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Editorial

2 The delivery of the Clean Air Policy Package at the end of last year marked the end of a period of hard work with an explosion of activities during the Year of Air. In comparison, the present year seems a very quiet one, in particular where the Commission is concerned. The legislative proposals are now for comments in the new European Parliament. The final handling of the process of co-decision between Parliament and Council will be the responsibility of the new Commission, which was presented by President Jean-Claude Juncker on 10 September.

4 With respect to climate policy the Commission could not afford to take a pause, however. The pressure to reach worldwide agreement on substantial emissions reductions between all Parties in UNFCCC in Paris next year is building rapidly. For the EU, which for several years has been leading in this process, it is important to show its continued commitment to an ambitious policy. This includes, in particular, the technical negotiations towards effective legislation within the bodies of UNFCCC. The departing Danish Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, and her staff deserve a considerable praise for their passionate dedication to the task.

5 For the new Commission, Climate Action is an area of policy on which it could make a rapid start and could quickly make an impression. In particular, the move to have Climate Action and Energy together under one Commissioner has the potential to increase its effectiveness in negotiations, both within the EU and in UNFCCC. There is also a danger that energy interests with undesirable effects on climate may now work to prevent an optimal results with respect to climate being reached. It is, however, more likely that the EU will continue to show its responsibility as leader on the way towards an effective agreement in 2015.

9 In this issue of our Newsletter information is to be found on the new Commission. In addition, an account of the progress in EU climate policy is presented and information on the recent UN Climate Summit, including first actions of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. EFCA's own current activities complete this issue.

Developments in EU policy

New European Commission

On 10 September the new president of the European Commission, **Jean-Claude Juncker**, presented his team of 7 vice-presidents and 20 Commissioners. Most vice-presidents have coordinating responsibilities on aspects of the work of the Commissioners; this should improve the coherence of European policies.

In the areas of EFCA's main interest, Climate and Environment, an outstanding change has to be reported: Commissioner **Miguel Arias Cañete** is to have the combined responsibility for policies on Climate action and Energy.

The new Commissioner for Environment is **Karmenu Vella**. Apart from minor changes his responsibilities are the same as those of his predecessor.

Vice-president **Alenka Bratušek** will steer and coordinate the work of several Commissioners, among which Mr Cañete for Climate Action and Energy; other are the Commissioners for Transport and Space; Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs; Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries; Regional Policy; Agriculture and Rural Development; and Research, Science and Innovation. The portfolio of Mrs Bratušek reflects the potential impacts of each of these domains on environment and climate.

The European Parliament immediately started hearings of all nominated Commissioners and will vote later on appointment of the new Commission.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-984_en.htm

Public awareness

Two days before Mr Juncker's presentation a Eurobarometer report revealed that nearly all Europeans feel that the environment matters to them. 95% of 28,000 Europeans say that

protection of the environment is important for them. In spite of the crisis the readiness to buy environmentally-friendly products, even if at higher cost, had increased to 75% and 85% believe they have a role to play in protecting the environment. The review was carried out among citizens in the 28 Member States during April and May 2014.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-976_en.htm

Climate negotiations

In the preceding months the Commission set several steps to prepare for a strong pledge for its commitments on the road towards a new climate agreement in 2015. The EU is presently in a good position to do that: it over-achieved its target of CO₂ emissions reductions for the first phase of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012; 19% while the target was 8%). In 2020 a 24.5% reduction below that in the base year 1990 is expected. Economic growth does not require more (fossil) energy: in the period when the 19% CO₂-reduction was realised the GDP of the EU increased by 44%.

The above achievements prompted the Commission to pledge a raised reduction target of 30% in 2020 in the UN Climate negotiations last June in Bonn on the condition that other major economies make comparable pledges for that period.

With respect to 2030 the proposal of the Commission is a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 40% and an increase in renewable energy of 27%. The Council already debated aspects of the proposals at a meeting in June.

The meeting in Bonn would also tackle the transparency of the information with respect to the pledges for emissions reductions which are to be made under the new agreement to be adopted in Paris in 2015. At the CoP in Lima at the end of this year this point has to be settled.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-629_en.htm

Energy efficiency: target raised

The most simple way to reduce CO₂ emissions is using less energy; translated into policy this means an increased energy efficiency which can be influenced through energy efficiency requirements for new appliances, like refrigerators and by limiting energy use in production processes for all kinds of products. Next to Regulations for mobile sources the Energy Efficiency Directive of 2012 is the prominent instrument to achieve the target of 20% energy savings in 2020 and the legislative coping-stone of the Climate and Energy Package of 2008.

