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Calendar**Ultrafine Particles and Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases**

In the coming months EFCA is sponsoring two scientific symposia, each organised by one of its members. The topics, Ultrafine Particles (UFP-2, Brussels, May) and Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases (NCGG-5, Wageningen, July), focus not just on scientific issues, but also on the domain of policymakers and politicians.

In the strategies to reduce health risks from exposure to particulate matter (PM) the focus in the new Air Quality Directive on PM_{2.5}, in addition to PM₁₀ already reflects the policy recognition that metrics matter. The evidence available now suggests that the finer fractions of PM and in particular UFPs (50-200nm) may have specific toxic effects. It is also considered likely that chemical composition plays a role in determining health impacts: some particles, e.g. diesel soot, may have stronger toxic potential than others. In EFCA's first UFP-symposium (Karlsruhe, 2007) it was concluded that current research is not yet ready to answer all the questions required by politics. UFP-2 will summarise the progress made since then.

While the case of the Ultrafine Particles may have its unknowns, a change in the relevant metrics for health protection against PM may have to be considered in due course; however, that will not be a simple decision. Presentations at the symposium cover a wide range of elements to be taken into account for such a decision and will provide a useful background for the discussion on how to prepare for it.

The role of particles in climate forcing - which will receive some attention in the UFP-symposium - provides a link to the NCGG-symposium. Unlike carbon dioxide, non-CO₂ greenhouse gases and particles have a less homogeneous distribution worldwide which causes regional differences in climate forcing. Such scientific insights provide a justification for stronger efforts to reduce emissions of these greenhouse gases and of (black) particles, in order to moderate the observed disproportional warming of major parts of Europe in recent decades. With both symposia EFCA expects to contribute to the search for cost-effective policies against air pollution and climate change.

European developments: Climate

Climate and Energy package adopted

On 17th December last year the European Parliament voted in favour of a deal on the Climate and Energy package based on the Commission's proposal for a 20-20-20 strategy: 20% CO₂ reduction, 20% renewable energy and 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020. The deal was reached after tough negotiations with Member States. The targets for 2020 have been secured, however. The agreement includes details for CO₂ emissions of new cars, a fuel quality directive, carbon capture and storage, and emissions trading.

Emissions Trading System

An important instrument in the Commission's hands is the Emissions Trading System (ETS). The agreement implies that from 2013 an emission cap will be set at EU level with an annual cut to reach a 21% reduction in CO₂-emissions in 2020. Power stations will have to buy allowances for their emissions. In order to reduce the economic pressure of the package, new Member states have an option to apply for free transitional allowances. Industrial installations will be required to buy 20% of their allowances in 2013 rising annually to reach 70% in 2020 and 100% in 2027. Special attention is given to inadvertent 'carbon leakages' (displacement of emissions to countries with less strict climate policies). Companies which are subject to carbon leakage may apply for free allowances if they invest in the most efficient technologies in accordance with a benchmark based on Best Available Technology.

The ETS allows the use of offset credits from outside the EU; however their share should be less than half of the reduction effort in the EU.

The small-scale emitters, which represent some 60% of the emissions in the EU, will also be addressed by the agreement. Emissions from sectors such as buildings, traffic, agriculture and waste are to be reduced by an average of 10% in

2020 compared to 2005. The effort is shared by Member States on the basis of differences in per capita GDP. Member States have a national target with a linear legally binding trajectory for the period 2013-2020 with annual monitoring and compliance checks, though some flexibility with respect to the trajectory has been added.

New cars

An average emission standard of 120g CO₂/km for new cars is also part of the agreement, though not from the originally proposed year 2012. It will now apply to only 65% of new models from 2012; this percentage will gradually increase to 100% by 2015, with a more stringent target of 95g CO₂/km agreed for 2020.

Biofuels

Member States now have a legally binding target that should result in a 20% share of renewable energy in 2020 in the EU. Cooperation is allowed to further increase cost-effectiveness. The agreement also includes a 10% target for renewables in transport, but fixes specific sustainability criteria for biofuels in order to avoid negative environmental impacts.

