



FEDERATION NEWS

Wider context of development aid: better understanding for successful influence	p1
European industry's engagement in the dialogue on Africa's infrastructure building	p2
European standards for the sustainability of buildings	p3
EFCA agenda	p4
EFCA in a nutshell	p4

Wider context of development aid: better understanding for successful influence

In order to stimulate its dialogue with the European Commission (EC) on aid delivery, management and procurement modes, the European External Aid Committee started a lunch talk series with EC officials.

These meetings are aimed at gaining a better understanding of the current framework of the EU aid programmes.



The first EFCA-EC meeting focused on 'division of labour'. The average developing country today has to deal with 30 donors, compared to only 12 in the 1960s.

For governments of developing countries, managing these aid relationships is challenging and diverts time, energy and resources away from their core activities.

EU-level coordination in development cooperation through division of labour and delegated cooperation (one fund-managing donor acts with the authority of one or more other donors) could improve aid effectiveness.

Although this change in the operational coordination between donors is aimed at advancing an EU-wide setting, it entails a series of hurdles for the industry:

- under indirect centralised management the fund-managing donor can use its own rules and procedures for implementing the project / programme or EC rules;
- furthermore, information about proposed projects and calls for proposals are published by the fund-managing donor; these are no longer made available on the AIDCO website.

The main topics discussed at the second EFCA-EC meeting concerned *budget support* and *upcoming priorities on the EC development agenda*.

The EC defines budget support as the transfer of financial resources of an external financing agency to the national treasury of a partner country. These financial resources form part of the partner country's global resources, and are used in accordance with its public financial management system.

Budget support is increasingly used by donors to channel their development aid. The EC is leading this trend: internally, the EU has agreed to reach 50% of EU official development assistance (ODA) through budget support by 2010.

In part as a result of this commitment, the EC will use budget support under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) in 44 African-Caribbean-Pacific countries compared to 28 countries under the 9th EDF.

Greater use of budget support is viewed by the EC as a key instrument for advancing the aid effectiveness agenda and improving its aid delivery. The EC sees budget support as contributing to the effective implementation of nationally owned poverty reduction and growth strategies by filling the gaps in national budgets. At the same time it would provide an incentive to improve public services delivery and support to public financial management systems.

A recurring concern, voiced by the consulting industry, is the need for accompanying measures to ensure that budget support and related implementation and monitoring systems are transparent, accountable and efficient. The shift towards budget support also entails an increasing use of country specific procurement rules.

EFCA noted that the EC provides 7% of its aid resources to funding technical assistance for building procurement, management, and budgeting capacity.

Finally, the following challenges that would be integrated in the EC aid policies were presented:

- climate change
- additional development-relevant finance
- migration flows
- fragile states and
- improved aid effectiveness.

European industry's engagement in the dialogue on Africa's infrastructure building

EFCA, together with EIC (European International Contractors), started joint preparations in view of the dialogue with EuropeAid and DG Development on European (EDF-financed) initiatives to enhance African transport, water and energy, and ICT infrastructure networks.

Following the 26 March 2009 EC-EIC Round Table on infrastructure in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, the Commission invited EIC and EFCA for further consultation on the programming, the procurement and the execution of infrastructure works financed by the European Development Fund (EDF).

At the 4 June preparatory meeting, the Commission underlined that the industry's proposals for improving effectiveness of EU-financed infrastructure works - in particular in sub-Saharan African countries - should be in line with the current EDF regulatory and financial framework.

EIC established three technical working groups, and invited EFCA to nominate an expert on the first two ones:

- General Contract Conditions for Works Contracts,
- Quality Approach to Works Tenders,
- Performance-Based Procurement.

Members of the European External Aid Committee will provide EFCA's contributions to the EIC working groups.

European standards for the sustainability assessment of buildings

The EFCA representative in CEN/TC 350, Ike van der Putte, reports about the current status of the standardisation work in the field of sustainable building assessment.