On 23 July the Commission proposed a new target of 30% reduction in 2030. In its earlier proposal this year for a 40% reduction of CO₂ emissions in 2030 the target for energy conservation had been set at 25%. The higher target now proposed, though ambitious, is also realistic, based on achievements so far:

- Energy intensity in industry has decreased by almost 19% between 2001 and 2011
- New buildings consume half as much energy as they did in the 1980s
- Full implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive will result that the 2020 target will be met

The benefits of the proposed target include lower energy bills for Europeans: heating, lighting and appliances will become more energy-efficient; new opportunities are created for European businesses bringing new, local jobs; energy security will increase: 1 percent energy savings may decrease gas imports by 2.6%.

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/events/2014/energy_efficiency_communication_en.htm

Curbing CO₂ emissions from heavy vehicles

With successful regulation on CO₂ emissions for cars and vans in place the Commission embarked in May of this year on a strategy to curb CO₂ emissions from heavy-duty vehicles (HDV). As a first step a certified procedure to report and monitor HDV-emissions will be developed; the considerable variety of models and sizes of

available trucks, customised to market needs, makes this necessary. The procedure could then be regulated and applied for new vehicles from next year. When in place the Commission could consider measures to curb emissions.

HDV emissions represent a quarter of total emissions of road transport and 5% of total EU greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, HDV-transport has shown uninterrupted growth during many decades.

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/transport/vehicles/heavy/index_en.htm

Emission trading in 2013

In May the Commission reported on the data of the EU's Emissions Trading System for 2013. The ETS is meant as an instrument that stimulates industries to increase their energy efficiency. This is achieved through annual reductions of emissions allowances of participating industries. Compliance with the allotted allowance may be achieved by either reducing CO₂ emissions or by buying extra allowances on the market. The major surplus of allowances on the market since the start of the economic crisis, however, had rendered them cheap; this has discouraged industry to invest in energy efficiency measures. In 2013, however, emissions of the more than 12,000 power plants and manufacturing installations decreased by 3% which was more than in earlier years and that is good news.

The disappointing development was that the number of surplus allowances increased by another 100 million and now amounts to 2.1 billion allowances. One of the reasons for this increase was the sale of allowances to generate funds for NER300 programme to support innovative low-carbon technologies (see page 4). Another is that international credits which industries received under the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms were exchanged into allowances.

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014_051401_en.htm

Green trade

On 9 July the EU, together with 13 countries have formally opened negotiations in the WTO on liberalisation of the trade in 'green goods'. The aim of the negotiations is to have tariffs and custom duties removed for goods that help to clean air and water, manage waste, are energy-efficient or help generate renewable energy. In a second stage, also services on effective use of the goods will be subject to negotiation.

The position of the EU in environmental technology may be considered as strong. Apart from the benefits for the planet and its population, liberalisation will also mean green growth and new jobs in the EU.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-820_en.htm

Mediterranean Agreement

The Union of the Mediterranean (UfM) is a partnership for multilateral cooperation of the EU and 15 Mediterranean countries. At a ministerial meeting in May partners issued a Declaration of their commitment to tackle the growing climate and environmental challenges for the region. It was the first time that climate was addressed at the UfM. The Declaration includes establishment of an Expert Group which will encourage the exchange of information and best practices across the region and promote projects and initiatives on low emission and climate resilient development. The Horizon 2020 Initiative will include opportunities to support such activities.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-154_en.htm

Environment and Climate funding: LIFE+

On 30 April the Commission approved the funding for 225 new projects in the LIFE+ categories Nature and Biodiversity; Environmental policy and Governance; Information and Communication. Of the total

awarded budget of €282.6 million more than 15% will be spent on climate action. The beneficiaries contribute with €300 million in total.

More information: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-486_en.htm

Climate action funding: LIFE 2014-2020

On 18 June the Commission launched the first call for proposals under a new funding programme for projects dedicated to climate action. The call is the first for the sub-programme on Climate Action which is part of the EU LIFE Programme 2014-2020. The available budget amounts to €44 million of a total of €864 million for climate action over the next seven years. The deadline for applications is 16 October 2014.