Fuel Quality Directive

The Fuel Quality Directive, apart from providing tighter environmental quality parameters, addresses the emissions of greenhouse gases from the fuel production chain. The amendment to Directive 98/70/EC sets a target to reduce these by 6% in 2020. An increase to 10% will be considered on the basis of a review scheduled for 2012. The amendment also regulates the reduction of the sulphur content in inland waterway fuels (10 ppm from 2011) and the phasing in of 10% ethanol in petrol. The present 5% will be available until 2013 at least.

More information:

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1998&format=HTML&aged=08&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

EU and Copenhagen

The agreement on the Energy-Climate package in December was reached only a few hours before the 14th Conference of the Parties to the UN Climate Treaty in Poznan came to an end. However, it still managed to confirm the position of the Commission in the negotiations for a strong agreement as successor of the Kyoto Protocol. As worded by Commissioner Stavros Dimas, the Copenhagen goal is that CO₂-emissions should have peaked before 2020 in order to keep the temperature increase below 2 °C.

At the end of January, the Commission set out its proposals for an ambitious new global agreement to tackle climate change which includes actual emission reductions, along with processes for the adaptation and the financing of both (COM (2009) 39¹). Council, Parliament and EU consultative bodies have been asked to give an opinion.

Targets

The proposed target for CO₂ emissions reduction in developed countries is 30% by 2020. The EU is committed to a reduction of 20% anyway, but will increase this to 30% if other OECD countries set comparable targets. The reduction by 2050 should be to reach 50% of 1990 levels. In addition to this, all developing countries, except the poorest ones, should decrease their emissions within a range of 15-30%. This includes a rapid decrease in emissions due to tropical deforestation and the adoption of low-carbon development strategies in the key emitting sectors by 2011.

Financing low-carbon development

It is recognised that these huge emission reductions may require additional investments which may rise to €175 billion per year worldwide by 2020. Though a considerable part of the early measures in developing countries is supposed to have low costs and even, in some cases, benefits, actions exceeding a country's domestic capabilities should be financed internationally from public funds and international carbon crediting mechanisms.

¹ Towards a comprehensive climate change agreement in Copenhagen, COM(2009) 39.

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/future_action.htm

The Copenhagen agreement should also provide a framework for adaptation to inevitable impacts of climate change. All countries should develop adaptation strategies and the most vulnerable Least Developed countries and small Island states are to be supported. The EU will explore 'innovative sources of international funding' based on both the polluter pays principle and ability to pay. In addition, revenues from the EU ETS will be made available for adaptation measures in developing countries. To reinforce this mechanism, the EU will seek to build, a OECD-wide carbon market by 2015 by linking its ETS with other systems. By 2020 major emerging economies should have joined in order to create a global carbon market. As it stands, the Clean Development Mechanism needs reform and may be transformed gradually into sectoral crediting mechanisms and cap-and-trade systems.

European Parliament on climate policy

On 4 February the European Parliament adopted the report of the Temporary Committee on Climate Change which set out recommendations for future EU policy on Climate Change ². It is a very comprehensive report containing more than 200 recommendations in an array of policy fields including energy, agriculture, tourism and many other areas. The report reflects a strong feeling of urgency to act now on all fronts and in every sector of the economy. The report points out that tackling climate change will create both new jobs and new industries, reduce Europe's dependency on imports of fossil fuels and bring social benefits for citizens.

One of the conclusions of the report is that developed countries should commit to cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 25-40% in 2020 and by at least 80% in 2050.

The report was adopted with 570 votes in favour, out of 672 in total. The votes against may reflect

² "2050: The future begins today - recommendations for the EU's future integrated policy on climate change" Rapporteur Karl-Heinz Florenz. Mr Guido Sacconi chaired the Temporary Committee. The report is available at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/committees/home/Com.do?language=EN&body=CLIM>

the climate sceptics in the EP whose representatives in the Committee did not succeed to have their amendments adopted in the report. The adoption of the report marks the end of the temporary Committee on Climate Change.

