



IUAPPA Newsletter

The International Union of Air Pollution Prevention
and Environmental Protection Associations

May 2007

14th WORLD CLEAN AIR AND ENVIRONMENT CONGRESS

BRISBANE – 9-13 SEPTEMBER 2007



The flexible and wide-ranging Congress programme will allow focus on three of the most critical environmental issues of our time:

- climate change;
- the challenges associated with the growing transport sector; and
- the serious health issues associated with airborne particulate matter (PM).

Climate Change

Climate change has become the critical environmental issue of our day. It has significant implications for sustainable economic development around the world. The Brisbane Congress comes at what may be seen as a turning point in international debate – particularly as a result of the recent reports of the various workgroups associated with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s fourth assessment. We are delighted to announce that Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, the chairman of the IPCC since 2002, is hoping to attend the Congress to contribute to the debate.

The Union's 14th World Congress is now rapidly approaching. This year's theme, "Clean Air Partnerships: Coming Together for the Future," could not be more timely and important. As previously, the Congress is intended to bring together specialists from science, industry and government to present insights into progress and challenges in the achievement of improved air quality, and to consider perspectives provided by representatives of the wider society.

Transport

At the same time, the total number of vehicles on the road in the world is projected to increase from 800 million in 2002 to two billion by 2030. In China alone, projections indicate a 20-fold increase in the number of vehicles on the road by 2030. The implications for demand on oil and impacts on air pollution and climate change are staggering. The Congress is happy to have Dr. Alan C. Lloyd, President of the International Council on Clean Transportation, as one of its speakers. Dr. Lloyd has been Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency and Chairman of the California Air Resources Board, and has been on the cutting edge of policy development on alternative fuels and transport technologies

agricultural productivity, a reduction in solar radiation reaching the surface, and an increase in solar heating of the lower atmosphere. IUAPPA is very gratified that Dr. Ram Ramanathan, joint leader of the ABC programme and a leader of our international advisory board, will attend to discuss the progress and implications of the programme.

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Atmospheric Brown Clouds

It is intended that the Congress also have a strong focus on Asia and the Pacific Rim, where possibly the most significant development in atmospheric science and policy in recent years has been the Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC) programme. Atmospheric brown clouds are a regional phenomenon of plumes of aerosol and particulate matter (PM) that occurs in Asia and other parts of the world. The potential effects of these clouds include respiratory problems, rainfall suppression, a decline in



Brisbane Convention Centre

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The full programme is available on the Congress website and on-line registration has now opened at www.iuappa2007.com, with a reduced registration fee applying until 6 July. Members are encouraged to make this as widely known as possible among relevant organisations and potential participants.

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14th WORLD CLEAN AIR AND ENVIRONMENT CONGRESS

Wide and Diverse Programme

While these and other speakers will help crystallise these three major issues at the Congress, the programme will include a full and wide-ranging set of topics. These include modeling, atmospheric processes, monitoring and measurement, emissions inventories, and indoor air pollution among many others.

IUAPPA Special Sessions

In addition, IUAPPA is sponsoring two special sessions in conjunction with the Congress. One is an interregional dialogue on the problems of airborne particles. This session will explore the diversity of sources and management approaches in an inter-regional dialogue, with the aim, as a first step, of improving knowledge of how PM effects vary between regions and of the relative impacts of different policy interventions.

A second special session is entitled "Future Transport Technology for a Carbon Constrained, Energy Hungry World". It will follow on from transport seminars at the London World Congress and the Tokyo Regional Seminar, which considered current measures and technologies, and complement them by taking a longer-term look at strategies to manage the problem of growing transport emissions.

Social Programme

The Congress is timed to take advantage of Brisbane's beautiful spring weather and the organizers have put together an exciting social programme for both delegates and accompanying persons aimed at introducing delegates to this sub-tropical city and the local region. As well as the welcome reception and conference dinner included in the registration fee, there are two other optional dinners, and an accompanying persons programme.

IUAPPA WEBSITE REDESIGNED AND RELAUNCHED

www.iuappa.com

We have a new website! As of 1 May, 2007 when you visit www.iuappa.com you will find a more up-to-date, and hopefully more interesting website.

