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A new decade

2 Ever since environmental problems entered the political arena we have witnessed a fight between economy and ecology. In spite of their definition as an economic loss factor, ecological values nevertheless have been recognised as a resource that has to be respected. For several decades, the discussion in the Western world has not been about the need for environmental protection, but simply the extent of protection necessary.

4 The interests are not likely to ever to become completely aligned. Recently, however, the notion that economy and ecology may have more in common than previously thought has gained ground under the pressure of changing circumstances. Obviously, climate change has a profound influence on the political agenda. Also scarcities of certain resources in the foreseeable future in combination with geopolitical developments have placed energy security in the top of strategic priorities. And to mention a third field: our agricultural system is another candidate for needing a serious rethink.

6 A few months ago the European Commission launched ‘*Europe 2020, a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*’. It is the Commission’s approach to make headway against the above challenges and also to address other problems such as employment levels, social cohesion, and ageing populations at a time of decreased economic and financial stability.

8 In this issue of our newsletter, the first initiatives of Commissioners to detail the ‘Europe 2020 strategy’ are being reported, as far as they are relevant for clean air and climate objectives. The responses of Commissioners to EFCA’s recent Policy Initiative on the linking of air pollution and climate change policies has created an opportunity for EFCA to exchange views in the early stages of these new approaches and we report back on these as well. At the start of this new decade it seems likely that we may see many more relevant initiatives and we are looking forward to a period of interesting developments. We will keep you informed.

European developments

Sustainable Europe

In May, the European Commission adopted a strategic document under the title “*Europe 2020, a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*”, also announced as the new Lisbon strategy. This Newsletter is not usually the place to report on general strategies for an economically strong Europe. The reason to make an exception here is that for the first time it is being acknowledged that economic growth has to be based on principles of sustainability. One of the ‘flagship initiatives’ for 2020 is that of the ‘Resource efficient Europe’

In a speech to the members of the Environment Committee of the European Parliament at the end of April, the Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, presented some details on the matter. Obviously, the implementation of the Climate and Energy Package is her first priority. To achieve that she announced further measures to increase the effectiveness of the main instrument, the Emission Trading System.

In addition, she announced a Communication on the conditional 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions which had been the proposal of the EU at the COP meeting in Copenhagen last year. In spite of the lack of positive response in Copenhagen the feasibility of the proposal is now considerably better than in 2008 when it was first developed. Due to the financial crisis the costs of a 30% reduction may not be much higher than the original cost estimate for a 20% reduction. The new circumstances require a new debate on the matter.

The necessary transition to a low-carbon economy also requires looking further ahead and defining the milestones that have to be passed on the pathway to 2050. Mrs Hedegaard mentioned the challenges in the transport sector, which, without additional measures will emit 30% more CO₂ in 2050; a White paper on the matter will appear by the end of this year. She defended in this respect the proposal for the regulation of van emissions and announced a Communication of the

Commission on the “European strategy on clean and energy efficient vehicles”.

Debate on 30% CO₂-reduction

The [analysis](#) of the costs and benefits of moving beyond the 20% reduction target for greenhouse gas emissions was presented in May. The costs of the 30% target are now being estimated at an additional €33 billion (0.2% of GDP) above the annual costs of the 20% target. These were estimated at €70 billion in 2008, but have now decreased to €48 billion. This is the result of lower economic growth, increased energy efficiency and the lower carbon price in the EU Emission Trading System. An important argument in favour of a higher reduction is the need for a 80-95% reduction by 2050.. The analysis contains a number of policy options for achieving the stricter target, whilst also reconfirming the need for free allowances under the ETS for energy-intensive industries, because of the risk of ‘carbon leakage’. The Commission is well aware that the economic crisis has presently left industries with much less capacity for making investments to modernise their way of operation. In her presentation of the analysis, Commissioner Hedegaard acknowledged that a political decision may therefore have to wait until the conditions are right. She hoped, however, that the information would inspire a debate in Member States about the way forward.

