The Voice of the European Cold Storage Industry

ECSLA Newsletter

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Issues covered:

Dear Readers,

A first reading compromise has been reached between representatives of the EP and Council on a regulation updating the EU law on substances depleting the ozone layer. The new law brings EU legislation in line with developments of the Montreal protocol (signed in 1987) aiming at protecting the ozone layer, but goes beyond it, so that the EU will continue to lead by example.
The deal does not only cover the marketing ban of certain substances but also substances contained in refrigerators and insulation material in buildings.

The achieved compromise will clarify some of the provisions of the Regulation, such as those on exemptions and derogations to the use of ozone-depleting substances, and the conditions under which they can be imported and exported. It aligns the EU law with latest international agreements, but goes in some parts beyond it.

Already under the existing EU legislation the production and placing on the market of the most damaging ozone-depleting substances is banned, while the EU is going further than the Montreal protocol by banning or setting limits on certain uses of these substances. Exceptions exist for the use of several ODS, which will be further limited according to the achieved compromise.

The phasing out of the production of hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) will be brought forward for 5 years and shall be achieved by the end of 2019. MEPs achieved that the production of HCFC's has to be further decreased during the period 2017-2019: it should fall to 7% in relation to 1997 levels.

Although most of the harmful substances are no longer produced and used in new equipment, thousands of tonnes are contained in existing refrigeration equipments and insulation material in buildings.

The compromise therefore lists responsibilities for undertakings to prevent the substances from being released into the atmosphere to prevent further damage to the ozone layer. It also tightens up the provisions on recovery and destruction of these substances.

Furthermore, the Commission shall make available at the latest by the 1st of January 2010 a list of products and equipment which might contain or rely on controlled substances in order to reduce them and ultimately to phase them out.

Enjoy your reading!

Christianna PAPAZAHARIOU
Secretary General

Review of the ODS Regulation 2037/2000 EC

The ozone layer is a layer of gas in the upper atmosphere which shields life on earth from harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun.
In the 1970s scientists discovered that some chemicals could deplete the ozone layer and in the 1980s the so-called ozone hole was discovered above the Antarctic.

The EU regulation on the ozone layer (the ODS Regulation) is the European main instrument for the implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. It bans the production and placing on the market of the most damaging ozone-depleting substances and sets limits on certain uses of these substances.

See the editorial for the latest developments regarding the recast of the ODS Regulation, after the first reading vote of the Eurpean Parliament in Strasbourg on the 25 March 2009.

ECSLA Position on the Recast of the ODS Regulation:

You can access the joint **eurammon** - ECSLA position **in English, French and Spanish** on the ECSLA website: www.ecsla.be (under ECSLA Publications)
For more information, please contact the ECSLA Secretariat, Ms Christianna Papazahariou, papazahariou@ecsla.be

Links:

Commission Proposal for a new regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer,
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ozone/pdf/sec_2366_en.pdf

Communication on completing the phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ozone/pdf/com_505_en.pdf

NEW Position of the European Parliament adopted at first reading on 25 March 2009 with a view to the adoption of Regulation (EC) No.../2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer (Recast)

The HCFC phase-out, counting down to 2010 – are you prepared?

From January 2010, the use and sale of virgin HCFC gases will be illegal within the EU. Yet some 130,000 tonnes of these gases remain in use across the EU today. What does this mean for your business?

In October 2000, EC Regulation No. 2037/2000 on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) was brought into force as part of the EU's ozone layer protection policy based upon the requirements of the Montreal Protocol. It stipulates that the use and sale of virgin – i.e. never previously placed on the market - hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs) will be banned from 1 January 2010. These substances are used widely in a variety of refrigeration and air conditioning installations. Any business, therefore, that uses such installations will be affected by the ban, and should be taking preparatory measures to ensure that they are compliant in time for the 2010 deadline.

Due to misperceptions regarding the expected availability of recycled HCFCs post-2010, response levels to this legislation have so far been worryingly low and some 130,000 tonnes of HCFCs remain in installations across the EU. Most of these are relatively small in size, meaning that this bank of HCFCs is spread throughout several million installations across the continent, primarily in its most common form, R-22. In order to ensure compliance by 2010, tens of thousands of installations will need to be serviced every week.

