiwan	7,4	6,7
India / India	6,7	9,3
Corea / Korea	6,3	6,2
Canada / Canada	5,5	5,1
Grecia / Greece	3,8	4,4
Malesia / Malaysia	3,8	3,7
Italia / Italy	2,7	2,7
Filippine / Philippines	2,0	2,2
Francia / France	1,1	1,1
Spagna / Spain	1,1	1,1



Distribution of production by technical and composition characteristics

Analysis of the distribution by quality of cement production, broken down by typology, did not bring out during 2007 substantial variations over what was seen in 2006, and, in general, in the dynamics by now consolidated for some years in this area.

In particular, mix Portland (CEM II) is confirmed as the cement typology most produced in the country, its share a little greater than 76%. Within this category limestone Portland composite constitutes, by itself, 66% of production. The second cement typology most produced in Italy is still pozzolana cement (CEM IV) accounting for 12% of total production, at levels similar to those seen in 2006. Analysis of production data brings out a recovery of the incidence of Portland (CEM I) at 6.9%, while to be noted is a slight decrease in slag cement (CEM III), at 4.3%, dropping relative to the record levels of 2006 but still greater than the values on the average seen during the last decade. To be noted, finally, is a slight increase too in composite cement (CEM V), whose share, though marginal, lies at its greatest levels in the last decade (1%).

Analysis of cement-production distribution by strength classes brings out the growing trend toward cements of high and very high strength (classes 42.5 and 52.5) whose percentage incidence (49.0%) is by now almost one-half the nation's production. The various construction traditions over the territory determine a heterogeneous use of these cement typologies (from 41.0% in the north to 58.0% in the centre), which are preferred because of the excellent performance they offer as regards mechanical characteristics and speed of construction.



ANDAMENTO DELLA RIPARTIZIONE PER TIPI DAL 1998 AL 2007
DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

	CEM I	CEM II	CEM III	CEM IV	CEM V
1998	10,42	71,46	2,63	15,14	0,35
1999	10,08	72,83	3,06	13,52	0,51
2000	9,61	74,41	2,67	12,42	0,89
2001	8,93	76,01	2,87	11,44	0,75
2002	8,98	76,83	3,11	10,45	0,63
2003	8,51	76,98	3,26	10,58	0,67
2004	8,54	76,95	3,49	10,17	0,85
2005	7,03	76,75	3,42	12,18	0,62
2006	6,53	75,50	5,32	11,83	0,82
2007	6,91	76,11	4,28	11,72	0,98

2007 RIPARTIZIONE PER TIPI DI CEMENTO
2007 DISTRIBUTION BY CEMENT TYPE

tipo / type	t / tonnes	%
I	3.285.127	6,91
II/A-S	299.512	0,63
II/B-S	931.816	1,96
II/A-P	684.600	1,44
II/B-P	251.971	0,53
II/A-L; II/A-LL	22.377.849	47,07
II/B-L; II/B-LL	8.985.369	18,90
II/A-M	1.768.549	3,72
II/B-M	884.274	1,86
III/A	1.920.682	4,04
III/B	114.100	0,24
IV/A	2.148.882	4,52
IV/B	3.422.998	7,20
V/A	465.908	0,98
Totale / Total	47.541.637	100,00



2007 RIPARTIZIONE PER GRANDI CLASSI NELLE AREE GEOGRAFICHE
2007 DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD CLASSES

	32,5 32.5		42,5 e 52,5 42.5 and 52.5	
	t / tonnes	%	t / tonnes	%
Settentrione / North	13.154.006	59,0	9.140.920	41,0
Centro / Central	3.882.154	42,0	5.361.070	58,0
Meridione / South	4.960.474	46,3	5.753.293	53,7
Isole / Islands	2.248.131	42,5	3.041.589	57,5
Totale / Total	24.244.766	51,0	23.296.871	49,0

DISTRIBUZIONE DELLA PRODUZIONE PER CLASSI DI RESISTENZA
DISTRIBUTION OF CEMENT PRODUCTION BY STRENGTH CLASSES

	%									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
32,5 / 32.5	60,6	59,9	59,1	58,2	55,3	53,9	52,8	52,4	52,0	51,0
42,5 e 52,5 / 42.5 and 52.5	39,4	40,1	40,9	41,8	44,7	46,1	47,2	47,6	48,0	49,0

Where cement goes

The channels of destination for production output from the cement works (intermediate destinations) displayed a substantial stability in 2007 relative to what had been seen in previous years, the patterns that had been determined for around a decade in this area having been consolidated. In particular, premixed concrete is confirmed as the sector of greatest importance among the various production destinations accounting for, in concrete mixing stations, 48.5% of the nation's production (23 million tons).

The resale channel however displayed a slowdown, going from 23.0% in 2006 to 21.6% in 2007, with a loss, in absolute terms, of a million tons. This change in destination shifted prevalently towards the construction-company channel, which reached an incidence on national production of 8.1% and, to a lesser degree towards the premixers channel which grazed two million tons with an incidence of 4.1%. Remaining unchanged relative to 2006 are cement consignments to the precasting segment and towards abroad, with incidences of 11.0 and 5.6 percent respectively. For a detailed analysis of the exports channel the reader is referred to the section devoted to it.

The cement distribution channels anyway represent in most cases an intermediate destination between the cement production firm and the construction world. To fill this information gap AITEC has carried on, for some years, a statistical analysis of the end destinations of cement, by sector, which can be expressed as follows:

Residential building construction	36.1%
Public works	33.5%
Instrumental construction	30.4%

For more details on cement end destinations see *Cement and construction*, a 2005 AITEC study.