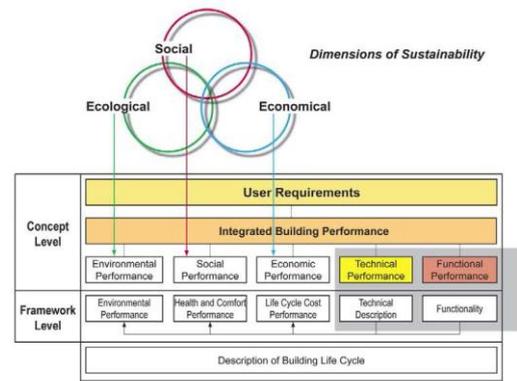
CEN/TC 350 (European Committee for Standardization/Technical Committee – Sustainability of construction works) was created in 2005 ‘to provide a method for the voluntary delivery of environmental information that supports the construction of sustainable works including new and existing buildings’.

The standards are intended to provide a harmonised, horizontal (i.e. applicable to all products/building types) approach to the measurement of embodied and operational environmental impacts and their aggregation (particularly for materials from construction product data) into data for whole buildings across the lifecycle. They may also provide harmonised methods for measurement of operational impacts (e.g. water consumption, waste etc.).

The sustainability assessment is to be based on the evaluation of

- the environmental pressure: quantitative assessment categories as established in Life Cycle Assessment;
- social aspects: quantitative assessment of health and comfort categories, related to the users of the building, no cultural heritage or social structure, and
- economic aspects: quantitative assessment in terms of cost categories as established in Life-Cycle Costing.

These 3 elements constitute the ‘General Framework’ for the assessment of integrated building performance, next to the basic technical and functional performance of buildings.



CEN/TC 350 is composed of 5 Working Groups (WG): WG 1 Environmental performances of buildings, WG 2 Building Life Cycle Descriptions, WG 3 Products Level, WG 4 Economic performance assessment of buildings and WG 5 Social performance assessment of buildings.

European standards for the sustainability assessment of buildings would contribute positively to strategies for the mitigation of environmental impacts, such as climate change and the unsustainable use of natural resources, and the uptake of sustainable building design.

For this reason, the representation of engineering consultants in the Working Groups is important because at the end they will have to apply the methodologies and practical implementation tools in their work.

If you are interested in contributing to the work of the Working Groups of CEN/TC 350 please contact Jan Van der Putten (efca@efca.be).

E F C A A G E N D A

Liability and Insurance Committee	London	11.09.2009 (11:30-16:00)
European Consulting Future Committee	Stockholm	28.09.2009 (09:00-15:00)
European Public Market Committee	Brussels	08.10.2009
Board of Directors meeting	Brussels	09.10.2009 (11:00-16:00)
European External Aid Committee	Brussels	21.10.2009
D&S meeting	Seville	06.11.2009
Board of Directors meeting	Copenhagen	26-27.11.2009
Liability and Insurance Committee	Brussels	10.12.2009 (tbc)

EFCA in a nutshell

You can find a summary of EFCA's organisation, what EFCA does and how EFCA works on the EFCA web site.

A readable and concise presentation gives an answer to who EFCA represents, and what and how EFCA is aiming at in the 2008-2011 period.

Fundamental competences to EFCA's work are assembled in the committees and task forces. These groups strategically focus on a limited number of highly relevant issues. Progress in their core work is explained to better inform the federation's stakeholders.

Requests for further information or comments should be addressed to the EFCA Secretariat (efca@efca.be).

<http://www.efca.be/downloads/archive/ed8f5e19-87d3-4892-b40b-68d7e7cdb83c.ppt>



EUROPEAN BRIEFING

EU FUNDS & PROGRAMMES p5

Energy-efficient buildings: calls for proposals for the new Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) published

Additional 72 million euro for projects in the Mediterranean region

70 million euro for key investment projects in the EU's Neighbourhood

1.75 million euro to reinforce the Côte d'Ivoire - Ghana interconnection

Simplifying the financial management of European funds to help regions tackle crisis

MISCELLANEOUS p8

Commission keeps regional aid payments to Bulgaria on hold

Commission approves public financing of the planning phase of the Fehmarn Belt fixed link

Signature of a cooperation agreement between OLAF and the World Bank

European Parliamentary committees complete elections of chairs and vice-chairs

Reykjavik files EU membership application

Business mission to Japan

DOCUMENTS & WEB SITES OF INTEREST p10

EU FUNDS & PROGRAMMES

Energy-efficient buildings: calls for proposals for the new Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) published

On 30 July, 2009 the Commission launched a number of calls for proposals to support the new 'Public-Private Partnerships' (PPPs) as a part of the European Economic Recovery Plan.