With the invaluable help of Howard Cambridge at the Stockholm Environment Institute, the IUAPPA secretariat has updated and redesigned [iuappa.com](http://www.iuappa.com) to be simpler, sleeker and a bit more colourful than the old website. The new [iuappa.com](http://www.iuappa.com) site highlights upcoming events and major IUAPPA-related news items. It is also designed to make it easier to find information about the World Congresses and other regional conferences, as well as major IUAPPA projects, like the Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum and the international seminar programmes to reduce air pollution in mega-cities.

We would very much appreciate your feedback on the website, and at the same time please let us have any updates or other revisions – we will of course be incorporating amendments which have already been notified to us for the new edition of the IUAPPA Members Directory. We also want to hear your thoughts about any other changes we could make to ensure that the website better serves your needs.

If you have any comments or suggestions, please forward them to Jeff Clark at jclark.iuappa@gmail.com or Loveday Murley at LMurley@nsca.org.uk.

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The International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations - IUAPPA

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Air pollution causes the premature deaths of millions of people across the world, damages ecosystems and harms welfare and economic development.

Air pollution does not respect national boundaries. Many pollutants are transported long distances from one country or one hemisphere to another. Some pollutants are even transported at global scale. Solutions require co-operation at all levels – from the local to the global. And these solutions must reflect the linkages between air pollution and other social, economic and environmental issues, as well.

IUAPPA brings together governmental and non-governmental organisations from throughout the world to share scientific and technical information to help develop more effective air pollution control policies.

In pursuit of its objectives **IUAPPA** promotes the World Clean Air Congress and regional meetings, acts to promote technical and policy development in key areas such as the air quality impact of transport in cities, and leads international initiatives – such as the Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum.

NEWS

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Brisbane, Australia, September 9-13th 2007
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MAJOR GRANT FOR GLOBAL FORUM
Sida awards major grant
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STAFF AND ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES IN IUAPPA
Changes respond to widening programme.
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CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IUAPPA's 2004 World Congress took as its central theme the interaction of climate change and pollution, and over the last three years climate change has joined ground-level air pollution as the central concern of IUAPPA's member organisations. Within the Union itself, and within all our member organisations, there is now continuing discussion as to the areas in which we could best make a contribution to public understanding and expert debate on the science and policy of climate change.

Following an initiative by the Union's Brazilian member organisation, ABEP-POLAR, an important potential new focus has emerged: how our cities – and particularly mega-cities in developing regions – can best adjust to the challenge of climate change.

In March the Association held an important conference to explore the issue in respect of Sao Paulo. Co-incidentally two events showed how timely the conference was. In the preceding few weeks Sao Paulo was hit by storms and floods of unprecedented severity, and in the preceding week the IPCC published its assessment of the likely impacts of climate change over the coming decades.

These developments graphically illustrated why adaptation to climate change at the metropolitan scale is a critical issue. Cities are complex and vulnerable phenomena where the need for adaptation and the challenge it represents will be at their greatest. In the public mind climate change is most associated with the vast potential changes to the wilderness areas – the ice-caps, the deserts and the rain forests – but impacts on cities will be equally great. By 2030 an estimated 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas.

Research on the 'heat island' effect has shown that cities are already usually warmer

than their surrounding hinterlands. Most are situated on coastal plains, estuaries or major rivers, with little or no provision for the potential impact of rising river and sea levels. The increasing density of buildings and concrete surfaces has dramatically reduced the scope for natural drainage. Massive infrastructure systems – for instance metro lines – have been planned with little thought for the potential impact of rising temperatures which in some cases could make them unbearable. Health services will need to respond to the changing geography of infectious disease.

At the same time cities are important levels of political organisation, at which change can often be more effectively delivered than at the national scale. While major countries such as the United States, China and India may have been slow to acknowledge the challenge of climate change, far more positive attitudes have often been evident in some of their major cities, most notably in the case of the United States.

ABEP-POLAR's conference not only highlighted the importance of this issue – it also helped to identify what needs to be done. It attracted senior speakers from the central and state governments, from the armed services, from civil defence and all those other areas of public administration which need to be involved. It was also briefed by Paulo Artaxo, Brazil's leading

atmospheric scientist and lead author of one of the key chapters of the IPCC report, and a member of the Advisory Board of our Global Forum.

Two key conclusions emerged from the conference. First, it emphasised that climate change is not – or not only – an environmental issue. It needs to be recognised and 'owned' by all departments of government, including planning, health services, transport, public utilities, and civil defence.