 2007 DESTINAZIONI INTERMEDIE DEL CEMENTO
 2007 CEMENT INTERMEDIATE DESTINATIONS

	t / tonnes	%
Centrali di betonaggio / <i>Ready-mixed</i>	23.076.711	48,5
Rivenditori / <i>Retail sales</i>	10.259.485	21,6
Prefabbricatori / <i>Pre-cast</i>	5.248.597	11,0
Imprese di costruzione / <i>Construction firms</i>	3.874.643	8,1
Esportazione / <i>Export</i>	2.638.561	5,6
Premiscelatori / <i>Premixing</i>	1.939.699	4,1
Altre destinazioni / <i>Other destinations</i>	503.941	1,1

 ANDAMENTO DELLE DESTINAZIONI INTERMEDIE DEL CEMENTO DAL 1998 AL 2007
 BEHAVIOUR OF INTERMEDIATE CEMENT DESTINATIONS FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Centrali di betonaggio <i>Ready-mixed</i>	43,7	44,2	46,0	44,5	47,0	48,7	48,8	48,6	48,3	48,5
Rivenditori <i>Retail sales</i>	26,2	25,7	24,5	23,0	21,4	20,3	22,8	23,2	23,0	21,6
Prefabbricatori <i>Pre-cast</i>	12,8	13,4	13,2	12,6	13,1	12,5	11,9	11,2	11,0	11,0
Imprese di costruzione <i>Construction firms</i>	8,1	7,5	7,3	9,5	8,7	8,8	7,1	7,0	7,3	8,1
Esportazione <i>Export</i>	7,2	6,6	6,3	6,2	5,5	5,0	4,5	5,2	5,6	5,6
Premiscelatori <i>Premixing</i>	n.d./ n.a.	n.d./ n.a.	n.d./ n.a.	3,2	3,1	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,7	4,1
Altre destinazioni <i>Other destinations</i>	2,0	2,6	2,7	1,0	1,2	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1

The cement sector's structure

The structural modifications that have affected the sector over the past fifteen years have created a pattern for the Italian cement industry that can by now be considered stable. The efficiencies brought about, at the company and production levels, have led to the closure of the oldest and least efficient plants and the abandonment at the same time of the more energy-consuming production technologies ("wet way") in favor of more modern and efficient technologies ("dry way" and "semi-dry way").

In light of all this, the nation's cement industry is characterized by such elements as the following: the capillary distribution of production plants over the entire territory of the nation; a large number of companies working in the sector; a very high plant technological level.

The number of companies working in the cement sector in Italy increased by one in 2007 to 29, a high value that confirms Italy's diversity from the other European countries in which merger and acquisition processes have led to a lower number of companies on the market. Italy's cement sector is furthermore characterized by the wide heterogeneity of the operators, being able to count on both transnational groups and companies of medium and small size working at the national or even local levels.

 RIPARTIZIONE DELLA PRODUZIONE TRA LE MAGGIORI AZIENDE NEL 2007
 PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE OF THE MAJOR COMPANIES IN 2007

	%
Gruppi e aziende associate AITEC / <i>Groups and AITEC members companies</i>	
Italcementi	(1 azienda e 27 unità / 1 company and 27 plants) 26,8
Buzzi Unicem	(1 azienda e 12 unità / 1 company and 12 plants) 16,9
Colacem	(1 azienda e 9 unità / 1 company and 9 plants) 13,9
Cementir	(1 azienda e 4 unità / 1 company and 4 plants) 7,1
Holcim	(1 azienda e 3 unità / 1 company and 3 plants) 5,8
Cementi Rossi	(1 azienda e 4 unità / 1 company and 4 plants) 4,9
Sacci	(2 aziende e 4 unità / 2 companies and 4 plants) 3,4
Cementizillo	(1 azienda e 2 unità / 1 company and 2 plants) 2,7
Lafarge Adriasebina	(1 azienda e 2 unità / 1 company and 2 plants) 2,3
Cal.me	(1 azienda e 3 unità / 1 company and 3 plants) 1,9
Monselice	(1 azienda e 1 unità / 1 company and 1 plant) 1,7
Cementi Moccia	(1 azienda e 1 unità / 1 company and 1 plant) 1,2
Cementi della Lucania	(1 azienda e 1 unità / 1 company and 1 plant) 0,5
Altre aziende / <i>Other firms</i>	(15 aziende e 17 unità / 15 companies and 17 plants) 10,9
Totale / <i>Total</i>	(29 aziende e 90 unità / 29 companies and 90 plants) 100,0



Relative to the number and typology of the plants, to be noted is that in 2007 the number of active plants dropped further from 91 to 90, the number of crushing plants dropping from 32 to 30 and the number of complete-cycle plants increasing by one (from 59 to 60) owing to the re-startup of a baking line that had been down for years.

This did not change the capillary dissemination of the plants over the nation's territory, 47% of which are located in the north, 18% in the centre, and 35% in the south and the islands, anyway assuring the constant presence of plants not far distant from their product's place of consumption.

As for typology of the active kilns (80 as against 79 in 2006), in use exclusively is the dry or semi-dry technology, which, as noted, means greater energy efficiency.

RIPARTIZIONE DELLE CEMENTERIE PER CLASSI PRODUTTIVE NEL 2007 CEMENT PLANTS DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCTION OUTPUT IN 2007

	n.	t / tonnes	%
Fino a 100.000 tonn. / Up to 100,000 tons	11	784.981	1,7
da 100.001 a 300.000 tonn. / from 100,001 to 300,000 tons	22	4.578.987	9,6
da 300.001 a 600.000 tonn. / from 300,001 to 600,000 tons	25	11.454.309	24,1
da 600.001 a 1.000.000 tonn. / from 600,001 to 1,000,000 tons	18	13.586.180	28,6
oltre 1.000.000 di tonn. / over 1,000,000 tons	14	17.137.180	36,0
Totale / Total	90	47.541.637	100,0

FORNI DI COTTURA SINTERING KILNS

	2007	2006
Forni attivi / Active kilns	80	79
RS Rotanti a via secca e semisecca / RS-Rotary, dry and semidry type	80	79
RH Rotanti a via umida / RH-Rotary, wet type	0	0

The share of production of large-size plants (having production capacities greater than one million tons per year) is substantially stable. Although a slight drop in production, of less than one percent, was seen, an incidence of 36.0% on production has been kept up. The distribution of the production in plants of smaller size does not display substantial changes, further demonstration of the fact that the patterns achieved are the result of efficiency processes aimed at achieving critical dimensions that maximize economies of scale and energy and emissions efficiency.