Incandescent bulbs ban



On 17 February the Environment Committee confirmed the ban on selling incandescent bulbs. From 1 September of this year already it will be forbidden to sell bulbs of 100 Watt and above with the lower wattage bulbs following in the next years until 2012; a similar fate awaits the conventional type halogen lamp. More energy-efficient versions of the halogen lamp will be allowed until 2016; after that year only the low-voltage version will remain. Special purpose lamps are not addressed in the regulation; directional bulbs (as in reflector type lamps) will be regulated in a second technical document, presently being prepared through comitology



(Committee of experts nominated by the Member States). The European Parliament will vote in March. More detailed information on the implications of the decision

is available at:

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1909&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Renewable Energy: IRENA

On 26 January in Bonn, Germany, 75 countries signed the Statute of IRENA, the International Renewable Energy Agency and founded the first international organisation to solely concentrate on providing renewable energy support to both industrialised and developing countries alike. Mandated by governments worldwide, IRENA aims to become the main driving force in promoting a rapid transition towards the widespread and sustainable use of renewable energy on a global scale.

Acting as the global voice for renewable energies, IRENA will provide practical advice and support. IRENA's main activities include:

- Providing concrete policy advice for developed and developing countries (e.g. to help them improve their regulatory frameworks)
- Promoting technology transfer and providing advice on financing
- Enhancing capacity building

In addition, the Agency will facilitate access to all relevant information including reliable data on the potential of renewable energy, best practices, effective financial mechanisms and state-of-the-art technological expertise.

IRENA is an initiative of Germany, together with Spain and Denmark, and may become a UN organisation in the future. In order to make a quick start-up possible, an initial independent status was necessary. IRENA will have a budget of €25 million and a staff of some 200 experts from 2010. An appreciable number of developed and developing countries have signed the Statute, though major countries like USA, Canada, Australia, Russia, China, India, Japan, Brazil and most OPEC countries are still on the sidelines.

More information: <http://www.irena.org/irena.htm>

European developments: Air quality

Petrol vapour recovery

A proposal for a Directive on Stage II petrol vapour recovery during refuelling of passenger cars at service stations (COM(2008)0912) is presently in the European Parliament for a first reading. The proposal discriminates between service stations according to their throughput and, while major stations are supposed to apply from 2010, compliance is more lenient for stations with smaller throughputs.

On 26 January Dimitrios Papadimoulis published a draft report as rapporteur of the Environment Committee (ENVI).

His amendments tend to strengthen the proposal of the Commission, in particular:

- to include more smaller service stations by lowering the throughput limit
- to include all service stations located under permanent living quarters

Other amendments refer to testing and inspection, reporting, sanctions and early transposition into national legislation.

More information:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-418.392+01+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

Short news

Heavy vehicles

The compromise between the Commission and the Environment Committee of the European Parliament on the EUROVI emission limits was approved in a plenary session of the parliament in December 2008. Details of the compromise were

discussed in the EFCA Newsletter no. 4; it now awaits a Council decision to come into force.

NEC Directive

A proposal on the revision of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive had not been issued at the publication date of this Newsletter.

Aviation

The revised Directive on the Emission Trading System (2008/101/EC) which now includes the aviation sector is available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:008:0003:0021:EN:PDF>

Recent reports of the European Environment Agency
Application of the Emissions Trading Directive by EU Member States – reporting year 2008
[Technical report No 13/2008](#) (5-1-2009)

EEA Briefing 3/2008 – Impacts of Europe's changing climate
[Briefing No3/2008](#) (29-1-2009)

Update of air pollution indicators in the EEA core set on line. It concerns:

- [CSI 001 - Emissions of acidifying substances - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 002 - Emissions of ozone precursors - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 003 - Emissions of primary particles and secondary particulate matter precursors - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 004 - Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)

Spotlight on lighting

The incandescent bulbs ban is an implementation decision under the Ecodesign Directive 2005/32/EC for which a revision proposal is presently in Parliament. Lighting, outdoors as well as indoors, is one of the areas where substantial increases in energy-efficiency can easily be gained. More than 20 years ago low energy light bulbs (Compact Fluorescent Light, CFL) were introduced on the market and subsequently promoted, in some countries through national or local financial incentives. Where suitable it has indeed taken the place of the conventional incandescent bulb in many homes across Europe; and where investment money allowed for it found applications in the public area. The 65% reduction in energy use when compared to the conventional bulb results in a cost-effective development which will continue anyway.