More information:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/life.htm>

Environment funding: LIFE 2014-2020

On 25 June the Commission launched the first call for proposals under the new LIFE funding programme for projects dedicated to environment. In 2014 the sum of € 238 million is available. The deadline for 'traditional' projects is 16 October 2014; for integrated projects this is 10 October.

More information:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/life2014/index.htm>

Climate action funding: NER300

On 8 July the Commission announced the funding of 19 projects on clean energy. The budget involved amounts to €1 billion which is available through the NER300 funding programme. This programme is fed by the sale of emission allowances in the EU Emissions Trading System. The sales which totalled an amount of €2 billion were carried out by the European Investment Bank since 2011 and completed in April of this year.

The list of projects includes installations for Geothermal power (2), Concentrated solar power (2), Bioenergy (6), Photovoltaics (1), Ocean energy (3), Wind power (2), Smart grids (2) and CCS (1). The CCS project will receive the highest donation (€300 million). All activities will be co-

financed by the project owners, leveraging an additional funding of €900 million in total.

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/lowcarbon/ner300/index_en.htm

Comment

Prospect for a Climate Agreement

The recent UN Climate Summit demonstrated an increase of new initiatives, actions and coalitions of a variety of partners to make these effective. At the same time, however, governments for a major part confined themselves to reconfirm their earlier positions and remained vague on the crucial aspect of emission reduction targets. This is not a surprise as the actual negotiations are being made within UNFCCC. The pledges that were heard at the Summit were made by European countries.

The European Union however, as summarised on the preceding pages of this Newsletter, is well prepared to take its responsibility and again lead the way towards a badly needed substantial Climate Agreement in Paris. The new Commission which will be in function soon finds a well-prepared dossier to do this.

The new Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Mr Miguel Arias Cañete, will be directly responsible for this process; his additional responsibility for the EU's Energy policies may be helpful then. There have, however, also been comments that point to the risk of the combination of climate and energy policy; in general, for policies which serve traditional energy interests it may be easier to keep its climate impacts low-key during their development not.

Though such consequences cannot be completely excluded, it would, when all aspects are considered, not be logical to expect consequences for the negotiations in Lima and Paris. The EU has been spending many billions on Climate Action projects and so contributed to a strong market position of European industry in green technologies which reduce warming. It should then also create the conditions for growth of that market when the opportunity is there. Considering the loss of face and friends in the world which would result from a turn of the EU's position in the climate negotiations such a change seems highly unlikely.

EEA Reports

New cars meet CO₂ target two years ahead of the deadline

Cars sold in 2013 were 4 % more efficient than the year before, according to provisional data. Average carbon dioxide emissions per kilometre have continued to fall, so in 2013 the European Union fleet already collectively met its legal target for 2015. Some of the key changes observed in the new vehicle fleet this year are:

- the share of diesel vehicles in the new fleet remains high but has been decreasing slightly since 2011. Dieselisation of the fleet is continuing, with 52.3 % of the vehicles registered in 2013 in

Europe being diesel, whereas petrol vehicles accounted for 45.3 %;

- the efficiency gap between new diesel and new petrol vehicles has been decreasing in recent years. In 2013 an average diesel vehicle emitted 127.2 g CO₂/km, only 1.5 g CO₂/km less than a petrol vehicle (in 2000 the emissions difference between diesel and petrol vehicles was 17.1 g CO₂/km);
- the average vehicle mass remains at a high level, although a slight decrease has been observed in the last year (– 9.2 kg);
- the average engine capacity (measured in cm³) has decreased by 6.7 % since 2007.

Monitoring CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in the EU: summary of data for 2013 (provisional data) 30-04-2014

Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2012 and inventory report 2014

The European Union's greenhouse gas emissions continued to fall in 2012, as a 1.3 % decrease cut emissions to 19.2 % below 1990 levels. This puts the EU within reach of its 20 % reduction target, with eight years to go until the 2020 deadline.

Technical report No 9/2014, 03-06-2014

Air pollution still harming Europe's ecosystems, despite reduced emissions

Emissions of nitrogen-containing pollutants continue to harm sensitive ecosystems, according

to two new reports published by the European Environment Agency (EEA). Nonetheless, both reports show a marked improvement over the last two decades.

Technical report No 11/2014, 30-06-2014

Europe successfully phasing out known ozone layer-harming chemicals

Chemicals which damage the ozone layer continue to be phased out in the European Union, according to the latest data from the European Environment Agency (EEA).