DISTRIBUZIONE TERRITORIALE DELLE UNITÀ PRODUTTIVE NEL 2007 TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS IN 2007

	Ciclo completo Full cycle	Sola macinazione Grinding only	Totale Total
Piemonte	4	5	9
Liguria	0	1	1
Lombardia	7	0	7
Veneto	6	3	9
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3	1	4
Trentino-Alto Adige	2	1	3
Emilia-Romagna	3	6	9
Settentrione / North	25	17	42
Toscana	4	3	7
Marche	1	0	1
Umbria	3	0	3
Lazio	2	3	5
Centro / Centre	10	6	16
Abruzzo	3	0	3
Molise	2	0	2
Campania	4	1	5
Puglia	3	2	5
Calabria	3	1	4
Basilicata	3	0	3
Meridione / South	18	4	22
Sardegna	2	2	4
Sicilia	5	1	6
Isole / Islands	7	3	10
Totale / Total	60	30	90


AZIENDE E UNITÀ PRODUTTIVE
COMPANIES AND PLANTS

	2007	2006
Aziende / Companies	29	28
Unità produttive / Plants	90	91
di cui a ciclo completo of which, full-cycle	60	59
di cui officine di macinazione of which, grinding plants	30	32

RIPARTIZIONE DELLA PRODUZIONE PER CLASSI AZIENDALI
PRODUCTION BY CLASSES OF COMPANIES

	n.	%
Inferiori a 500.000 tonn. Less than 500,000 tonnes	15	8,3
Da 500.000 a 3.000.000 tonn. From 500,000 to 3,000,000 tonnes	10	26,9
Oltre 3.000.000 di tonn. Over 3,000,000 tonnes	4	64,8
Totale / Total	29	100,0



Energy consumption

The strong development of emerging economies, such as China's, Russia's and India's, has contributed to pushing petroleum price quotations higher, 72.5 dollars per barrel having been reached at mid-year. The effects produced on the cost of the principal energy sources have had a significant impact on cement industry costs, which, as we know, ties a substantial share of its production costs to meeting its energy needs.

In this regard the commitment must be brought out that, over the past years, has been poured forth by the companies in the sector to reach a high level of energy efficiency. To this purpose important investments in technology have been made, which today permit Italian companies a unit heat consumption little higher than 3300 MJ per ton of clinker, 10% lower than the UE average (CEMBUREAU data).

The need for heat energy in baking the raw materials was met in 2007 mainly by solid fuels, which exceeded 3.5 million tons, with a 17.0% increase (as against the 5.7% of 2006). Methane consumption did not display the dips found in previous years, but rather a significant increase over 2006: 12.5%.

To be noted is the slight increase in the use of non-conventional fuels (up 3.1%) over the previous year, confirming the companies' commitment to a sustainable development, even if in absolute terms the figure is below the European average.

The composition ratios of the mix of fuels remain unvaried relative to 2006 with a predominant incidence of the use of coal, 91.5%, and a further drop in fuel oil and other fuels. The substantial settling down of the incidence of the use of non-conventional fuels, 3.5%, brings out a counter-trend relative to what is observed in other European countries. They offer incentives to the use of this source for the obvious advantages that it offers in terms of economic savings tied to wastes disposal. In this regard it is to be noted that the topic is one to which AITEC definitely directs great attention and relative to which a discussion with the authorities involved has been started off.

In 2007 electrical power consumption dropped by 0.5% under 2006, to 5.2 Gwh, a trend slightly lower than the decrease in cement production, demonstrating the improvement in energy efficiency undertaken in previous years. It confirms the lower consumption of power per ton produced already seen in 2006 (109 KWh/ton).


CONSUMI ENERGETICI NEL 2007
ENERGY CONSUMPTIONS IN 2007

			Variazioni % / Change % 2007 / 2006
Energia elettrica / <i>Electrical power</i>	kWh	5.177.100.151	-0,5
Metano / <i>Natural Gas</i>	mc / m ³	46.659.707	12,5
Carbone / <i>Coal</i>	t / tonnes	3.538.543	17,0
Olio combustibile denso <i>Heavy fuel oil</i>	t / tonnes	115.676	4,2
Combustibili non convenzionali <i>Non-conventional fuels</i>	t / tonnes	183.828	3,1

ANDAMENTO DEI CONSUMI DI COMBUSTIBILI DAL 1998 AL 2007
FUEL CONSUMPTIONS FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

	%			
	Carbone / <i>Coal</i>	O.c.d. / <i>HFO</i>	Metano / <i>Natural gas</i>	Altri / <i>Other</i>
1998	84,8	10,4	4,0	0,8
1999	84,2	10,5	3,5	1,8
2000	90,9	5,1	1,8	2,2
2001	91,4	4,9	1,6	2,1
2002	91,1	4,6	1,3	3,0
2003	87,3	5,2	2,2	5,3
2004	87,7	4,9	1,7	5,7
2005	88,9	4,8	1,4	4,9
2006	91,0	4,0	1,1	3,9
2007	91,5	3,5	1,4	3,6

RIPARTIZIONE CONSEGNE NEL 2007
DELIVERY DISTRIBUTION IN 2007

	t / tonnes	%
Insaccato / <i>Sacked</i>	9.940.928	20,9
Sfuso / <i>Bulk</i>	37.600.709	79,1

ANDAMENTO RIPARTIZIONE CONSEGNE
DELIVERY DISTRIBUTION

	%									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Insaccato / <i>Sacked</i>	25,6	26,2	23,2	22,2	21,7	21,0	22,1	21,9	20,5	20,9
Sfuso / <i>Bulk</i>	74,4	73,8	76,8	77,8	78,3	79,0	77,9	78,1	79,5	79,1

Cement transport

Analysis of the delivery procedures involved in cement transport does not bring out great changes over 2006, with a consolidation of the ratios between bulk and sacked cement deliveries. In particular bulk cement deliveries slightly decreased, to 79.1%, while sacked, which grew slightly, reached 20.9%.

Specifically, bulk cement deliveries in 2007 amounted to 37.6 million tons, compared with sacked cement deliveries of 9.9 million tons. This mix can be explained by analyzing the flows of intermediate cement destinations; it appears in fact that this bulk-sacked pattern is tied to the pickup in deliveries to construction companies, addressees, together with retail sales stores, of deliveries of sacked production, and tied to the increase at the same time of export flows to countries calling for delivery of sacked production.

Movements of product by sea, measured during a survey commissioned by AITEC, amounted in 2007 to 350 thousand tons (net of the import flows), the movements being principally from south and islands to the centre and north.

It is to be noted that 2007 was the year the truck-transport reform was consolidated. It went into force on March 1st 2006, and abolished the obligatory rate regime, substantially liberalizing the sector. For the cement sector truck transport is something of fundamental importance, whose cost at times reaches a substantial percentage of the cost of the product delivered. 2007 furthermore saw diesel fuel reach historic peak high prices (near euro 1.30 per liter), and they gave no sign of dropping in the first months of 2008 (in May the Economic Development Ministry survey indicated that level 1.40 euro per liter had been surpassed). This must influence the cement sector's logistics strategy. Expensive diesel fuel and the truck-transport reform are an incentive for the AITEC member companies, in their search for true logistics partners that offer a service of greater quality and safety.