Second, as one speaker remarked, it is conventionally accepted that at present 80% of effort goes into responding to and recovering from the effects of disasters. By contrast only 20% goes into anticipation and prevention. As substantial impacts from climate change are now unavoidable it is of great importance that a new balance is struck.

Over the coming months ABEP-POLAR hopes to organise similar conferences in the other major cities of Brazil. Meanwhile the International Board of the Union will be invited to consider proposals for an international programme of seminars and conferences between cities. This could draw upon the experience of the Union's International Seminar Programme on Reducing the Impacts of Transport on Air Quality in Mega-Cities. The four international seminars already held as part of this programme have brought together experts from dozens of cities around the world to compare problems and share experience, and to discuss new developments in vehicle fuels and technologies.

Some cities already have experience of the challenge of developing strategies to respond to climate change, while others are at the beginning of this process. Increased opportunities for dialogue and the exchange of experience are urgently needed. This may be one of the most important areas in which international NGOs such as IUAPPA should seek to make a contribution over the next decade.





GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FORUM

GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FORUM – UPDATE

One of IUAPPA's major on-going initiatives continues to be the Global Atmospheric Pollution (GAP) Forum.

IUAPPA joined the Stockholm Environment Institute in late 2004 to create the Forum. It is designed to help develop more effective ways for the various regional air pollution control organisations around the world to share experience and identify opportunities for collaboration. The GAP Forum acts as a facilitator to bring these various regional networks together with international organisations and other stakeholders to promote effective dialogue among the various parties and assist them in finding solutions to critical air pollution problems.

The GAP Forum continues to identify and pursue opportunities to address regional, hemispheric and global air pollution, and it is making progress on a number of important fronts. Here are a few of the GAP Forum activities that are underway.

Sida Grant Secured

In November 2006, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) announced the award of a major grant of almost US \$2 million to the Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum for its project on *Mitigating the Impact of Air Pollution at Regional Scale on Health, Environment and Economic Development: Further Development of Regional and Global Systems*. The grant will play a crucial role in the development of the Forum's long-term goals. Under the grant, the Forum will focus its programme on three inter-dependent areas:

- strengthening regional air pollution networks around the world;
- encouraging the harmonisation of technical systems and information and assessment processes between regional networks; and

- facilitating consensus development among regional groups to support the emergence of cooperative action at the inter-regional, hemispheric and global scales.

First Major Forum Project Completed: Emission Inventory Manual for Developing Countries

In November 2006, the Global Atmospheric Forum announced the completion of a Forum Manual and Excel Workbook for developing countries to use in compiling air pollution emissions inventories. The "Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory Preparation Manual," and its associated software (an Excel-based workbook) were developed using funding from the BOC foundation, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and Sida.

The Forum Manual is intended to provide a simplified and user-friendly framework for emissions inventory preparation that is suitable for use in different developing and rapidly industrialising countries, and which is compatible with other major international emissions inventory initiatives. It is designed to help facilitate the adoption of accurate and comparable approaches for estimating inventories of air emissions by different regional networks around the world. Developing agreed-upon approaches for compiling emission inventories will help enable the efficient transfer of information and expertise to assist in regional cooperation in air pollutant emissions management.

The project brought together regional air pollutant emissions experts from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe in order to compare current approaches to compiling emissions inventories and to develop consensus on good practice. In developing the manual, the project team held a workshop in June 2006 at the University of York in the United Kingdom. Experts from the various regions and Europe reviewed a draft of the Forum Manual and Workbook and agreed upon further improvements and modifications. The Forum also developed an Excel-spreadsheet based workbook as a companion to the Manual for use as an aid and tool in preparing national emissions inventories. The air pollutants covered in the manual include sulphur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH₃), and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}).

The Manual was discussed at an October 2006 workshop in Beijing, China, on 'Emissions inventories & future scenarios.' The workshop was organised by the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution, under the UNECE's Convention



Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum Management Committee Meeting – March 12, 2007. Gothenburg, Sweden

on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. The Forum Emissions Inventory Manual was also the focus of a session at the December 2006 Better Air Quality workshop in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. That workshop was attended by participants from eleven nations.