Technical report No 14/2014, 16-09-2014

United Nations

First meeting UN Environment Assembly

In the last week of June the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), established last year, had its first meeting at the premises of UNEP in Nairobi. The establishment of UNEA has given environment an independent voice now at the highest political level globally, comparable to the status of UNFCCC.

The meeting was attended by high level delegates from 160 countries. The 'Ministerial Outcome Document' of the meeting calls on the Assembly and the new High-Level Political Forum of the UN for a strong environmental dimension of the new Sustainable Development Goals that will replace the Millennium Goals next year.

More information: <http://www.unep.org/unea/en/>

UN Climate Summit

On 23 September this year a UN Climate Summit took place in New York under the protection of UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, who chaired the Summit. The Climate Summit is an annual event at UN Headquarters and is surrounded by

the New York Climate Week. This year more than 100 Heads of State had accepted the invitation to participate and give their vision. The Climate Summit is to be considered as additional while supportive to the activities in UNFCCC which coordinates the negotiations on a new Climate Agreement. The information below is from the Chair's Summary.

"The purpose of the 2014 Climate Summit was to raise political momentum for a meaningful universal climate agreement in Paris in 2015 and to galvanize transformative action in all countries to reduce emissions and build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. I asked leaders from government, business, finance and civil society to crystallize a global vision for low-carbon economic growth and to advance climate action on five fronts: cutting emissions; mobilizing money and markets; pricing carbon; strengthening resilience; and mobilizing new coalitions. An unprecedented number of world leaders attended the Summit, including 100 Heads of State and Government. They were joined by more than 800 leaders from business, finance

and civil society. This Summary details their most significant announcements.”

From the long lists of policy aims, new coalitions, pledges and actions in progress a selection is quoted:

Long-term vision

- Leaders committed to finalise a meaningful, universal new agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at COP-21, in Paris in 2015, and to arrive at the first draft of such an agreement at COP-20 in Lima, in December 2014.
- Many leaders affirmed their commitment to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for the new agreement in the first quarter of 2015.

Cutting emissions

- Pledges made at the Summit also came from sectors of society, including major cities, the transport sector, palm oil producers, major food retailers and a coalition on forests protection.

Mobilising money

- Governments reaffirmed their commitment for mobilising public and private finance to meet the \$100 billion dollar goal per annum by 2020.
- A considerable number of initiatives to direct investment towards climate resilient growth and green funding, among which commercial banks, insurance companies and pension funds.

New coalitions

- The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, comprised of 16 countries and 37 organisations, was launched to enable 500 million farmers worldwide to practice climate-smart agriculture by 2030.
- Leaders of the oil and gas industry, along with national Governments and civil society organisations, made an historic commitment to identify and reduce methane emissions by 2020.
- A new Global Mayors Compact, representing well over 2,000 cities pledged new commitments on climate action supported by new funding from public and private sources
- A new coalition of more than 160 institutions and local Governments and more than 500 individuals committed to divesting \$50 billion from fossil fuel investments within the next three-five years and reinvest in new energy sources.

Concluding remarks: The Way Forward to Lima, Paris and beyond

“I thank all the leaders from Government, business, finance and civil society who came to New York with ambition and commitment.

- If we want the vision laid out by leaders from Government, finance, business, and civil society throughout the day, we must fulfil and expand on all the pledges and initiatives announced today.
- We must maintain the spirit of commitment and action that characterized the Summit.
- As we look forward to Lima, later this year, and Paris in December 2015, let us look back on today as the day when we decided – as a human family – to put our house in order to make it sustainable, safe and prosperous for future generations.
- Today’s Summit has shown that we can rise to the climate challenge.”

The confrontation with the many opportunities to tackle warming could indeed make a change in the attitudes of a number of Parties to UNFCCC. With parties whose economies depend on fossil fuels for a major part, however, a different dialogue may be required to keep them aboard in the fight against global warming.

More information:

<http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/2014/09/2014-climate-change-summary-chairs-summary/>

Climate and Clean Air Coalition

Several of the above mentioned initiatives have emerged as a result of the encouragement by the ambassadors of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). Based at UNEP, the CCAC has grown towards a coalition of 96 partners, among which the EU and 37 countries. With respect to climate, the CCAC is focussing on initiatives which could reduce the emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). Its scope presently comprises 11 initiatives.