Climate financing initiatives

One of the reasons for the poor results of the Copenhagen meeting was the increasing distrust among the developing countries that rich countries, as major originators of climate change, were trying to escape their responsibility. In order to rebuild trust between North and South a

financial initiative is needed and the proposed fast start for this has to materialise.

From the part of the Commission an agreement with European Investment Bank to explore a joint climate finance initiative was made public on 14 June. The idea is that the initiative will give more visibility to the commitments made by the EU last year in Copenhagen by combining the grants of the European Commission and Member States with financing from the EIB and other European financial institutions. The new fund is meant to meet the different challenges of adaptation and mitigation in developing countries. It is explicitly additional money on top of the earlier GEEREF initiative (Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund).

On the same grounds the Netherlands announced an initiative at the June meeting of the Environment Council aiming at increasing transparency on the climate-relevant assistance of European countries to the developing world. A website is to be launched where donors may publish their assistance to projects in developing countries. Of the €30 billion to which rich countries committed themselves in Copenhagen the EU will contribute €7.2 billion in the period 2010-2012.

Fall in greenhouse gas emissions

The recent [report](#) on greenhouse gas emissions in the EU in 2008 showed a further reduction of 1.9% since 2007. The fall marks the fifth consecutive decrease bringing the emissions to 6.9% below their levels in the 1990 base year. The decrease was delivered against an economic growth of 0,6%. The Kyoto Protocol requires an 8% reduction in the period 2008-2012 in the EU15. The emissions in the EU27 fell by 2% to 11.3% below 1990 levels.

The data for 2009 are not yet available. However, the emissions reported by industries which participate in the Emissions Trading System have been published and represent a decrease of 11.6%. It is clear that this large decrease is primarily due to the reduction in activity due to the economic crisis. The bad news is that investments in innovation during 2009 are likely to have been lower than planned.

Renewables on the rise

62% of new installed capacity for electricity generation in the EU27 in 2009 is accounted for by renewables. This share which is equivalent to 17 GW primarily comes from wind energy . The data follow from the “Renewable Energy Snapshots”, produced by the Joint Research Centre and published on 5 July.

The share of renewables in the total consumption of electricity in the EU (3042 TWh) amounts to 19.9% (608 TWh). Hydropower has the largest share (11.6%), followed by wind (4.2%) biomass (3.5%) and solar (0.4%). If current growth rates continue the total percentage could rise to 35-40% in 2020. A condition, however, is that present constraints with respect to fair access to grids and accommodation of renewable energy in electricity systems have been removed. The 2010 *Renewable Energy Snapshots* may be downloaded from: <http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/refsys/>

Biofuels and sustainability

The Climate and Energy Package contained the requirement, as laid down in the Renewable Energy Directive, that in 2020 10% of the fuels for transport in Member States should come from renewable energy. The implication was that the main part of this should consist of biofuels because alternatives like electric cars would need more time for their market penetration. The Directive stipulated that the biofuels should have been produced in a sustainable way, but left the responsibility to comply with this requirement with the Member States.

The Directive had raised much concern already during its development and the European Parliament had agreed only on the condition that the Commission should provide criteria for sustainability of biofuels.

On 10 June Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Energy, announced the adoption by the Commission of two Communications and a Decision ([IP/10/711](#)) with rules for certifying of biofuels. The main elements for the ruling are:

- **Sustainable Biofuel Certificates:** The Commission encourages industry, governments and NGOs to set up "voluntary schemes" to certify biofuel sustainability – and explains the standards these must meet to gain EU recognition. One of the main criteria is that they have independent auditors which check the whole production chain, from the farmer and the mill, via the trader, to the fuel supplier who delivers petrol or diesel to the filling station. The Communication sets standards requiring this auditing to be reliable and fraud-resistant.
- **Protecting untouched nature:** The Communication explains that biofuels should not be made from raw materials from tropical forests or recently deforested areas, drained peatland, wetland or highly biodiverse areas – and how this should be assessed. It makes it clear that the conversion of a forest to a palm oil plantation would fall foul of the sustainability requirements.
- **Promote only biofuels with high greenhouse gas savings:** The Communication reiterates that Member States have to meet binding, national targets for renewable energy and that only those biofuels with **high greenhouse gas savings count** for the national targets, explaining also how this is calculated. Biofuels must deliver greenhouse gas savings of at least 35% compared to fossil fuels, rising to 50% in 2017 and to 60%, for biofuels from new plants, in 2018.