Environment regulations

Emissions trading

With 2007 the first three years of enforcement of the Emissions Trading directive concluded, and a balance sheet can thus be formulated of the effects this measure has produced on the cement sector in Italy during its first period of application. Unfortunately, a reading of the numbers at once gives evidence of how Italian cement producers were heavily penalized (the sole industrial sector together with electrical power producers to find itself in this situation) by an assignment of shares largely inadequate to their needs. During the three-year period 2005-2007, in fact, CO₂ shares of 80.9 Mt were assigned to the sector while the emissions surrendered amounted to 84.4 Mt with a deficit to the charge of the companies of 3.5Mt (4.2%) which, as noted already, finds no comparison in other energy-using sectors.

Of the shares as a whole assigned to the sector during the three-year period, 3% goes to assignments to the so-called "new entries", which the Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea formalized only during 2007 and thus with considerable delay.

Fortunately negotiations with the Italian government for the second period of the Directive's enforcement (the so-called PNA2 which refers to the period 2008-2012) concluded more favorably, with an attribution to the sector on the whole of CO₂ shares equal more or less to the quantity actually emitted) in the past three years and, therefore, adequate to the current needs assuming stable clinker production and consumption conditions.

A further element tending toward peace of mind for the coming period will come from the review of the rules governing assignments to new entries and closures. This should help the companies appropriately conduct the initiatives in being aimed at efficiency and optimization of production capacities, always on condition that what the Ministry has made known to date be effectively confirmed by the definitive documents, not as yet published in the Official Gazette.

Giving rise to concern however are prospects for the period after 2012. The European Commission presented on January 23rd 2008 the *Climate Change* package, which contains proposals for attaining the objectives signed in 2007 by the individual national governments regarding the unilateral commitment to reduce by 20% Europe's direct emissions by 2020. On the measures composing the package a lively political discussion was at once launched, but already, as of now, on the basis of the reading of the Commission proposals, a strong and generalized concern came out, one the more motivated for the sector whose protection AITEC will in the coming months be particularly committed to vis-à-vis the European institutions.



Wastes recovery and CO-INCINERATION

The recovery of materials and energy from wastes went on being in 2007 of major interest for AITEC. Further urgings came out of the developments of the wastes emergency in Campania, which led the then special commissioner to evaluate, among other possibilities, that of the cement sector's co-involvement in the use of FFW (fuel from wastes) in co-combustion in cement works.

Contacts started up with government officials pushed the Association to conduct a further investigation into the potentials of recovery of some cement plants by a reconnaissance of their residual capacities. The work done was also the occasion for promoting a study on the emissions impact of the plants operating in co-combustion, carried out in analogy with what had already been done by *Cembureau* at the European level. It was then submitted to critical review by a university research centre. It was in fact deemed that to have at disposal a scientific document on the impact of the use of RDF can to some degree contribute to removing the fears, too often diffusing among public opinion, raised by the danger of the use of wastes in co-combustion. Indeed, to demonstrate that this type of use is an effective contribution to the integrated and virtuous handling of the wastes cycle, formulated around the traceability of the wastes themselves and then on the certainty of their definitive elimination, would be a fundamental step towards the decisive recognition of this process's environmental sustainability. It is anyway worthwhile underscoring, still once again, the accessory nature of this process relative to the activities of industrial firms that have always been institutionally devoted to the recovery and disposal of wastes, whether urban or special.

Among the association's top priorities are therefore the objectives of preparing materials and documents for communication to the outside and to develop institutional relations with the principal decision-makers in the political world, in local administrations and in environmentalist associations. Only thus, in fact, can the necessary awareness be obtained – along with consent to it – that co-incineration is able to guarantee environmental safety. It is in effect wholly evident how only the coordination of all running activities, such as in fact the reduction, the recycling and the recovery of wastes, can lead to the hoped-for objective of transforming wastes dumps into a system of residual disposal.





The regulation on IPPC and integrated environmental authorizations (AIA/IEA)

The year just past was characterized by the expectations of operators for the entry into force and consequent enforcement of the IPPC regulation (Integrated Pollution-Prevention Control), envisaged initially with some delay relative to other UE countries. In reality, with the approach of the expiry of October 30th 2007 the situation on the nation's territory has become more and more difficult. The non-perfect alignment between the schedules of the regional and provincial laws – not only as regards the issuance of the authorizing instruments (the AIA) but also the simple definition of the necessary procedures governing the filing of applications by the companies themselves – has created, in fact, a situation so critical as to induce the government, under pressure from the industrial sectors involved as well, to issue an urgency measure. It is a decree-law (later to be converted into law) that postpones to March 31st 2008 the expiry for the issuance of the AIA and the carrying out of the necessary operations.

This law however envisages as well the possibility for the companies concerned to work in a transitory regime (therefore during the delays in the issuance of the AIA by the competent authorities) on the basis of the authorizations in being envisaged by the specific provisions before they are actually in force. It is worthwhile noting that, as regards the cement sector, even this further deadline of March 31st 2008 has fruitlessly expired without further authorizations as per the IPPC having been issued to the plants awaiting them.



The taxing of energy-producing products

On June 1st 2007 legislative decree no. 26 of February 2nd 2007 entered into force regarding the indirect imposition of taxes on energy-producing products, incorporating into Italian law directive 2003/96/EC. After the successive issuance of Customs Agency circular no. 17/D of May 28th 2007, which intended to bring out the new features introduced by the law, critical situations and uncertainties came about – at the local level– which had repercussions on companies in the sector.

In effect, the Customs Agency circular, far from sharply and unambiguously clarifying the enforcement terms of Legislative Decree 26/2007, gave rise to a series of non-uniform interpretations regarding some prescriptions of the new decree, particularly as regards the handling of petroleum coke, excise taxes on the uses of electrical power in mineralogical processes and, finally, taxation on the emissions of carbonic anhydride (the so-called coal tax) in relation to petroleum-coke consumption. This dangerous uncertainty required the Association's intervention, and through a law office it got in contact with the central offices of the Customs Agency, from which it solicited the necessary clarifications as to the actual reach of the regulation. This initiative led to the issuance by the Customs Agency, during December, of two circulars that made it possible to diffuse at the territorial level the necessary interpretations.

Owing to this operation cement companies were finally enabled to have acknowledged their right of access to the exemption and simplification procedures that the law provides for energy-producing products used in the manufacture of products of the working of non-metal-bearing minerals (code D126).





REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals)

On June 1st 2007 the REACH regulation entered into force, it instituting a single system of registration, evaluation, authorization and restrictions of new (non-phase in) and existing (phase-in) chemicals, comprehending and harmonizing forty regulations in force. The regulation applies to the production, import, placement on the market and use of chemicals. Its fundamental principles are the definition of priorities for the registration of substances on the basis of the volumes produced and of their degree of dangerousness, and the inversion of the onus of proof (which passes from the public authority to the industry).

The cement industry got into line in timely fashion with the prescriptions arising from the entry into force of this measure, for example by upgrading to meet its standards the safety cards on its own products. The other requirements that concern the cement sector arise principally from its role of user of chemicals, and therefore involve it in the information exchange cycle along the supply chain. The sector's principal product, cement, is in fact excluded from the obligations of registration since it is a preparation, while clinker (the semi-finished product from which cement is obtained) is exempted from this obligation since expressly listed among the substances mentioned in Attachment V (exemptions from the obligation of registration as per article 2, paragraph 7, letter b).



Promotional and information activities

Chromium VI in cements – the *CromiNO* mark

2007 saw AITEC start up an important initiative guaranteeing the safety of use of its member firms' products. This initiative took concrete form in the launching of the communication campaign called *CromiNO* (registered trademark). Its aim was to illustrate the procedures for attesting to the conformity of its member firms' products with the regulations regarding Chromium VI, water-soluble in cements. It is in fact known that direct contact with wet cement can give rise to consequences for the skin, tied on the one hand to the material's alkalinity and on the other to the presence of water-soluble chromium VI, which, penetrating through the unprotected skin can give rise to allergies. Therefore, the water-soluble chromium VI content in cement has been regulated by the UE with a directive, incorporated into the Italian legal system by Health Ministry decree of May 10th 2004 that establishes, in fact, a limit on the water-soluble chromium VI content in cement.

Cements, in origin, can have chromium VI contents that vary greatly depending on their typology, on the raw materials with which they are produced and on the production procedures. To diminish these contents, where necessary, and bring them back below the limit set by the regulation, specific reducing agents are used in their production that convert the chromium VI into forms having very low water solubility that cannot therefore reach contact with the skin. In AITEC member firms this precaution is accompanied by scrupulous and continuous checks on the product's chromium VI content, based on a complex scheme described in the reference regulation. As a further guarantee for users, AITEC has decided to activate a system of independent voluntary outboard evaluation with the aid of a third institute (ITC-CNR). This system envisages that ITC-CNR evaluate the compliance of the cements and hydraulic binders produced by AITEC member firms with the prescriptions of the regulations on chromium using an accurate procedure made up on the basis of the technical reference regulation, just as quoted in the national legislation.

Cements that can boast the safety of this dual checking, inboard and outboard, on chromium VI levels relative to the limits set by the regulations, are today distinguished on the market with the trademark *CromiNO*, owing to which the end user can recognize the cements furnishing definite guarantees on compliance with the regulations and the check on chromium VI levels envisaged by them.

Exhaustive information regarding cements trademarked *CromiNO* can be found on the website <http://www.cromino.it>.





Mica – second-level Master's degree in *Innovation in design, rehabilitation and control of reinforced- concrete structures.*

Considering the interest displayed for the initiative, during 2006 AITEC wished to give further followup to the training project, renewing for another four years the convention with the structures department of the University of Rome - *RomaTre* campus - for the creation of the 2nd-level Master's degree, *Innovation in the design, rehabilitation and checking of reinforced-concrete structures*, today having successfully reached its sixth year of life, 2007-2008.

The main new feature tied to the 2007 Master's was the birth of the Mica Club, the club of Master's students, made official on the occasion of an inaugural evening held in Rome in May, with present the AITEC Director, the Master's coordinator, and representatives of the teaching staff and of the students of various years of the course. The joint initiative, AITEC and Mica Master's, to set up a club of students, teachers and tutors for the Master's springs from the desire to create a "cultural place" where the Master's students can go on meeting one another to discuss design aspects or topics concerned with reinforced concrete and to strengthen their technological knowledge, thus developing the feeling of belonging to a club that is professionally recognized and qualified.

As a continuation of this desire to get together in the sixth year, 2007-2008, the Master's teaching offer was enriched with an innovative training module created with experiential procedures and aimed at developing the capacities for Team building, Teamwork and Leadership, qualities not only in demand today by the labor market, but necessary to the development of a thorough professionalism, one that is up to date and European.

The concluding day of the training module was opened as well to former students forming part of the Mica Club in order that they too could, through the cooperative activities envisaged during the work day, come to knowledge of methods for developing teamwork and management capacities. (photo: *Opening day of the MICA Master's – Team Building activity, Rome*)



INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE DESIGN COMPETITION Third version 2007-2008 IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE – Exploring the hybrid condition

The Concrete Design Competition is a biennial architectural competition aimed at students of engineering, architecture and schools of design, which came into being and was organized within the European cement industry. The competition, of which AITEC is promoter and reference nationally, asks for a design that envisages the use of concrete and its technology, and which develops a specific theme. In the version that ended in 2006 the curator, Hanif Kara of the AKT offices in London, proposed the theme *Plastic-Opacity*.

Nationally the competition has excited great interest, for one thing owing to a round of presentations that concerned the principal Italian universities. In particular, winning prizes were three groups of students which have the right to gain access to the Master's Class. This moment of crucial and conclusive synthesis took place in Dessau at the high-prestige *Bauhaus Hochschule*; the activity was borne witness to by the publication of a book and of a video.

After the first experience, AITEC gave its support as well to a third version, 2007-2008, having as its theme *Implicit Performance – Exploring the hybrid condition*, constituting a reference and secretariat for the national activities and developing the correlated training and promotional activities, which were started off in Italian universities at the end of 2007. For this version the seat of the Master's Class will be Antwerp in Belgium, the coordinating country, and will see participation in the workshop on cement and concrete of some fifty students.

The theme of the third version, *Implicit Performance*, launches a challenge on the theme of the performance of concrete: required is a design study that, starting from the more well-known and consolidated characteristics of concrete, pushes those participating to research and express the characteristics that are more implicit but quite as sound. The projects must express what characteristic of the material has been considered (e.g. adaptability, durability, sustainability, acoustic or thermal performance) and the advantages that can be drawn from it. To complete the theme is the possibility of exploring *The Hybrid Condition's* possibilities and the limits of the combination of concrete with other resources or other materials, in order to create new applications in which concrete plays a basic role but is not the sole element in play. Curator and person inspiring the theme is Juan Herreros, architect, founder and partner of the architectural offices *Abalos Herreros* of Madrid.