The EU will inject 268 million euro from FP7 (Seventh Framework Programme) into three

key sectors, i.e. the manufacturing, building and the car industries.

For 2010, the PPP budget will be split as follows:

- Factories of the Future: 95 million euro
- Energy-efficient Buildings: 65 million euro
- Green Cars: 108 million euro.

The evaluation process for all calls will follow a single step procedure. Since the Rules for Participation in FP7 are applied, partners from Third Countries can also participate.

Closing dates for the first two areas are 3 November 2009.

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=UserSite.FP7CallsPage>

Additional 72 million euro for projects in the Mediterranean region for 2009-2010

Work will focus on the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, maritime and land highways, alternative energies, higher education and research and supporting investment in businesses.



The additional contribution will be allocated to the following priority areas:

- Environment - De-pollution of the Mediterranean (22 million euro)
The Programme 'Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean' will promote sustainable water management policies in the context of increasing water scarcity. Part of the funds will be dedicated to support the Mediterranean Water Strategy. 7 million euro will be dedicated to the implementation of the 'Horizon 2020 programme'.
- Maritime and Land Highways (7.5 million euro)
The 'Mediterranean Motorways of the Seas, Phase II' and 'Integrated Maritime Policy for the Mediterranean' programmes

will contribute to the development of an efficient and integrated Mediterranean Transport Network.

- **Alternative Energies: Mediterranean Solar Plan (5 million euro)**

The creation of a Mediterranean Solar Plan is one of the major concrete initiatives of the Union for the Mediterranean. To support this initiative, the Commission is carrying out studies to identify the most effective strategy for the Mediterranean Solar Plan.

- **FEMIP (32 million euro)**

The EIB's Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership will contribute to the de-pollution of the Mediterranean, to the development of renewable energy in the Mediterranean region, and to the development of sustainable transportation infrastructures, as foreseen in the Maritime and Land Highways priority project.

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/euomed/index_en.htm

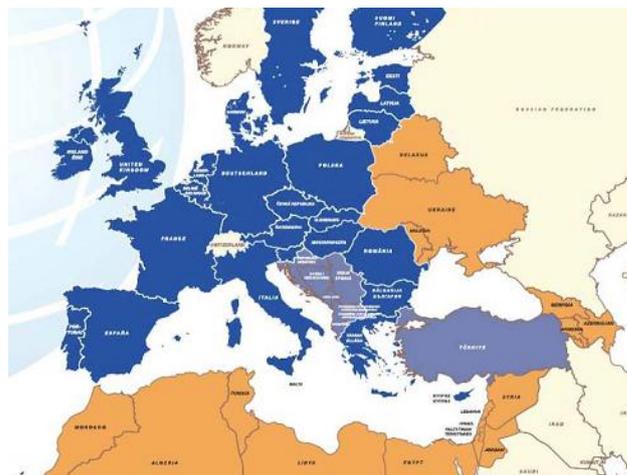
<http://www.enpi-info.eu/indexmed.php>

70 million euro for key investment projects in the EU's Neighbourhood

The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), a key instrument of the intensified European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), will benefit from a 70 million euro contribution by the European Commission in 2009.

The NIF was established in May 2008 to strengthen Community and member states' grant support for lending operations carried out by European multilateral and bilateral development finance institutions in ENP partner countries.

NIF operations focus on countries which have already signed an ENP Action Plan with the EU i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Occupied Territories, Tunisia and Ukraine.



The resources will allow ENP partner countries to leverage increased funding for major investment projects in areas such as energy, transport and environment, and also SME development and the social sector.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/irc/investment_en.htm

1.75 million euro to reinforce the Côte d'Ivoire – Ghana interconnection

The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund will finance pre-investment studies for a 330 kV transmission link from Riviera in Côte d'Ivoire to Prestea in Ghana.