Comment

The criteria which have now been presented will certainly improve the sustainability of biofuels to be produced and imported in the EU. A minimum of 35% savings when compared to fossil fuels and increasing to 60% is, though productive, not impressive. The controversial palm oil seems to be being halted from a further production growth by conversion of forests into plantations. However, the criteria have not removed the concern.

Environmentalists and scientists state that the criteria do not prevent that plantations for food oil may increasingly become oriented at the biofuel market. Scarcity of food oil will then result in conversion of forests to new plantations after all. They recommend postpone to the large-scale introduction for some ten year when the production of second generation biofuels may replace the present brands. At the request of some Member States the Commission is considering to

produce additional criteria which address this indirect land use change by the end of this year.

Bio-waste exploitation

Municipal waste has major potential impacts on the environment. However, the share of bio-degradable waste in Europe, amounting to 88 million tonnes, has a substantial potential as a renewable source of energy and recycled materials. On 18 May the Commission published a Communication with the aim to improve the management of bio-waste in the EU and so exploit this resource more fully.

Environment Commissioner, Janus Potocnik, who introduced the Communication on 18 May, acknowledged the significant body of legislation on bio-waste and pointed out the importance of its implementation and enforcement. Bio-waste, when left alone is a source of the potent greenhouse gas methane. By harvesting all of this biogas one third of the EU target for renewable energy in transport could be met while the residue consists of valuable compost. The reduction of Europe's waste pile is a clear co-benefit. The Communication on bio-waste is available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/compost/index.htm>

Directive on industrial emissions

Early July the European Parliament voted in second reading in favour of the Directive on industrial emissions, a recast of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive. The original proposal which dates from December 2007 was a combination of streamlining European legislation by including six existing Directives, among which that on Large Combustion Plants, and more strict emission limits, based on the principle of applying Best Available Techniques, in order to achieve the targets of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution. The original proposal met considerable resistance in Parliament, primarily because of the stricter emission limits for the energy sector which have now been accepted. The agreement, however, had

a price: old coal burning power plants may apply for derogations until 2020 and under conditions even till 2023. The Directive provides a stronger legislative framework to measure and ensure compliance. It is now to be adopted in the Council and could be in force by the end of this year.

EIA Directive to be reviewed

On 6 July the Commission announced a review of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive. The Commission already identified several areas where improvements are needed, in particular new policy developments in sectors like climate change, energy and biodiversity. To prepare for the review Commissioner Janus Potocnik has launched a Public Hearing in order to collect ideas for modifications which will run until 24 September 2010.

The consultation document is available at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/consultations/eia.htm> .

Information on the EIA Directive is available at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/home.htm>.

Short news

EEA Reports

Towards a resource-efficient transport system – TERM 2009

While technological advances produce cleaner vehicles, more and more passengers and goods are travelling further distances, thereby offsetting efficiency gains. Based on analysis of long-term trends, a new European Environment Agency (EEA) report calls for a clear vision defining Europe's transport system by 2050 and consistent policies to achieve it.

EEA Report No 2/2010 (published: 27 Apr 2010)

[Read more ...](#)

Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990 – 2008 and inventory report 2010

This report is the annual submission of the greenhouse gas inventory of the European Union to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. It presents greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2008 for EU-27, EU-15, individual Member States and economic sectors.