The ban also addresses the halogen lamp. Its compact dimensions made it a favourite of designers for sophisticated displays and for lighting in home interiors, also substituting the conventional light bulb. Having a comparable performance to the incandescent bulb originally, the more recent xenon-filled type showed a 25% improvement in energy efficiency. A halogen lamp with an infrared coating may be 45% more energy-efficient; however, they require low-voltage operation. Also the heat produced by the lamp may affect the integrating transformer which in practice limits its application to an output equivalent to that of a conventional 60W bulb.

More recently, the potential of LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) has been pointed out as an even better option to save electricity, and as a possible alternative for the halogen lamp. Unfortunately, their development is still in its infancy and their present characteristics do not favour use in home interiors.

Overlooking the proposed ban it must be concluded that the regulation will have a serious impact on the spectrum of available lighting options, in particular after 2016. The CFL, through its diffuse source characteristics, its colour spectrum and its bulky dimensions cannot compete with the conventional bulb in versatility and even less with the halogen lamp. The low-voltage halogen lamp will only be partial replacement. For the present high voltage halogen lamp applications, an

equivalent is not available and it is highly uncertain whether LED technology will be able to fill that gap.

Whilst it is true that the impact of the ban may be insignificant when compared with the potential impact of climate change and that strong measures are justified, it must also be considered that the bulb regulation has an exceptional character as it will affect the daily life and personal style of living in every home in Europe. The impression is that this point has been seriously underestimated until now.

A considerable part of the population, in particular elderly people, need a particular quality of lighting indoors to be able to read or to feel comfortable. The existence of light therapies proves that strong lighting may be an essential need. Why has not it been considered whether to exclude some types of halogen lamps from a total ban and to introduce an environmental taxation on the less efficient high wattage segment. Such a solution is not unprecedented as it is in line with the present policy on the CO₂-emissions from cars where the high emitting segment is allowed as part of a control on average emissions. The solution could meet justified needs of the public while delivering at the same time the objectives of substantial energy savings.

We now see that a minority of pro-active consumers is already hoarding the specific bulbs of their choice. The general public, presently ill-informed and unaware of the details of current lighting developments, will at some point of time discover that their substantial investments in lighting have suddenly lost their value and require an urgent replacement; only then to have to conclude that it is not on the market. They will be highly disappointed that 'Europe' did not provide an opportunity for a gradual phase-out acknowledging economic lifetime and the substitution by equivalent alternatives on the market.

Legislation with such deep public impact requires a balanced communication strategy: targeted at informing and convincing the public, but also listening to their concerns with a willingness to answer these.

Spectator

Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution

15th EGTEI meeting in April

The Expert Group on Techno-Economic Issues (EGTEI) will have its 15th meeting in Rome in April of this year.

In the framework of the UN-ECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol is presently being prepared. The Gothenburg Protocol on multi-pollutant multi-effect is the most recent of the Convention. Its revision is a long and complex process, both on scientific and negotiation sides, presently being in progress in the Working Group on Strategies and Review (WGS&R). At its 41st session, in April 2008, the WGS&R has mandated the Expert Group on Techno-Economic Issues (EGTEI) to prepare revised draft Annexes and related Guidance Documents on Sulphur, Nitrogen Oxides and VOCs, including a completely new Annex on PM. The Task Force on Heavy Metals and the Expert Group on PM were also called to cooperate with EGTEI in accomplishing this task. The work started in September 2008 and the technical work will be completed by the end of March, having involved a large number of experts from the mentioned bodies of the Convention, as well as