The project is of strategic importance to West African Power Pool (WAPP), which aims to establish a regional electricity market in West Africa by developing key infrastructure projects that foster power exchange across the sub-region. WAPP's ultimate objective is to interconnect the region's economic energy resources, facilitating power exchanges for the benefit of all involved countries.

http://www.ecowapp.org/english_home.html

http://www.eib.org/projects/regions/acp/infrastructure_trust_fund/

<http://www.eu-africa-infrastructure-tf.net/>

Simplifying the financial management of European funds to help regions tackle crisis

The Commission proposed a series of regulatory and non-regulatory adjustments which all seek to accelerate investment flows and to stimulate the implementation of cohesion programmes on the ground.

The proposals are intended to facilitate the implementation of the 455 Cohesion Policy programmes planned for 2007-2013, representing a total investment of 347 billion euro.

Firstly, the proposal introduces a temporary option for member states, where severe cash-flow difficulties exist for the financing of labour market measures necessary to combat the crisis, and which are eligible under the European Social Fund (ESF), to request reimbursements made by the Commission at 100% during 2009 and 2010, thus obviating the need to provide national co-financing during this period.

Other proposed changes relate to:

- the introduction of a single threshold for 'major projects' (50 million euro);
- the creation of the possibility that a single major project is co-financed by more than one programme;
- the encouragement of investments in sectors linked to energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies in housing;
- the simplification of rules relating to 'revenue generating projects' (e.g. toll motorways or projects involving the leasing or sale of land).

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0384:FIN:EN:PDF>

European rail of the future taking shape

The Deployment Plan for ERTMS (European Rail Traffic Management System) sets the first-ever binding deadlines accepted by the member states for fitting their rail routes with ERTMS equipment.

By 2015, nearly 10,000 kilometres of railway will be equipped with ERTMS, the new European rail traffic management system that will gradually replace the 20-odd signal and speed control systems in use in Europe today.

Major freight corridors are concerned, such as Rotterdam-Genoa, Antwerp-Basel and Barcelona-Lyon-Budapest-Constanta.

By 2020, at least 25,000 kilometres of rail will be equipped. These targets are set out in a binding deployment plan adopted formally by the European Commission, on 22 July.



The European deployment plan requires the installation of ERTMS in all ground equipment projects receiving EU funding and in all locomotives and other rail vehicles ordered after 1 January 2012 (as well as those placed in service after 1 January 2015).

The Commission is supporting these efforts either through the Structural Funds or the Trans-European Transport Network, which set aside 500,000 million euro for ERTMS for 2007-2013.

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/rail/interoperability/ertms/edp_map_en.htm

MISCELLANEOUS

Commission keeps regional aid payments to Bulgaria on hold

Bulgaria has to redouble its initiatives on the integrated strategy against corruption and organised crime, renovation of the criminal code and improvement of the system regulating the confiscation of goods. Moreover, the country faces the task to launch a central information system for management and control of EU funded projects.

On 1 January 2007, the Commission established a Cooperation and Verification Mechanism to assess the commitments made by Bulgaria and Romania in the areas of judicial reform, fight against corruption and organised crime.

The Commission reports published in July 2009 make an assessment of progress in meeting benchmarks set at the time of accession on judicial reform, the fight against corruption and - for Bulgaria - organised crime.

The reports draw on information provided by the Bulgarian and Romanian Governments, the Commission and member states' representations in the two countries, civil society organisations, associations and experts.

The Commission has sent back the four (out of seven) compliance assessments under the EU 2007-2013 Cohesion Policy programmes, which Bulgarian authorities sent to date.

The main reason is the continuing weakness in the launching of a central information system for management and control of the EU funded projects.

This rejection, however, does not affect the advance payments of 637 million euro that Bulgaria has already received.

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/cvm/index_en.htm

Commission approves public financing of the planning phase of the Fehmarn Belt fixed link

The financing model notified by Denmark involves public support for Femern Bælt A/S, a fully state-owned company specially established for the planning of the project. The budget of this planning phase is estimated to be DKK 1.445 million (194 million euro).



The Commission considers that Femern Bælt A/S acts as a public authority insofar as its involvement in the planning process of the infrastructure is concerned.

Therefore, the public financing measures granted to it for the sole purpose of the planning of the project do not constitute state aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty.

The Commission adds that, in any case, such public support would be compatible with the common market under Article 87(3)(b) of the EC Treaty as it promotes the execution of an important project of common European interest.