The sheer number of HCFC banks inevitably means that as more and more businesses begin to react to the legislative imperatives in the run-up to 2010, there will be a significant strain on contractors for their services. This is likely, in turn, to raise the cost of these services. Furthermore, manufacturers will scale down their production of HCFCs from mid-2009, inevitably raising HCFC prices. This impending bottleneck threatens to incur spiralling costs for businesses that delay their response.

A number of users plan to resort to recycled R-22 (the only HCFC likely to be recycled) until the 2015 ban on the use of recycled HCFCs. This is a concern because the projected availability of recycled R-22 from 2010 is estimated to stand at 10-15% of the capacity needed to service all the remaining installations using HCFCs. From 2010, it is estimated that there will remain approximately 120,000[i] tonnes of HCFCs in installations throughout the EU. These will require servicing, for which some 20,000 tonnes of recycled R-22 would be needed per year. However, the cost of analysing the composition of small HCFC banks (only R-22 containing less than 1-2% contaminating gas can be recycled) makes incineration a far cheaper option. It has therefore been calculated that the actual availability of recycled R-22 following the 2010 ban would be in the region of 2,000-2,500 tonnes per year – some 10-15% of the amount required.

To gain a clearer idea of the prevailing situation, refrigerants manufacturer DuPont has conducted a survey in conjunction with Research International to gauge the level of preparedness and awareness regarding this legislation in 9 European countries. This survey is also designed to raise awareness and impart information, both through the questions themselves and an informational website www.wakeup2phaseout.eu, also accessible via the **ECSLA** website www.ecsla.be.

The good news is that there are solutions available for HCFC users. The right solution will depend largely on the age and condition of your existing equipment, as well as its use. You will find impartial, sound advice on the various options on the wakeup2phaseout website, in addition to which you are advised to consult your contractor or supplier for an assessment of the best solution for your needs.

[i] These figures are estimations based on national statistics and interviews with industry experts, manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and contractors.

Health Committee Planned in Parliament Shake-up

source euractiv

A new European Parliament committee dedicated to health and consumer affairs appears likely to result from reforms aimed at revitalising the EU assembly's internal structures.

The move is likely to be welcomed by campaigners, who have complained that health issues are lost in the busy agenda of the environment, public health and food safety (ENVI) committee.

Intense discussions are underway which would lead to a major overhaul of several committees in an effort to bring greater efficiency to the work of MEPs and give greater weight to key areas like health, energy and the environment.

The starting point for sweeping reforms of the Parliament's committees is perceived dissatisfaction with the performance of the internal market and consumer protection committee (IMCO), particularly in its capacity for dealing with consumer issues.

MEP and parliamentary sources have said one option under serious consideration is the effective disbandment of IMCO.

If this were to happen, legal aspects of the internal market that are currently dealt with by IMCO would be handled by the legal affairs committee (JURI), while the industry, research and energy (ITRE) committee would take over responsibility for the economic and industrial elements of IMCO's current workload.

This permutation would see energy matters taken away from ITRE and paired with environmental issues, a combination described by one senior source as "a better fit" than existing combinations.

The shake-up would see health and consumer affairs dealt with under a single committee, which would cover the programme of work undertaken by DG SANCO (responsible for health and consumer affairs).

However, it would also have to deal with complex elements of the pharmaceutical package, including directives on information to patients and counterfeit medicines.

The workload related to health alone was "underestimated" by ENVI, which often prioritised environmental issues, according to a parliamentary insider.

EU Plan to Provide Jobs through 'Green Economy'

Regional policy commissioner Danuta Hübner has set out plans to boost employment with investment in the "green economy".

Presenting the green dimension of regional aid in March, Hübner said that EU member states would receive a total of €105bn for environment-related projects between 2007 and 2013.

The commission hopes that the money, allocated through the EU cohesion policy, will promote business growth while protecting the environment.