from European Associations of industrial sectors, in a continuous consultation process to eventually achieve the final draft documents to be presented at the 44th Session of WGS&R, in April 2009. At the upcoming EGTEI meeting of Rome, planned on 6-7 April 2009, hosted by the Italian Agency for New Technology, Energy and the Environment (ENEA), the conclusions of the work will be discussed. The Co-Chairs of EGTEI, Tiziano Pignatelli and Jean-Guy Bartaire, during the meeting, will try to synthesize the intrinsic “spirit” of the work, with the ultimate objective of providing a complete and purely technical basis for the discussion and negotiation, bearing in mind the recommendations of WGS&R Chair on flexibility to encourage further ratifications of the Protocol from EECCA (East Europe, Caucaso and Central Asia) Countries. The negotiation process will then finalize the binding limits in the Annexes. The meeting of Rome, then, marks the last chance of discussion, before the negotiation starts, in an enlarged and highly qualified technical forum of experts. Chairs are aware that more comprehensive and elaborated documents, which are shared by experts will increase the probability of consensus in WGS&R context.

EFCA events in 2009

Ultrafine Particles

“Ultrafine Particles: Sources, Effects, Risks, Mitigation Strategies” (UFP-2) takes place on 19 and 20 May in Brussels . The programme is just ready and presented on the next pages.

UFP-2 is a joint activity with our German member GUS e.V., the Confederation of European

Environmental Engineering Societies (CEEES) and the Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe.

The first EFCA symposium on Ultrafine Particles took place in 2007. EFCA’s main reason for this initiative was that it is still uncertain what the preferred metrics are for air quality aspects and the protection of human health against the effects of particulate matter. In Brussels EFCA hopes to assess the progress made since.

Ultrafine Particles: Sources, Effects, Risks and Mitigation Strategies

EFCA symposium, Brussels, Belgium, 19-20 May 2009

PROGRAM

G. Lonati, DIIAR Environmental

section, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

19 May 10.00 – 18.30

10.00 **Greetings and Opening Ceremony**
Representatives of the State of Bayern,
the Helmholtz Gemeinschaft, the EFCA;
Introduction: *Karl-Friedrich Ziegahn*

1st Session

Source Studies and Monitoring

Session Chair: Giuseppe Fumarola

10.30 **Keynote lecture:** Sources and Properties
of ultrafine particles in the atmosphere
*Roy M. Harrison, University of
Birmingham, United Kingdom*

11.10 V1 Emission inventory of ultrafine
particles and particle numbers from coal
and oil-fired power plants in Europe
*H.A.C. Denier van der Gon, TNO
Built Environment and Geosciences,
Utrecht, Netherlands*

11.35 V2 Ultrafine and nanoparticle
emissions from stationary combustion
sources
*S. Cernuschi, DIIAR
Environmental section, Politecnico di
Milano, Italy*

12.00 V3 Size resolved ultrafine particulate
concentration levels in Craeybeckx
Tunnel, Antwerp
*V. K. Mishra, Department of
Bioscience Engineering, University of
Antwerp, Belgium*

12.25 V4 Ambient ultrafine and nanoparticles
in the urban areas of Lombardy, Italy

12.50 **Lunch**

13.50 V5 Spatial and temporal variability of
ultrafine particles within an urban
Agglomeration, the Ruhr-Area, Germany
*Stephan Weber, IUTA e. V., Air
Quality & Sustainable Nanotechnology,
Duisburg, Germany*

14.15 V6 Air Quality Studies using a
Tramway in an Urban Region in Germany
*R. Rinke, Institute for Meteorology
and Climate Research, KIT, Germany*

14.40 V7 Ultrafine Particles in Saxony –
Authority measurements, results and
Experiences
*Günter Löschau, Saxon State
Agency for Environment, Germany*

15.05 V8 Small scale spatial variability of
particle number concentration in
Augsburg, Germany
*J. Cyrus, WZU, Environmental
Science Center of the University
Augsburg, Germany*

15.30 V9 Effects of the mixing layer height
on ultrafine particles in Augsburg,
Germany
*K. Schäfer, Forschungszentrum
Karlsruhe, Germany*

15.55 V10 Reliable function test of the PMP
testing method with diesel-soot-similar
nano-particles
*Martin Schmidt, Palas GmbH,
Karlsruhe, Germany*