More information:

<http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2796&ArticleID=10990&l=en>

EFCA activities in 2014 and 2015



From 5-7 November 2014 VVM-CLAN will host its 7th symposium on Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases under the motto “*Innovations for a sustainable future*”. The venue is Amsterdam, Netherlands. Registration for participants is still open and details can be found at the conference website, www.ncgg.info.

EFCA session at NCGG-7

EFCA is sponsoring the symposium and agreed with the organizers to convene a Special session in Amsterdam under the title: **“Aerosol fractions, climate forcing and air pollution”**.

The programming of the NCGG-series used to focus on progress in our understanding of the atmospheric budgets of methane, nitrous oxide and the F-gases, paying also attention to

tropospheric ozone. When in the beginning of this century black carbon (BC) was identified as a strong climate forcer extension of the scope of the NCGG-series with BC seemed logical.

BC also has a long history in air pollution: as black smoke it has been addressed throughout the 20th century until the seventies when PM size fractions took its place as indicators for particulate matter. In that approach the chemical composition of particles is ignored, however, which now has triggered interest in a fraction-by-fraction approach. The programme is presented below.

Aerosol fractions, climate forcing and air pollution

EFCA Special Session at NCGG-7

Amsterdam, 6 November 2014, 16.10-18.10

Chairman: **Thomas Reichert**, president EFCA

Introduction by the Chairman

“Controlling the risks of fine particulate matter: size, numbers, chemical properties and forcing; how to proceed?”

Joop van Ham, European Federation of Clean Air and Environmental Protection Associations (EFCA), Delfgauw, Netherlands

"Impact of natural and anthropogenic aerosols on mixed-phase and ice clouds"

Corinna Hoose *et al*, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT),

Institute for Meteorology and Climate Research, Troposphere Research (IMK-TRO) and Atmospheric Aerosol Research Department (IMK-AAF)
Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen

“Hygroscopicity of Atmospheric Particles: Implications for their Effects on Human Health and Climate”
George Biskos, Technical University Delft, Netherlands and University of the Aegean, Greece

“Sources and production of primary and secondary organic aerosols: Insights from the combination of a chemistry - climate model and measurements”

Alexandra Tsimpidi, Vlassis Karydis and Jos Lelieveld, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, Germany

“The influence of traffic on the black carbon concentration: investigations in Leipzig, Germany, and La Paz, Bolivia”

Alfred Wiedensohler, Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Leipzig, Germany

Panel discussion with speakers

Contribution at 18th ETH Conference

In June of this year EFCA contributed a paper at the 18th ETH Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles in Zurich, titled **Ultrafine particles and its fractions**. The presentation amounted to a further explanation on EFCA’s plea to introduce a fraction-by-fraction approach for more effective protection of public health against particulate matter *). The paper, co-authored by Joop van Ham, Thomas Reichert and

John Murlis was presented by the first author. The presentation is available at www.efca.net and www.nanoparticles.ethz.ch.

*) Van Ham, J, T. Reichert and J. Murlis. Towards a robust European policy on particulate matter, Pollution Atmosphérique No. 220, Oct-Dec 2013, <http://odel.irevues.inist.fr/pollution-atmospherique/index.php?id=2424>



EFCA



5th Symposium on Ultrafine Particles (UFP-5) Brussels, May 2015

The organizers of the symposium series on Ultrafine Particles, EFCA Member GUS, EFCA and the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology have started preparations for its fifth event. The intended dates, 4 and 5 May 2015 are to be confirmed. A Call for Papers will be published later this year. Announcements will be made at <http://ufp.efca.net>.

News from EFCA and its Members

Assembly meeting

This year EFCA has the annual meeting of its Assembly in Amsterdam, at the invitation of

VVM in connection with its 7th Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases symposium. The meeting is scheduled on the 5th November. Members have been invited and informed on its details.

Environmental Protection Scotland

EFCA's youngest Member, Environmental Protection Scotland, recently issued a press release on "Breathe Scotland, the Cleaner Air Initiative" details of which it would like to share with its sister organisations in EFCA.



Though the relevance of breathing unpolluted air may not seem to need further publicity nowadays, public awareness when raised needs maintenance. This will keep politicians alert of the need for strict policies and educate the general public on the impacts of their behaviour. The press release below provides details.

Press release Environmental Protection Scotland

"Although Scotland enjoys good and generally improving air quality, there are localised areas of concern in our towns and cities. Breathe Scotland is the cleaner air initiative organised by Environmental Protection Scotland (EPS) which aims to raise awareness of air pollution, its impacts on public health and to encourage behaviour that helps cut air pollution and our exposure to it.