The Forum Emissions Inventory Manual and Workbook can be downloaded from www.gapforum.org/projects.php

GAP Forum Management Committee Meeting Held

In March 2007 the GAP Forum held a meeting of its Management Committee in Gothenburg, Sweden. The meeting was held in conjunction with the "Saltsjöbaden 3," an international conference examining linkages between air pollution and climate change. The Management Committee is responsible for the strategic decisions and provides direction for the Forum. It is comprised of representatives from a number of regional and international air pollution bodies, including the UN Environment Programme, the UN ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), the Clean Air Initiatives (CAI) in Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Air Pollution Information Network for Africa (APINA), and the Inter-American Network for Atmospheric/Biospheric Studies (IANABIS).

The Committee focused on a number of issues, including progress to date under each of the key areas outlined in the Sida grant. The Committee is also interested in pursuing climate-air quality linkages and identifying additional funding opportunities for the Forum.

GAP Forum Focusing on Climate and Air Pollution Co-Benefits

Among other decisions, the GAP Forum Management Committee agreed that it will be important to cover climate and air pollution co-benefits fully within the Forum's programme. There was helpful discussion on the best way for the Forum to link up with the relevant partners in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme to ensure that the Forum's work would add value to the air pollution/climate change debate and help position air pollution issues effectively in a climate change context. There was agreement on the importance of trying to ensure that interactions and co-benefits were fully understood from a developing region perspective, and that this might represent the most fruitful focus for the Forum's programme in this area.

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GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FORUM – UPDATE

GAP Forum Website

And last, but not least, as of March 2007, the Forum's website is now live. Visit www.gapforum.org to find updates on the GAP Forum's objectives, key issues, publications, and projects, as well as its management structure. The website is being designed to eventually link together the important work underway in the various regional air pollution networks around the world.



GAP Forum Management Meeting From L to R: Cornie Huizenga, Sara Stenhammar, Lyngara Mylvakanam, Raghunathan Rajamani, Lars Nordberg.



GAP Forum Management Meeting L to R: Martin Williams, Keith Bull (hidden), Tea Aulavuo, Surendra Shrestha, Richard Mills, Johan Kuylenstierna

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EFCA – THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

From 11-12 June 2007, the European Federation of Clean Air and Environmental Protection Associations (EFCA) will convene an important meeting on ultra fine particles. The conference will be held in Karlsruhe, Germany, and it will examine the health effects, sources and transport issues associated with ultra fine particles in Europe. On Wednesday June 13, the EFCA Assembly meeting will take place.

Among the items on the agenda for the EFCA Assembly meeting will be the consideration of a draft EFCA strategy for the years 2007-2011. EFCA recognises that it is at an important crossroads, and it is looking to better define its role for the next five years.

Other IUAPPA organisations will welcome the fact that EFCA has chosen the following for its strategic priorities:

- monitoring the process of implementing the Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) programme in Europe;
- measures to address the synergies associated with climate change and air pollution; and
- the important role of transport and traffic on clean air and climate objectives in European cities.

These issues closely reflect IUAPPA's own priorities, and this will provide a strong basis for EFCA's future contribution to the Union.

One of the important issues to be determined in the EFCA Strategy will be the nature of the organisation in the future – what should the nature of its mission be, and what kind of activities should EFCA pursue? For example, should its constituency primarily include the scientific community and professional associations in Europe, or should it equally include regulators, policy makers, business leaders and the wider community? Getting that balance right will be an important challenge. And in determining what activities to pursue in the future, should EFCA limit its focus to scientific conferences and workshops, or should its central focus be to identify and progress solutions to key policy areas, and for this purpose, pursue projects and programmes, as well as conferences and workshops, related to those policy areas. Finding the most effective approach will be important to the future of EFCA and its contribution to air quality in Europe.

IUAPPA AND THE GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FORUM: AROUND THE REGIONAL NETWORKS

IUAPPA's efforts to pursue programmes at the continental and regional scale is now channelled primarily through the Global Atmospheric Pollution (GAP) Forum. While much of its work in the past has been focused in Asia, the Forum is beginning to expand its efforts in other regions. Following is a snapshot of Forum activities in other regions.

Africa

With some of the highest rates of urbanisation in the world the African continent is facing many air pollution challenges including increasing emissions from the transport and industrial sectors, waste tip burning, indoor air pollution and vegetation burning. Legislation does exist for air quality management in the region but is often not adequate for the problems encountered, and enforcement can be difficult.