16.20 **Coffee**

2nd Session

Characterization and Compositions

Session Chair: Vladimira Vadjic

16.50 V11 New metric for particulate pollutants?

Carmen Nickel, IUTA e. V., Air Quality & Sustainable Nanotechnology, Duisburg, Germany

17.15 V12 Sulphates, nitrates and chlorides in PM10, PM2,5 and PM1 particle Fractions in Zagreb Air

Mirjana Cackovic, Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Health, Zagreb, Croatia

17.40 V13 Chemical composition of the surface layer of 13 fractions of Tsp in Zabrze, Poland

Krzysztof Klejnowski, Institute of Environmental Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences Zabrze, Poland

18.05 V14 Determination of the main sources and influence factors of submicronic particle pollution – Study of a French urban site

Laure Malherbe, Institut National de L'Environnement Industriel, France

18.30 End of first day

20 May 08.30 – 15.10

3^d Session

Effects of Ultra Fine Particles

Session Chair: Peter Rombout

08.30 **Keynote Lecture:** Health Effects of Ultrafine Particles

Annette Peters, Helmholtz Center for Environment and Health, München, Germany

09.10 V15 Acute health effects of air pollution characterized by PM10, PM2.5 and PM1.0, number and active surface of particles

M. Neuberger, H. Moshhammer, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

09.35 V16 The Effect of particulate goes beyond the lung: changes on cardiovascular and brain function in man and experimental animals

Flemming Cassee, RIVM, Bilthoven, Netherlands

10.00 V17 Health Effects of Biofuel Exhaust
Ingeborg Kooter, TNO Built Environment and Geosciences, Utrecht, Netherlands

10.25 Coffee

10.55 V18 Formation and removal of soot particles from small scale biomass combustion

H.-R. Paur, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Germany

11.20 V19 Expert elicitation on health effects related to exposure to ultrafine particles: likelihood of causality and causal pathways

J. J. de Hartog, IRAS, University of Utrecht and RIVM, Netherlands

11.45 V20 Do Ultrafine Particles have an Impact on the State of the Atmosphere on the Regional Scale?

B. Vogel, Institut für Meteorologie und Klimaforschung, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Germany

12.10 Lunch

4th Session

Policy Challenges for Mitigating Ultrafine Particles

Session Chair: Klaus Grefen

13.00 **Keynote Lecture:** Mitigation of Ultrafine Particles

Jürgen Schneider, Austrian Environment Agency, Vienna

13.40 V21 EU strategies on mitigating air pollution

Andre Zuber, European Commission (to be confirmed)

14.05 **Panel Discussion**

*Andre Zuber
Peter Bruckmann
Flemming Cassee
Thomas Leissner
Chairman: Karl-Friedrich Ziegahn*

15.05 Concluding remarks

15.10 Closure

Conference chairman

Karl-Friedrich Ziegahn, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe and president of the Gesellschaft für Umweltsimulation, Germany

Social Programme

A Conference Reception and Dinner have been arranged on 19 May at 19.00.



Venue

Vertretung des Freistaates Bayern, Rue Wiertz 77, B-1000 Brussels

Conference secretariat

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Energy and Environment Programmes
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Registration and Accommodation

A Registration and Hotel Booking Form and further details are available at www.efca.net

NCGG-5

From June 30 to July 3, 2009, the Air Quality and Climate Change Section of the Netherlands Association of Environmental Professionals (VVM) organizes its Fifth International Symposium on science, implementation and policy aspects of Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases (NCGG-5). NCGG-5 will be held in Wageningen

in the Netherlands and will address not only the role of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases and aerosols in human-induced climate change, but also cost-effective options for reductions and their implementation in industry and society.

The symposium aims to remove barriers between policy and science, and foster the dialogue between scientists, engineers and officials in industry and government, which are all, though from a different perspective, involved in non-CO₂ greenhouse gas issues. The symposium will focus on the non-CO₂ greenhouse gases.