Breathe Scotland was launched at the end of June and we are very keen for it to be a positive initiative which recognises that not only are people impacted by exposure to air pollution but also that through their activities they contribute to the problem; through raising awareness of air pollution, the Government, organisations and individuals can be encouraged to make things better.

Dr Iain McLellan, Policy and Development Officer for EPS said "Scotland has set a stricter objective for particulate pollution than the rest of the UK which should help protect our health. That presents huge challenges for the decision makers; however, there are excellent examples of work being carried out by local authorities and transport operators which Scotland can be proud of. We hope that through the Breathe Scotland we

can all come together to cut our emissions and make the air we breathe cleaner and healthier."

"We are delighted that EFCA, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Keep Scotland Beautiful and Client Earth are supporting us. We hope that this list will continue to grow as more organisations support the aims of: 1. raising awareness of the causes and health impacts of poor air quality; and 2. Encouraging ways that individuals and organisations can contribute to reducing concentrations of air pollutants."

"Although our initiative concentrates on Scotland, we hope that throughout Europe our sister organisations come together to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change so we can all make Europe's air cleaner and healthier."

You can visit the website at

www.breathescotland.org.uk and follow the twitter feed @BreatheScotland.

For more information please contact Dr Iain McLellan, Policy and Development Officer, (iain.mclellan@ep-scotland.org.uk or 0044 141 287 6530)

IUAPPA

Also IUAPPA will be in Amsterdam in November for the annual meeting of the International Board. It also arranged a two-day conference on 3 and 4 November to discuss priorities for the Union's programme in preparation of its next World Clean Air Congress in Busan, Korea in 2016. The session is announced as a 'Preparatory Open Session' to the 2014 Meeting of the Board of the Union. The meeting takes place in the Carlton Hotel; there is no fee, though advance registration is required. Please contact your national delegate in IUAPPA for details.

The programme with invited speakers reviews progress with respect to atmospheric problems worldwide (*Clean Air, how far have we come, how far to go?*) and zooms in at remaining issues (*Climate and Air Pollution; the Mega-city challenge*). The conference will be concluded with a discussion on priority setting for the next three years.

Calendar

Urban Air Quality - Green Capital Masterclass, 28-29 October 2014, Bristol, UK.

(<http://tinyurl.com/GCAQM2014>)

7th symposium on Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases - Innovations for a sustainable future (NCGG-7)
5-7 November 2014, Amsterdam, Netherlands
(www.ncgg.info)

VDI-Expertenforum "Emissionshandel – Herausforderungen durch das Energie- und Klimapaket 2030 der EU"

17 November 2014, Bonn, Germany

(www.vdi.de/emissionshandel2014anmeldung)

1st VDI-Expert Forum on Atmospheric Chemistry - NMVOCs, NO_x, O₃, and the EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution

19-20 November 2014, Bonn, Germany

(www.vdi.de/atmospheric-chemistry2014)

European Electric Vehicle Congress

2-5 December 2014, Brussels (www.eevc.eu)

5th International Conference on Plants & Environmental Pollution (ICPEP- 5)

3-6 December 2014, Lucknow, India

(<http://isebindia.com>)

ICAPC 2015 – International Conference on Air Pollution and Control. 23-24 February 2015, Paris, France

(<https://www.waset.org/conference/2015/02/paris/ICAPC>)

Environmental Technology for Impact

19-20 April 2015, Wageningen, Netherlands,

(<http://etei.org>) CfP: 1-10-2014

5th EFCA-symposium on Ultrafine Particles – Sources, Effects, Risks and Mitigation Strategies
4-5 May 2015 (dates to be confirmed), Brussels
(<http://ufp.efca.net>)

ECCA 2015 – European Climate Change Adaptation Conference. 12-15 May 2015, Copenhagen, Denmark
(<http://www.burchardt-apps.dk/ecca2015.eu/>)

19th ETH-conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles, Zurich, Switzerland,

28 June – 1 July 2015 (www.nanoparticles.ethz.ch)

EAC 2015 – European Aerosol Conference. 6-11 September 2015, Milan, Italy (<http://www.eac2015.it/>)

17th IUAPPA World Clean Air Congress.
25-30 September 2016, Bunan, South Korea
(www.iuappa.org)

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EFCA

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Newsletter

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