However, regional initiatives are emerging that are starting to have success. For example, the Clean Air Initiative in Sub-Saharan African Cities (CAI-SSA), launched in 1998, and sponsored by the World Bank in partnership with many others (including the World Health Organization, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the European Union) has overseen the phase-out of leaded gasoline in Sub-Saharan Africa. This initiative is now pursuing the lowering of the sulphur content of fuels in SSA.

In the Southern African Development Community region, the Air Pollution Information Network for Africa (APINA) is promoting regional cooperation on air pollution issues; it facilitated the production of the Maputo Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Regional Air Pollution in southern Africa and its likely Transboundary Effects.

The GAP Forum is now embarking on a work plan in collaboration with all relevant regional partners to promote regional cooperation of air pollution issues across the African continent.

Latin America

The Global Forum is working in Latin America through a number of different regional organisations. Recently the Clean

Air Initiative – Latin America (CAI-LA) has been relaunched to focus in particular on cooperation and action at the metropolitan scale. The Inter-American Network for Atmospheric/Biospheric Studies (IANABIS), a regional network of scientists, has come together to promote collaborative scientific work in the atmospheric and biospheric fields. With the support of UNEP, CAI and IANABIS, the Forum's aim is to support air pollution control and prevention efforts at the regional scale, at both science and policy levels. At the policy level, work on the strengthening of inter-governmental networks will be led, as in Asia and Africa, by the UNEP Regional Office, with CAI-LA and IANABIS bringing support respectively from the non-governmental and scientific communities. The Forum's programme in Latin America will open with a special meeting of atmospheric scientists at the American Geophysical Union meeting in Mexico on 23 May 2007. This will focus primarily on developing the scientific and academic aspects of the Forum, and will lead to additional discussions among Forum partners to help formally establish a work programme in Latin America.

Europe and North America

The Forum is pursuing ways to encourage and support the outreach efforts of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE's) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). The Forum is preparing a paper to present at the UNECE Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in October 2007 in Belgrade. The Forum is also requesting to hold a side event at the Belgrade meeting to highlight the needs of the various regional networks around the world, and to support the UNECE/LRTAP Convention's objectives for outreach to non-ECE members on a range of air pollution control and prevention issues.

The Air & Waste Management Association: 100 Years of Environmental Stewardship



Adrienne Carolla, Executive Director of A&WMA reflects on its first priorities and looks to the future

Smoke was the air pollution issue of the day. In the early 20th century, smoke from factories and trains had become a serious environmental nuisance and public health hazard. To fight this problem, cities passed new coal-burning ordinances requiring their smoke inspectors to have special training. Inspectors from cities around the world called for the formation of an association to help them share expertise and information. And, in response, the first official meeting of the International Association for the Prevention of Smoke – the forerunner to A&WMA – was held in 1907.

The world has changed dramatically since those days, and A&WMA has evolved along with it. Indeed, the Association has remained a leader throughout its history, helping mould environmental policy along the way. A&WMA provided technical and educational leadership in the days before (and since) the creation of the US Environmental Protection Agency and Canada's Department of the Environment (now Environment Canada), and the enactment of environmental legislation.

Our history and our heritage are important to us. But our attention is focused on the next 100 years. We remain committed to our core purpose of advancing the environmental profession by providing a neutral forum for knowledge exchange and networking. Over the years, our membership has broadened to include representatives of government, industry, academia and consulting firms, and we continue to expand our purview as the environmental profession evolves. Today we reach more than 8500 environmental professionals in 65 countries. Our goal is to continue to provide environmental professionals throughout the world with a range of opportunities and resources, including programming such as our annual conference, specialty conferences, workshops, education courses (both live and online) and audio-web seminars; an extensive on-line library; and our two monthly publications — the peer-reviewed *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association* and *EM – The Magazine for Environmental Managers*.

We invite everyone to join us in celebrating our 100th anniversary. In addition to publishing a commemorative book, the Association is featuring a number of retrospective articles in *EM* throughout the year. We are planning a number of special Centennial activities to take place during our 100th Annual Conference and Exhibition, from 26-29 June in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

As we celebrate the role A&WMA and its members have played in environmental achievements over the last century we welcome the start of a very bright and exciting future – and another 100 years of environmental stewardship. We look forward to our continued relationship with IUAPPA, and, in particular, to hosting the 2010 World Clean Air and Environmental Protection Congress in Vancouver, British Columbia.