EEA Technical report No 6/2010 (published: 02 June 2010)

Updated pollution data from industrial facilities now available in the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)

E-PRTR is a comprehensive online register which contains information on emissions of pollutants to air, water and land by industrial facilities throughout Europe (EU-27 and EFTA countries). It includes annual data for 91 substances and covers more than 24 000 facilities in 65 economic activities. E-PRTR also provides additional information, such as the amount and types of waste transferred from facilities to waste handlers both inside and outside each country. The new dataset now contains information for 2008 and updated data for 2007. Voluntarily reported data from Switzerland are also included in the register for the first time.

(published 08 June 2010). [More: E-PRTR website](#)

Europe to exceed air pollutant emission limits – NO_x in particular

In 2010, around half of the European Union's Member States expect to miss one or more of the legal limits set by the National Emission Ceilings Directive. According to recent data compiled by the European Environment Agency (EEA), 11 countries expect to exceed their ceilings by significant amounts — some missing NO_x targets by more than 40 %.

(published 04 May 2010) [Read more ...](#)

The 2009 emission trading data now available at EEA's EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) data viewer

The EU ETS is one of the main and most prominent measures introduced by the EU to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and reach its

target under the Kyoto Protocol. The main source of information on the scheme at EU level is the Community Independent Transaction Log (CITL), run by the European Commission. The EU ETS data viewer is a tool to help exploring the information contained in the CITL, aimed at

supporting governments, market players and other stakeholders in their assessment of the EU ETS. (published 20 May 2010) [Emission Trading Scheme \(ETS\) data viewer](#)

EFCA Policy Initiative

Responses

In March of this year EFCA produced its Policy Initiative No. 2 on the legislative aspects of the link between air pollution and climate change in Europe. While legislation under the Directorates of respectively Climate Action and Environment was the primary target of EFCA's initiative it was considered that legislation in other domains could benefit from its message, including: Transport; Energy; Agriculture and Rural Development; and Industry and Entrepreneurship. EFCA, therefore, informed the Commissioners for these domains, as well as President Barroso of the Commission.

Among the acknowledgements of receipt, EFCA was happy to receive an extensive reaction on behalf of *Commissioner Siim Kallas* (Mobility and Transport). It summarized the holistic approach towards the different environmental challenges in the domain of Transport. EFCA, in its Policy document, had indeed reported on the exemplary approach in the policy domain of the mobile sources.

Commissioner Connie Hedegaard, when thanking EFCA for the report, informed us of her awareness of the challenges when strengthening the response to climate change.

Commissioner Antonio Tajani (Industry and Entrepreneurship), while referring the matter primarily to his colleagues at Climate Action and Environment also showed his interest in future cooperation of his services with EFCA (see "Eco-industries" on this page).

In a response on behalf of *Commissioner Dacian Ciolos* (Agriculture and Rural Development)

EFCA was invited to exchange relevant views with respect to the Common Agricultural Policy post-2013 (CAP) for which preparations recently started and to participate in a public consultation. EFCA accepted the challenge and provided its viewpoints (see "Thoughts on food" in this Newsletter).

Eco-industries

On 28 May EFCA's president and secretary-general met in Brussels with responsible policy officers on the competitiveness of eco-industries. DG Industry and Entrepreneurship, being committed to the competitiveness of industry in Europe, has recently focused on the sector of eco-industries and is presently consulting stakeholders on the development of environmental industries. The scope of the sector is defined much broader than suggested by this name and includes consultancies, research institutes and even NGOs like EFCA. EFCA contributed already to an explorative study on the eco-industry sector. The directorate is now in the process of developing further policies in this field.

Though it had been made clear that EFCA had no specific expertise on matters of competitiveness, DG industry had become interested by our position paper on the co-benefits approach of air pollution and climate change policies and invited EFCA for a discussion.

From EFCA's side the need for integration of the policies on climate change and air pollution in order to achieve an overall better cost-effectiveness was presented as a strong message for industry.