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=3_n157_2009

<http://www.femern.com/>

Signature of a cooperation agreement between OLAF and the World Bank

The joint fight against fraud affecting development aid is at the centre of a cooperation agreement between the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the World Bank's Integrity Vice-Presidency.

The agreement between OLAF and the World Bank's Integrity Vice-Presidency (INT) will enable the investigation offices to work more closely and more effectively over the entire range of their competences, not only in the fight against aid fraud but also in the field of anti-corruption. This will be achieved by conducting joint investigations where common interests of both the EU and the World Bank are involved.

From the perspective of the EU, the co-operation arrangement between OLAF and INT is of particular importance in the field of development aid.

In addition to being involved in many projects together, the World Bank also manages significant aid funds from the EU.

European Parliamentary committees complete elections of chairs and vice-chairs

The European Parliament first session since June's European elections was spent largely in elections to key positions in the Parliament for the first two and a half years of this legislature.

Former Polish prime minister Jerzy Buzek was elected as President of the European Parliament.



The parliamentary committees have also met and elected chairs and vice-chairs. The European Parliament's 22 committees are where key pieces of European laws are modified and take shape ahead of them being debated by the full Chamber and put to the vote.

Both EFCA and the national associations will continue in the future to raise subjects and bring forward proposals to some of the main parliamentary committees with which they have interacted on some key legislative proposals.

A full list of the parliamentary committees is available at <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/committees.do?language=EN>

Reykjavik files EU membership application

On 23 July 2009 Iceland submitted its formal application for membership of the European Union to the Swedish Presidency in Stockholm after the Icelandic Parliament agreed with 33 votes for, 28 against and 2 abstentions.

On 27 July 2009 EU Foreign Ministers formally asked the Commission to draft an Opinion on Iceland's application for EU membership.

The Commission's work will include an assessment of the country's capacity to comply with the criteria for membership. On the basis of this Opinion, member states will decide whether to open formal membership negotiations with Iceland.

Iceland, which belongs to the European Economic Area and is a Schengen signatory, already applies most of Europe's regulations.

Business missions to Japan for the construction industry and environment technology sector

A second set of EU Gateway missions to Japan is planned for 1-5 February 2010.

Deadline of application is 25 September 2009.

The EU Gateway Programme offers financial and logistical support, strategic preparation and a tailored search for business contacts in Japan and/or Korea.

<http://www.eu-gateway.eu/>



DOCUMENTS & WEB SITES OF INTEREST

REPORTS

2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development

The Commission communication underlines that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy.

At the same time, unsustainable trends persist in many areas such as growing demand on natural resources, declining biodiversity, rising energy consumption of transport, global poverty and the non-fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals.

The report will be discussed by the Swedish Presidency with a view to EU leaders reviewing priorities and setting goals for the future of the Sustainable Development Strategy at the European Council in December 2009.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0400:FIN:EN:PDF>

A European Eco-Efficient Economy - Governing climate, energy and competitiveness

The report's objective is to facilitate the alignment and coordination of the EU policy agendas, which range from climate change and energy efficiency, to innovation, competitiveness and employment. These agendas are highly connected and the European eco-efficient economy is an attempt to encapsulate them in an integrated way.

<http://www.sei.se/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Policy-institutions/europeanecoeficienteconomyfinal.pdf>

Energy Efficiency Watch: Final Report on the Evaluation of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans

Under the Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (ESD Directive, 2006/32/EC), member states were to submit national energy efficiency action plans (NEEAPs) by June 2007.

The Energy Efficiency Watch (EEW) evaluated 12 out of the 27 plans in detail (Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the UK).

http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org/fileadmin/eew_documents/Documents/Results/EEW_-_Final_Report_July_2009.pdf

The report is complementary to the assessment of the NEEAPs done by the European Commission, as required by the ESD Directive.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/doc/sec_2009_0889.pdf

Annual Report 2009 on the European Community's Development and External Assistance Policies and their Implementation in 2008

EU assistance paid by the European Commission in 2008 amounted to 12 billion euro. Total European aid (EU and member states) amounted to nearly 60% of global development aid. The key objectives were combating poverty and supporting economic development and democracy in the developing countries. The entire world was targeted, since more than 160 countries and organisations benefited from European funds.