All the information on the competition is available, not only on the AITEC site, but on the following sites as well: www.concretedesigncompetition.com and www.concretedesigncompetition.it.

www.concretedesigncompetition.com

implicit
performance

exploring the hybrid condition



The publishing collection *The Forms of Cement, From Lightness to Plasticity*

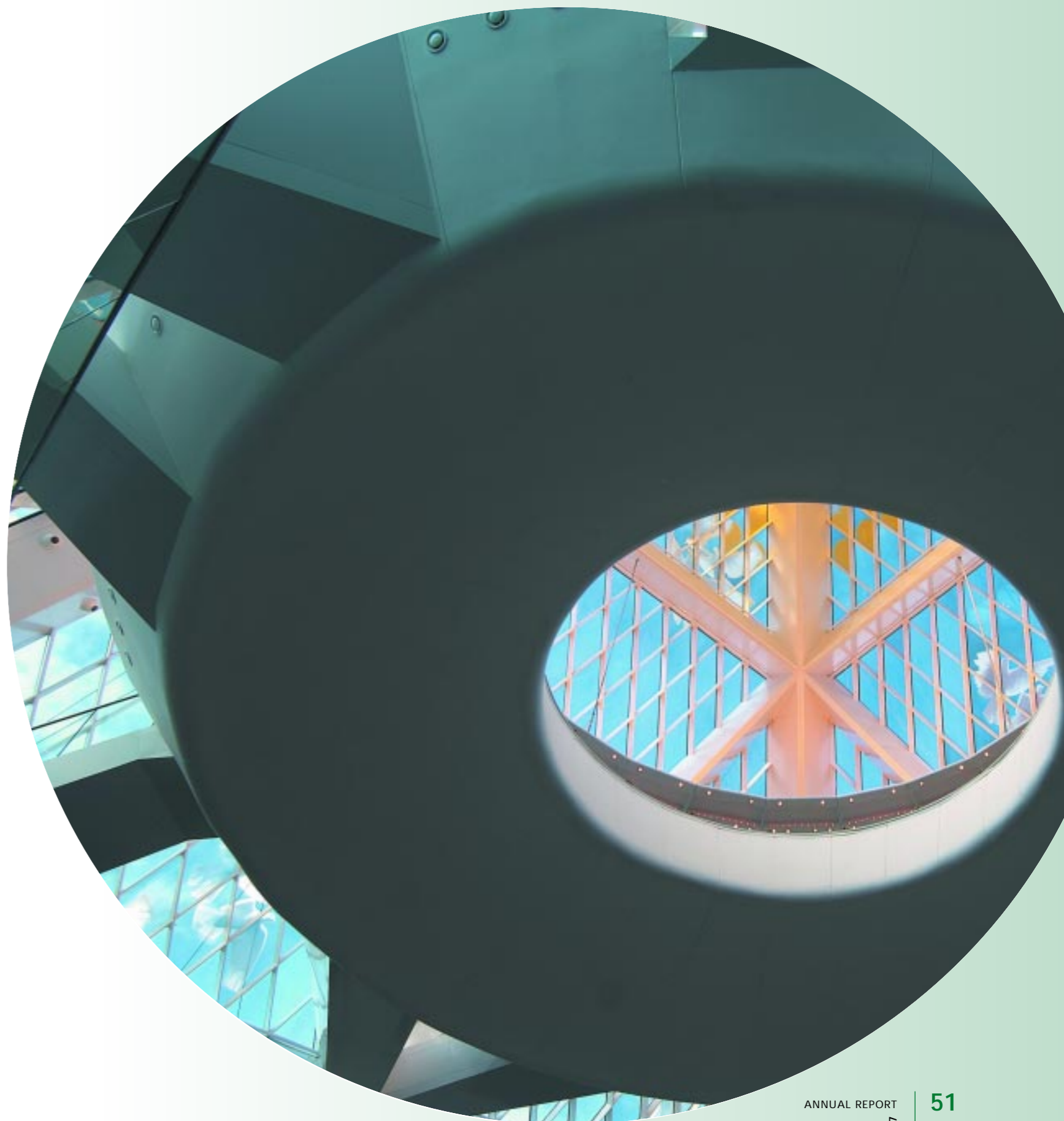
Started up during 2005, the new publishing proposal aimed at the architectural world was launched in 2006. The publishing project, conceived and promoted by AITEC and edited by Prof. Carmen Andriani, is aimed at the world of architecture with the objective of documenting, through a collection of volumes linked together, cement's expressive and formal potentials in architectural design.

The first volume of the collection, which in every issue will have as protagonist a different formal expression of cement, was dedicated to *Lightness* and did not present the material cement as a supporting, structural element. Rather, it was represented through its lighter figurations: sails and shells, curtains, lines-folds-origamis, weaves. *Lightness* is only the first formal expression used to suggest, in successive issues of the collection, unpublished expressions of the works presented, be they churches or infrastructures, stations or museums, places of entertainment or of sport.

In 2007 the second volume of the collection was started off, its title *Plasticity*, which intends to underscore cement's ductility, its characteristic of a material having no form itself but, as the author says, being poured as liquid stone into a form makes it similar to cast bronze and enables formal creations that are unpredictable. The theme is taken on through a review of works that show off some of the formal variants: "tectonic-materic", "zoomorphic-organic", "porous-informal", "sculptural", which represent as many chapters, with a strong opening to experimentation with "future cement" and the new frontiers of concrete.