In support of that view, EFCA presented three main arguments:

- Firstly, we highlighted the fact that many processes and devices designed to abate the emission of pollutants are end of pipe technologies, requiring additional energy. There is therefore a need to develop technologies which reduce or prevent pollution without using substantial amounts of energy.
- With regard to renewable energy, considered as eco-industry as well, we have repeated that bio-fuels and more biomass generally, deserve careful and thorough life cycle analysis to assess the presence or absence of possible trade offs (e.g. particulate matter from small wood burning stoves) along with the extent of actual climate change benefits of each technology, considering all emissions (notably N₂O) and impacts of changes in land use.
- Thirdly, in relation to eco-construction, which will also be considered in the plans of DG Enterprise, we have underlined the risks that over-insulation, resulting from vast programs of dwelling refurbishing, designed to save energy in the name of climate change could result in poorer indoor air quality. E.g. offensive commercialisation of new plastic windows with arguments of money savings often result in hermetic indoor environments as these windows generally have no air intake devices, thus stopping the “natural” ventilation of the previous old window frames.

Throughout the discussion, other arguments were developed:

- The contribution of agriculture to both climate change and pollution makes it a target sector which could benefit from new tailor-made solutions
- The potential exhaustion of phosphate in a foreseeable future creates an urgent need for recycling technology considering the dependence of Europe on imports of this essential nutrient in food production; recycling then could also help reduce the eutrophication of natural environments.

- There is a need for cultural change, knowledge exchange, professional training, and structural readjustments to ensure better consideration of air pollution and climate change interactions.
- There is a need for assistance to local authorities for their choice of optimal solutions for renewable energy, eco-solutions and eco-procurement.

EFCA’s availability for further consultation on aspects of DG enterprise policy developments was appreciated, as well as its offer to cooperate on events dedicated to the theme of eco-industries.

Thoughts on food

In traditional air quality policies agriculture has always been a source of minor concern in comparison with industrial or mobile sources. With the addition of climate change to the atmospheric policy agenda this situation has changed. Since the 1950s the ‘green revolution’ greatly increased agricultural production and reduced famines world wide. This development, however, also had considerable impacts on the environment which now create risks for the sustainability of the agricultural sector itself.

In response to an invitation on behalf of Commissioner Dacian Cioloș to exchange views at the start of the process for a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post-2013 EFCA developed some viewpoints in which a restored sustainability of the sector is the leading principle and which included the following recommendations:

1. *Climate change*: the substantial contribution of the agricultural sector to the emission of greenhouse gases and the big potential impact of climate change on agriculture require an action programme for the reduction of energy use in the sector; the objectives of the EU Climate and Energy Package could provide guidance in this respect and transport volumes and distances may be critically considered. In addition, there is a big potential for the reduction of emissions of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, notably methane and nitrous oxide.

2. *Environmental impacts*: climate action requires an integrated policy approach with pollution emissions reductions from agricultural activities, in order to increase its cost-effectiveness. Measures with co-benefits in both domains should have priority; policies which are beneficial in one domain but have adverse effects in the other should be avoided where possible.
3. *Scarcity of resources*: the projected scarcity of minable phosphate reserves in a foreseeable future urgently requires initiatives for the development of recycling techniques; in the new CAP the introduction of legislation which supports its introduction in the agricultural chain is to be announced. Closing chains is the preferred mechanism to prevent scarcities as well as eutrophication, water shortages and even desertification.
4. *Energy production*: the agricultural sector will contribute strongly in the increasingly important market of biomass and, under strict conditions, biofuels. This sector is also well placed for harvesting wind and solar energy as well as for more innovative

approaches, such as deep underground heat storage from greenhouses.

5. *Landscape and biodiversity*: the landscape which resulted from ancient traditional agriculture has its own beauty and biodiversity. It served agricultural and safety purposes and farmers had, and still have, a natural responsibility for their maintenance. Through economy-of-scale approaches in food production and other market-driven developments traditional farming is now under great pressure. The CAP should recognise these problems and develop policies in support of traditional farming and the conservation of old landscapes and their biodiversity.