The Commission has continued its efforts to make its aid more effective by working more closely with other international donors and by simplifying its procedures. Considerable efforts have also been made to channel aid through national systems in order to strengthen ownership at local level and reduce transaction costs for the partner countries.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/documents/annual-reports/europeaid_annual_report_2009_en.pdf

Internal Market Scoreboard

Member states have scored well with regard to the transposition of internal market regulations into national legislation. Nevertheless, the Commission reports that member states too often fail to implement the rules correctly in national law and to apply them properly once they are in force. The number of infringement cases remains high, and they take too long to resolve.

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/score/index_en.htm

European Anti-Fraud Office - Annual Report 2009

The report provides an annual assessment of the activities of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). During the course of 2008, OLAF opened 204 cases and closed 187. Cases relating to internal policies and external aid (30%), together with internal investigations (25%) where OLAF is the only authority in charge of the preliminary administrative investigation, represent more than half of the total opening decisions.

http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/reports/olaf_en.html

Protection of the Communities' financial interests - Fight against fraud - Annual Report 2008

The report provides detailed statistics on irregularities reported and suspected cases of fraud as well as information on the quality and speed of exchange on irregularities affecting the EU budget. Overall figures for 2008 show that the number of irregularities increased for structural funds and cohesion fund, for pre-accession funds and direct expenditure sector and decreased for agriculture and own resources. At the same time, the estimated financial impact of irregularities decreased from 1 024 million in 2007 to 783.2 million euro in 2008.

http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/reports/commission/2008/Report-%20EN.pdf

Fifth Report on the Implementation of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

The Commission report shows that notable improvements in water quality have been achieved. It also reveals a number of shortcomings, in particular the treatment of waste water originating from large cities.

The report covers 18 of the 27 Member States that provided information by the 30 November 2008 deadline for the 2005/2006 reference years.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/implementation/implementationreports_en.htm

United States barriers to trade and investment - Report for 2008

The report focuses on some key trade barriers and measures that prevent EU exporters from tapping into the full potential of the US market. It notes some continuing concerns and highlights a number of new barriers introduced in 2008 (including Buy America provisions).

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2009/july/tradoc_144160.pdf

2008 Annual Report on Competition Policy

The report gives an overview of the main developments in EU competition policy and major enforcement actions. It demonstrates how the tools of competition policy were used to face the financial and economic crisis and highlights the benefits that competition policy delivers to consumers.

Since the outbreak of the crisis in October 2008 until the end of the year, the Commission adopted around 40 decisions on support for banks and the real economy and issued three guidance documents on how Member States could use the state aid rules to support the financial sector and the economy during the crisis.

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/annual_report/index.html

MISCELLANEOUS

Proposals for further revision of the EU rules on capital requirements for banks

Under the new rules, banks would be restricted in their investments in highly complex re-securitisations if they cannot demonstrate that they have fully understood the risks involved, while national supervisory authorities will review banks' remuneration policies and have the power to impose sanctions if the policies do not meet the new requirements.

The proposal, which amends the existing Capital Requirements Directives, represents part of the EU's response to the financial crisis, and reflects consultation with Member States, banking supervisors and industry.

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/bank/regcapital/index_en.htm

Construction output down by 1.1% in the euro area

June 2009 compared with May 2009

Down by 3.3% in the EU27

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/4-19082009-AP/EN/4-19082009-AP-EN.PDF

Taxing wages 2008

Annual OECD publication, comprising data on income tax paid by workers and on social security contributions levied upon employees and their employers in OECD countries. This also specifies family benefits paid as cash transfers. These data on tax burdens and cash benefits are widely used in academic research and in the preparation and evaluation of social and economic policy. This year's edition includes a special feature entitled 'Consumption taxation as an additional burden on labour income'.

www.ocdelibrairie.org/oecd/index.asp?lang=en

EDITORIAL OFFICE: Panos Panagopoulos, Jan Van der Putten
EDITOR: Anne Croisiau
ADDRESS: EFCA Secretariat, Ave. des Arts, 3/4/5, B – 1210, Brussels,
Phone: +32-2-209.07.70
Fax: +32-2-209.07.71
E-mail: efca@efca.be
<http://www.efcanet.org/>