A new issue in this conference series is the role of aerosols in climate change. Black carbon particles behave as greenhouse gases. The more abundant white aerosols (such as sulphates), however, lead to a negative radiative forcing which is about of equal strength as that of all other NCGGs together. Reports on their formation, abundance, future trends and interrelationship with NCGG emissions are therefore desired and relevant to this symposium.

The list of plenary speakers includes Paul Crutzen (biofuels), Ed Dlugokencky (recent trends in methane concentrations), Paul Gunning (global non-CO₂ scenarios), Leen Hordijk (sustainability), Bert Metz (role of NCGGs in climate negotiations), Hink Perdok (agricultural emissions), Frank Raes (Aerosols), Sybil Seitzinger (director IGBP) and Guus Velders (HFCs science and policy).

The main body of the symposium will be conducted in parallel sessions, focussing on the main themes:

(i) Sources, sinks and inventories, (ii) Monitoring and modelling of atmospheric composition and (iii)



Mitigation options and policy implementation, and comprising of more than 120 presentations, including a special session on recent trends in methane concentrations. The programme will be available soon and additional information can be found on www.ncgg5.org. The registration is already open.

The Conference will be co-chaired by Paul Crutzen, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry and Bert Metz, Co-chairman of IPCC Working Group III.

Han van Dop, conference coordinator

News on EFCA and its members

EFCA news

Strasbourg symposium in retrospect

The EFCA symposium on the Integration of Air Pollution and Climate Change Policies (Strasbourg, November 2008) has achieved at least one of its objectives: a place on the agenda of European policymakers. Commissioner Mr Stavros Dimas sent a personal letter to the EFCA presidency. Whilst expressing his appreciation for the clear and targeted conclusions, he confirmed that the Commission is aware of the need for coordinated measures to address both problems. In this respect he also referred to the implementation of current Commission policies on air pollution and climate change, in addition to further, future policy development. Mr Dimas concluded his letter by expressing his interest in future cooperation with EFCA.

EFCA is ready to meet this challenge and already exploring some options; these include the upcoming activities of its German and Dutch members GUS and VVM-CLAN the symposium on Ultrafine particles (UFP-2) in May of this year in Brussels and the fifth Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases symposium(NCGG-5) in July in Wageningen.

EFCA also received confirmation that the conclusions of Strasbourg have been received at the secretariat of the European Environment Council and are in the possession of the present Czech presidency and the upcoming Swedish presidency in the second half of this year. With the European Parliament already involved through the active participation in the symposium by Mrs Trautmann of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy major players in Europe have been reached.

The conclusions from Strasbourg were also on the agenda of the December meeting of the Executive Body of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. This was not unexpected as the CLRTAP actively participated in the Stockholm conference of the GAP Forum in September on the same topic.

The conclusions and more detailed reports, as well as the summaries and slides of presentations made by the invited experts in Strasbourg can be found on the symposium website: www.efcasymposium.eu/.

A special issue of the APPA journal "Pollution Atmosphérique" is presently being prepared. It will include some of the GAP Forum papers presented at the Stockholm conference, and papers provided by some of the speakers in Strasbourg, following their presentation. Details on the special issue and the

ordering copies are to be found elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Jean-Marie Rambaud, vice-president APPA

EFCA Assembly meeting

EFCA Members will have their annual Assembly meeting on 20 May in Brussels; delegates will meet in connection with the second EFCA symposium on Ultrafine Particles and in particular consider options for future activities..

News from members

France

APPA will publish a Special Issue of "Pollution Atmosphérique" on the Challenges to address air pollution and climate change effectively together. An announcement is included in this Newsletter.

Turkey

Our colleagues of TUNCAP are reconsidering the dates of the postponed AQM2009 perhaps in another format. There will soon be more news about this new activity.