The report, “**Thoughts on food - EFCA Viewpoints with respect to the future of the Common Agricultural Policy**” was sent to DG Agriculture and submitted as EFCA’s contribution to the EU’s Public Hearing on CAP. It was published on 30 May at EFCA’s website. For a download click on [Thoughts on food](#).

News on EFCA and its members

EFCA in Vancouver

2010 is the year of IUAPPA’s 15th World Clean Air Congress. It is scheduled for the 12-16 September in Vancouver, Canada and hosted by the US/Canadian Air and Waste Management Association (AWMA). As EFCA members generally participate in IUAPPA as well there is an understanding that the conference agenda should not be overloaded in such a year; and so, there is not any additional international event on this year’s EFCA agenda. EFCA, however, arranged, in cooperation with IUAPPA, a special session at the World Congress: Synergies and trade-offs between climate change and air pollution policies. The session includes some 10 presentations from all parts of the world and will be chaired by EFCA’s president. Information on

the World Congress, including the programme of the EFCA session, is to be published at www.iuappa2010.com.

EFCA also has planned its annual Assembly meeting to be held in Vancouver in the Congress week.

EFCA events in 2011

1. Co-benefits

EFCA’s French member APPA will host a second major international conference on **Co-benefits of climate change and air pollution policies**, to

take place in March probably. It will address the local and regional level in particular and is likely to attract the strong interest of governmental authorities in France and to include additional workshops on the central theme of particulate matter abatement through local action plans. The French government is also willing to emphasize the setting up of regional schemes for air, energy and climate. The APPA will be in charge of organizing and coordinating the whole set of events through a sort of “week of the atmosphere”.

2. Ultrafine particles

EFCA’s German member GUS intends to host a third symposium on Ultrafine particles, again in cooperation with the Karlsruhe Institute for Technology, in order to take stock again of the recent progress in this field. The symposium will take place in May 2011 in Brussels, Belgium. The work has been started and a Call for Papers is expected to be available in a few months from now.

3. Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases

In October/November 2011 EFCA’s Dutch member VVM-CLAN will organise its 6th symposium on **Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases**. The symposium is scheduled to take place from 2-4 November 2011 in Amsterdam.

Calendar

CfP = Deadline Call for Papers

14th ETH Conference on combustion generated nanoparticles

1-4 August, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
(www.nanoparticles.ethz.ch)

7th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality, Ventilation and Energy Conservation in Buildings

15-18 August, Syracuse, New York, USA
(<http://www.IAQVEC2010.org/>)

15th IUAPPA World Congress: Achieving Environmental Sustainability in a Resource Hungry World

11-16 September 2010, Vancouver, Canada
(www.IUAPPA2010.com)

31st NATO/SPS International Technical Meeting on Air Pollution Modelling and its Application
27 September – 1 October 2010, Torino, Italy
(www.int-tech-mtng.org)

4th Central and Eastern European Conference on Health and the Environment
10-13 October, Prague, Czech Republic
(www.ceeche.org)

Road Dust – Health effects and abatement strategies
18-19 October 2010, Stockholm, Sweden
(<http://gpc.slb.nu/register/>)

Knowledge Collaboration & Learning for Sustainable Innovation ERSCP-EMSU 2010 Conference
25-29 October, Delft, the Netherlands
(www.erscp-emsu2010.org)

Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change
31 October-5 November, The Hague, Netherlands
(www.afcconference.com)

EFCA symposium: Air quality, energy and climate at the local level

March 2011, France (www.appa.asso.fr)

3^d EFCA symposium on Ultrafine particles
May 2011, Brussels, Belgium (www.efca.net)

Indoor Air 2011
5-10 June 2011, Austin, Texas, USA
(<http://lifelong.engr.utexas.edu/2011/>) CfP: 15-10-2010

6th International EFCA symposium on Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases

2-4 November 2011, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (www.vvm.info)

EFCA

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