Copertina collana editoriale
Le Forme del Cemento - Plasticità



- CEMENT INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES

- CEMENT PRODUCTION, DEPOSITS AND CONSUMPTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

- MONTHLY CEMENT PRODUCTION

- WORLD CEMENT PRODUCTION



ATTIVITÀ DELL'INDUSTRIA CEMENTIERA
CEMENT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

ATTIVITÀ DELL'INDUSTRIA CEMENTIERA DAL 1982 AL 2007
CEMENT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FROM 1982 THROUGH 2007

	000 t / 000 tonnes				milioni di Euro correnti millions of current Euro
	Produzione Production	Consegne interne Domestic deliveries	Esportazioni* Exports(*)	Importazioni* Imports(*)	Investimenti** Investments(**)
1982	41.524	41.077	552	173	127
1983	40.121	39.493	589	236	n.d / n.a.
1984	38.851	38.351	522	252	129
1985	37.266	36.960	384	381	139
1986	35.909	35.857	275	319	129
1987	37.008	36.728	375	765	129
1988	38.747	38.441	358	1.889	137
1989	40.374	40.040	351	2.347	155
1990	40.751	40.438	338	2.906	155
1991	40.717	40.541	273	3.042	181
1992	41.347	41.200	255	3.637	181
1993	34.705	34.623	255	3.182	155
1994	33.084	32.443	678	2.454	155
1995	34.019	32.821	1.330	1.841	129
1996	33.832	32.346	1.651	1.304	119
1997	34.378	32.384	2.136	1.533	129
1998	36.076	33.601	2.731	1.185	145
1999	37.299	34.690	2.572	1.677	181
2000	39.020	36.544	2.561	2.340	196
2001	39.804	37.250	2.577	3.220	210
2002	41.417	39.168	2.357	3.878	330
2003	43.462	41.310	2.233	4.525	380
2004	46.053	44.082	2.006	4.996	400
2005	46.411	43.884	2.433	4.996	450
2006	47.875	45.130	2.698	4.621	480
2007	47.542	44.918	2.783	4.276	500

(*) Cemento e clinker / Cement and clinker.

(**) Dati ISTAT fino al 1982; stimati dal 1984 / ISTAT data through 1982; estimated from 1984.



PRODUZIONE, GIACENZE E CONSUMI DI CEMENTO PER AREE GEOGRAFICHE
CEMENT PRODUCTION, STOCKS AND CONSUMPTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT

CONSUMI APPARENTI PER ABITANTE
APPARENT CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT

	Totale Total	Settentrione North	Centro Central	Meridione South	Isole Islands	Media Average
	t / tonnes	kg / kg				
1992	44.520.161	735	756	586	845	770
1993	37.723.309	637	666	492	649	661
1994	34.868.291	601	631	516	541	610
1995	34.638.927	652	604	515	525	605
1996	33.622.812	656	595	483	553	586
1997	33.767.446	640	620	522	561	587
1998	34.685.376	646	681	564	598	603
1999	36.147.317	666	698	603	588	628
2000	38.337.636	711	689	626	627	664
2001	39.468.813	742	722	635	712	703
2002	41.268.850	801	716	629	664	724
2003	43.511.280	831	770	659	704	763
2004	46.357.983	838	783	730	753	792
2005	46.051.596	831	792	747	746	794
2006	46.878.642	833	811	785	797	813
2007	46.367.798	834	823	726	636	804*

(*) Calcolati sulla popolazione del giugno 2007 / Computed using june 2007 population data.

GIACENZE
STOCKS

	Cemento / Cement	Clinker
	t / tonnes	t / tonnes
1992	1.194.610	2.369.664
1993	1.087.905	2.465.683
1994	1.160.109	2.193.567
1995	1.220.757	2.440.921
1996	1.183.224	2.521.632
1997	1.172.970	2.689.417
1998	1.063.428	2.081.337
1999	1.192.566	2.202.105
2000	1.201.977	2.005.533
2001	1.279.092	2.317.193
2002	1.254.109	2.040.430
2003	1.228.064	2.091.439
2004	1.199.601	2.471.218
2005	1.300.625	2.702.014
2006	1.409.303	2.267.047
2007	1.392.320	2.894.688

PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO PER AREE GEOGRAFICHE
CEMENT PRODUCTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT

	Settentrione North	Centro Central	Meridione South	Isole Islands	Totale / Total 000 t / 000 tonnes
	1992	18.790	8.335	8.416	5.806
1993	16.187	7.291	6.901	4.326	34.705
1994	15.281	6.913	7.260	3.630	33.084
1995	16.572	6.637	7.266	3.544	34.019
1996	16.709	6.549	6.835	3.739	33.832
1997	16.347	6.833	7.400	3.798	34.378
1998	16.527	7.520	7.983	4.046	36.076
1999	17.085	7.730	8.520	3.964	37.299
2000	18.311	7.653	8.834	4.222	39.020
2001	18.973	7.648	8.640	4.543	39.804
2002	20.473	7.809	8.753	4.382	41.417
2003	21.247	8.395	9.173	4.647	43.462
2004	22.025	8.763	10.255	5.010	46.053
2005	21.972	8.940	10.524	4.975	46.411
2006	22.295	9.216	11.049	5.315	47.875
2007	22.295	9.243	10.714	5.290	47.542


 PRODUZIONE MENSILE DI CEMENTO
 MONTHLY CEMENT PRODUCTION

 PRODUZIONE MENSILE DI CEMENTO DAL 1998 AL 2007
 MONTHLY CEMENT PRODUCTION FROM 1998 THROUGH 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
t / tonnes										
Gennaio / January	2.189.084	2.293.416	2.353.532	2.453.949	2.485.318	2.650.781	2.828.628	2.873.488	2.879.298	3.362.061
Febbraio / February	2.667.378	2.472.384	3.093.299	2.951.315	3.158.838	3.226.042	3.565.623	3.267.192	3.521.899	3.734.582
Marzo / March	3.223.724	3.303.655	3.675.380	3.595.884	3.887.004	4.153.230	4.116.383	3.964.373	4.157.734	4.482.755
Aprile / April	3.049.077	3.223.971	3.258.450	3.320.671	3.407.565	3.765.823	3.980.129	4.180.410	4.038.604	4.005.422
Maggio / May	3.428.915	3.602.843	3.804.682	3.776.109	3.992.488	4.239.299	4.436.008	4.635.124	4.561.578	4.461.975
Giugno / June	3.439.934	3.553.637	3.702.130	3.884.029	3.843.681	4.025.937	4.225.713	4.427.626	4.509.880	4.389.989
Luglio / July	3.507.581	3.795.676	3.803.920	3.851.438	3.994.457	4.204.915	4.540.839	4.629.252	4.664.480	4.600.814
Agosto / August	2.405.306	2.471.169	2.527.502	2.524.345	2.658.833	2.566.117	2.815.507	2.891.532	3.013.021	2.825.105
Settembre / September	3.317.507	3.371.174	3.496.719	3.590.840	3.613.587	3.694.826	4.188.153	4.084.987	4.154.101	4.090.886
Ottobre / October	3.256.959	3.578.940	3.447.784	3.921.608	3.917.220	4.134.038	4.471.334	4.357.963	4.585.143	4.382.702
Novembre / November	3.187.318	3.028.064	3.051.364	3.377.913	3.646.509	3.914.649	3.708.516	3.987.944	4.295.861	3.944.004
Dicembre / December	2.402.955	2.604.015	2.805.387	2.555.967	2.811.112	2.885.873	3.175.848	3.111.495	3.493.350	3.261.345
Totale / Total	36.075.738	37.298.944	39.020.149	39.804.068	41.416.612	43.461.530	46.052.681	46.411.386	47.874.949	47.541.637