For more information on Association activities, visit www.awma.org.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A&WMA's name has evolved as its mandates and challenges have changed

1907	International Association for the Prevention of Smoke
1940	Smoke Prevention Association of America
1950	Air Pollution and Smoke Prevention Association of America
1952	Air Pollution Control Association
1988	Air and Waste Management Association

JEFF CLARK JOINS IUAPPA TEAM

We are happy to announce that Jeff Clark has joined the International Headquarters of IUAPPA. Jeff is currently on a two-year secondment to the Air and Waste Management Association (A&WMA) from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A&WMA has agreed to station Jeff at IUAPPA's offices in Brighton, England until the end of 2008. Jeff brings more than 25 years of experience working on national and international air pollution issues with the US Congress and the US EPA. For the past 15 years he has served as the Director of Policy Analysis and Communications at EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. He has also taught US Environmental Policy for several years at Duke University in North Carolina.

While with IUAPPA, Jeff will be working on a variety of issues, including supporting IUAPPA's work with the Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum. He will also focus on communications and assessment of major international environmental issues.

In the release announcing Jeff's secondment, IUAPPA Director-General Richard Mills said, "As IUAPPA's programme expands, it is essential to widen the range of advice and support available to the International Board and Secretariat. Over the next few years we therefore hope to welcome secondments to the Secretariat from around the World.

"Jeff Clark's secondment is an invaluable first step in that process and will greatly strengthen the Union's ability to contribute to understanding and consensus on international environmental issues."

Jeff can be reached at: jclark.iuappa@gmail.com



Jeff Clark

IUAPPA

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Jeff Clark

Loveday Murley

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The International Union of Air
Pollution Prevention and
Environmental Protection Associations

44 Grand Parade

Brighton

BN2 9QA

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1273 878770

Fax: +44 (0)1273 606626

Email: iuappa@nsca.org.uk

Website: www.iuappa.com

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May 2007

NSCA Reviews its Future Strategy

Since its founding nearly 110 years ago, NSCA has been at the forefront of environmental protection in the UK. With the introduction of the Clean Air Acts in the 1950s, NSCA's original aims were largely achieved and it was able to successfully evolve during an era of burgeoning environmental concerns. Environmentalism is now firmly in the political mainstream, corporate social responsibility increasingly the norm, and there is an ever-greater devolution of powers to local and regional authorities. In addition, we are now operating in a world dominated by global environmental threats, mass travel, new communications technology, regulatory frameworks from Europe and an increasingly crowded NGO market. For all these reasons, NSCA has been undertaking a comprehensive strategic review of all its operations with a view to ensuring it is able to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

The review has been led by NSCA's Acting Chief Executive, Philip Mulligan, who joined NSCA at the end of August 2006. Following extensive consultation with both the membership and external stakeholders, a five-year strategic plan is now being finalized with a view to its adoption in July 2007. The strategy will redefine NSCA's Vision and Mission, setting out priorities and objectives for NSCA's work in three major areas – air quality, land quality and noise pollution. Simultaneously, consultation has been carried out on rebranding NSCA, including the possibility of a new name which reflects more accurately the work NSCA does – the results of the rebranding exercise are also due to be put to a special meeting of NSCA's membership in July. More information on: www.nsca.org.uk/pages/strategic_review.cfm

NACA, SOUTH AFRICA

NACA's annual congress takes place from 10-12 October 2007 under the theme of *Air Quality Management in South Africa – Looking Forward*. The Congress aims to showcase South Africa's forward thinking on dealing with the very scientific, yet socially demanding issues of air quality impacts and the management thereof. More details at www.naca.org.za

Note: NACA's Director, Piet Odendaal, has a new email address podendaal@absamail.co.za

JUAPPA, Japan

Following the IUAPPA World Congress in September, Professor Shin'ichi Okamoto will take over from Professor Koji Kitabayashi as President of the Japanese Association. Professor Okamoto is Professor of Tokyo University of Information Sciences and has presented papers at all IUAPPA World Congresses since 1977. He can be contacted by email at okamoto@rsch.tuis.ac.jp.

Both Professor Okamoto and Professor Kitabayashi plan to attend the World Congress and the International Board Meeting in Brisbane.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The 2007 International Board Meeting will take place on Sunday 9 September in Brisbane. Details of the venue will be available shortly and papers will be emailed towards the end of July.

It would be helpful if each member organization could let Loveday Murley (lmurley@nsca.org.uk) know who will be attending the meeting and the name of the voting delegate.