Calendar

CfP = Deadline Call for Papers

24th Electric Vehicle Symposium

13-16 May, Stavanger, Norway (<http://www.evs24.org>)

30th NATO/SPS International Technical Meeting on Air Pollution Modelling and its Application

18-22 May 2009, San Francisco, USA. <http://www.int-tech-mtng.org/index.html>

Ultrafine Particles - **EFCA-symposium**

19-20 May 2009, Brussels, Belgium (www.efca.net)

5th International Symposium on Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases (NCGG-5) – **EFCA symposium**

30 June – 3 July 2009, Wageningen, Netherlands (www.ncgg5.org)

Measuring Air Pollutants by Diffuse Sampling and Other Low Cost Techniques

15-17 September 2009, Krakow, Poland (www.aamg-rsc.org) CfP: 28-2-2009

ETTAP 2009 17th Transport and Air Pollution Symposium and 3^d Environment and Transport Symposium

2-4 June 2010, Toulouse, France

(<http://www.inrets.fr/services/manif/ettap09/index-EN.htm>)

15th IUAPPA World Congress: Back to Basics: Sharing solutions that work

11-16 September 2010, Vancouver, Canada

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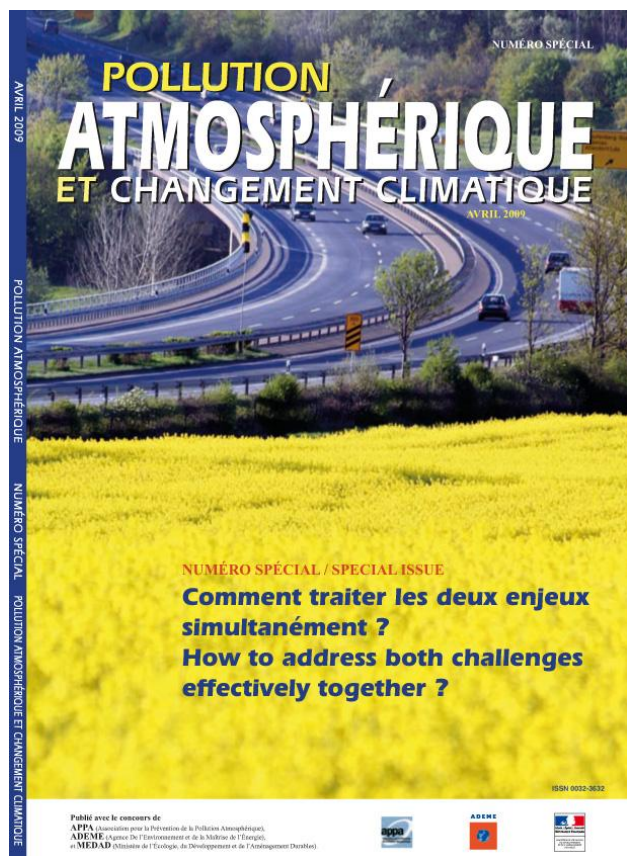
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AIR POLLUTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE How to address both challenges effectively together?

APPA Journal POLLUTION ATMOSPHERIQUE



There is sufficient evidence that air pollution and climate change phenomena are closely intertwined, with both synergetic and antagonistic effects. It is, therefore, necessary to address both challenges by developing integrated, effective policies, against the background of existing scientific uncertainties. The conditions and perspectives of policy integration at national, European and international levels have been addressed at two recent major occasions. The first one was a conference in Stockholm, 17-19 September 2008, organised by the Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum, in cooperation with the UNEP and UNECE (CLRTAP). The second in Strasbourg, 6-7 November 2008, organised by the European Federation of Clean Air Associations EFCA and APPA, with the participation of the European Commission and the European Parliament.

This special issue of the journal “Pollution Atmosphérique” gathers the conclusions, synthesis, articles and principal documents provided by the experts and speakers who contributed and participated in the debates of these two conferences.

This issue provides a reminder of present knowledge about interactions of atmospheric phenomena, and develops insights in the stakes, conditions and tools for integrated approaches targeting co-benefits. It reviews the determinants of some difficult choices in some policy sectors (wood, bio-fuels), and describes the contexts, difficulties and results of some experiences in different countries. The issue will be available by the end of April 2009. Principally in English, it will also include documents in French and synthesis and conclusions in both languages. It can be purchased at a price of about €30 through the website www.appa.asso.fr, or by sending an e-mail to pollution-atmo@lavoisier.fr or revuepa@appa.asso.fr.