 PRODUZIONE DI CEMENTO PER MESI E PER AREE GEOGRAFICHE
 MONTHLY CEMENT PRODUCTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT

	Italia Settentrionale Northern Italy		Italia Centrale Central Italy		Italia Meridionale Southern Italy		Italia Insulare Italian Islands		Totale Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
t / tonnes										
Gennaio / January	1.425.101	1.204.762	687.828	586.820	851.674	716.108	401.608	371.608	3.366.211	2.879.298
Febbraio / February	1.778.764	1.579.752	704.703	700.316	840.839	846.052	415.454	395.779	3.739.760	3.521.899
Marzo / March	2.203.174	2.063.082	840.257	770.121	980.177	889.068	465.574	435.463	4.489.182	4.157.734
Aprile / April	1.958.641	1.939.311	762.859	760.303	853.273	909.064	436.367	429.926	4.011.140	4.038.604
Maggio / May	2.103.859	2.157.066	878.374	868.397	983.571	1.062.662	502.305	473.453	4.468.110	4.561.578
Giugno / June	2.086.687	2.157.072	840.909	853.001	998.761	1.025.406	469.714	474.401	4.396.072	4.509.880
Luglio / July	2.165.752	2.227.832	918.344	895.327	1.032.254	1.030.149	490.776	511.172	4.607.126	4.664.480
Agosto / August	1.182.907	1.270.389	559.070	584.543	684.726	775.704	401.850	382.385	2.828.553	3.013.021
Settembre / September	1.901.142	1.917.095	800.415	803.137	918.055	979.414	460.109	454.455	4.079.721	4.154.101
Ottobre / October	2.064.356	2.136.127	865.132	929.326	980.533	1.034.017	460.543	485.673	4.370.563	4.585.143
Novembre / November	1.890.093	2.022.860	751.408	795.466	860.645	991.235	430.742	486.300	3.932.888	4.295.861
Dicembre / December	1.534.450	1.619.729	633.924	669.161	729.261	790.037	354.678	414.423	3.252.313	3.493.350
Totale / Total	22.294.926	22.295.077	9.243.224	9.215.918	10.713.767	11.048.916	5.289.720	5.315.038	47.541.637	47.874.949

 PRODUZIONE MONDIALE DI CEMENTO
 WORLD CEMENT PRODUCTION

 PRODUZIONE MONDIALE DI CEMENTO DAL 2003 AL 2007
 WORLD CEMENT PRODUCTION FROM 2003 THROUGH 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 2006	2007 2003	2003	2007
	Milioni di t / Millions of tonnes					Variazioni % / Change %		Incidenza % / Percentage %	
Asia / Asia	1.311,7	1.451,8	1.552,5	1.774,4	1.945,8	9,7	48,3	66,4	70,1
di cui Cina / China	813,5	934,7	1.021,8	1.220,8	1.351,5	10,7	66,1	41,2	48,7
di cui Giappone / Japan	73,8	72,4	73,5	73,2	71,4	-2,4	-3,2	3,7	2,6
di cui India / India	124,5	136,9	146,8	161,7	172,3	6,6	38,4	6,3	6,2
Europa / Europe	286,2	300,0	312,2	329,8	336,1	1,9	17,4	14,5	12,1
di cui Italia / Italy	43,5	46,1	46,4	47,9	47,5	-0,7	9,4	2,2	1,7
CIS	63,5	71,9	78,1	87,8	94,7	7,9	49,1	3,2	3,4
di cui Russia	42,6	45,9	49,5	55,2	61,0	10,6	43,3	2,2	2,2
America / America	218,8	231,4	240,6	253,6	265,9	4,8	21,5	11,1	9,6
di cui U.S.A. / U.S.A.	92,8	97,4	99,4	99,5	95,5	-4,0	2,9	4,7	3,4
Africa / Africa	86,0	88,9	98,5	110,5	122,1	10,4	42,0	4,4	4,4
Oceania / Oceania	9,4	10,1	10,5	10,6	11,0	3,9	17,5	0,5	0,4
Totale / Total	1.975,6	2.154,1	2.292,3	2.566,8	2.775,6	8,1	40,5	100,0	100,0

Fonte: Cembureau ed elaborazioni AITEC. / Source: Cembureau and AITEC workups.

 MAGGIORI PRODUTTORI DI CEMENTO NEL MONDO DAL 2003 AL 2006
 MAJOR WORLD CEMENT PRODUCER FROM 2003 THROUGH 2006

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 2006	2007 2006
	Milioni di t / Millions of tonnes					Variazioni % / Change %	
Cina / China	813,6	934,7	1.021,8	1.220,8	1.351,5	19,5	10,7
India / India	124,5	136,9	146,8	161,7	172,3	10,2	6,6
USA / USA	92,8	97,4	99,4	99,5	95,5	0,1	-4,0
Giappone / Japan	73,8	72,4	73,5	73,2	71,4	-0,4	-2,4
Russia / Russian Federation	42,6	46,6	49,5	55,2	61,0	11,5	10,6
Spagna / Spain	44,8	45,9	50,3	54,0	54,5	7,3	0,9
Corea del Sud / South Korea	59,7	55,8	49,1	51,4	54,4	4,6	5,8
Turchia / Turkey	38,1	41,3	45,6	49,0	50,7	7,4	3,6
Italia / Italy	43,5	46,1	46,4	47,9	47,5	3,1	-0,7
Brasile / Brasile	34,2	36,4	39,2	42,4	46,6	8,2	10,0
Tailandia / Thailand	35,6	36,7	37,9	41,3	44,8	9,0	8,5
Messico / Mexico	32,6	34,1	36,7	40,2	40,7	9,7	1,2
Iran / Iran	30,5	32,3	32,7	35,3	40,0	8,0	13,2
Indonesia / Indonesia	34,9	37,9	36,2	38,1	39,9	5,3	4,9
Germania / Germany	33,4	32,8	31,5	34,3	33,0	8,9	-3,8

Fonte: Cembureau ed elaborazioni AITEC. / Source: Cembureau and AITEC workups.

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Helix cultural complex – Dublin University, Ireland
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Overleaf:

the new BMW plant in Leipzig, Germany
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