It wants to create new "green-collar" jobs, particularly in small and medium enterprises.

Under the measures set out by Hübner, €54bn will go towards helping member states comply with EU environmental legislation.

Some €22bn will be spent on water management, €6bn on waste management and €3.9bn on the protection of biodiversity and nature.

The sum represents 30 per cent of the regional policy budget for 2007 to 2013 and is almost three times greater than the amount allocated in the 2000 to 2006 period.

"I believe that in this time of crisis it is important to raise awareness about the need to maintain and strengthen the investments of the cohesion policy in the area of the environment," the commissioner said.

She said that the EU must focus on environmental investment if it wanted to remain a world leader in promoting green technologies.

It was also about promoting solidarity with future generations, she added, claiming that it could provide "huge business opportunities" to help enterprise and industry create sustainable jobs.

The commission had put measures in place to create quicker and better implementation of environmental legislation, said Hübner, adding that all projects funded by the initiative would be subject to compulsory environmental assessments.

"The regional authorities will be at the frontline when it comes to combating climate change and when it comes to coping with new challenges such as developing renewable energies and energy efficiency," she said.

Stressing the need to support the low carbon economy at a regional level, she added that the package would include investment in transport and support for research and innovation "which are absolutely essential parts of the new green industrial revolution".

And she said that that it was essential to invest in the environment if the EU wanted to meet the targets set by the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs and the Gothenburg strategy on sustainable development.

"We have understood the challenge of the new industrial revolution and we have understood the business opportunities this revolution brings.

"Hand in hand this investment also helps to protect and improve the state of our environment for the generations to come."My ambition is clearly that cohesion policy helps the union to become a leader in green development."

Scientists to Adopt Tough Stance for Copenhagen Talks

Top scientists from across the world gathered in an emergency summit in March to warn international negotiators of a new UN climate agreement that a tough deal is required, in light of their latest studies.

The scientific community is concerned that the negotiations taking place in Copenhagen in December are not based on scientific realities.

The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the most influential scientific body on climate change, is already two years old. Since then, studies have shown that global warming is progressing faster than previously assumed and its impact could be much more devastating.

The conference, that took place in the Danish capital on 10-12 March, gave a comprehensive picture of climate research carried out in the past two years.

The six preliminary key messages are:

Key Message 1: Climatic Trends

Recent observations confirm that, given high rates of observed emissions, the worst-case IPCC scenario trajectories (or even worse) are being realised. For many key parameters, the climate system is already moving beyond the patterns of natural variability within which our society and economy have developed and thrived. These parameters include global mean surface temperature, sea-level rise, ocean and ice sheet dynamics, ocean acidification, and extreme climatic events. There is a significant risk that many of the trends will accelerate, leading to an increasing risk of abrupt or irreversible climatic shifts.

Key Message 2: Social disruption

The research community is providing much more information to support discussions on "dangerous climate change". Recent observations show that societies are highly vulnerable to even modest levels of climate change, with poor nations and communities particularly at risk. Temperature rises above 2C will be very difficult for contemporary societies to cope with, and will increase the level of climate disruption through the rest of the century.

Key Message 3: Long-Term Strategy

Rapid, sustained, and effective mitigation based on coordinated global and regional action is required to avoid "dangerous climate change" regardless of how it is defined. Weaker targets for 2020 increase the risk of crossing tipping points and make the task of meeting 2050 targets more difficult. Delay in initiating effective mitigation actions increases significantly the long-term social and economic costs of both adaptation and mitigation.

Key Message 4 - Equity Dimensions

Climate change is having, and will have, strongly differential effects on people within and between countries and regions, on this generation and future generations, and on human societies and the natural world. An effective, well-funded adaptation safety net is required for those people least capable of coping with climate change impacts, and a common but differentiated mitigation strategy is needed to protect the poor and most vulnerable.

Key Message 5: Inaction is Inexcusable

There is no excuse for inaction. We already have many tools and approaches ? economic, technological, behavioural, management ? to deal effectively with the climate change challenge. But they must be vigorously and widely implemented to achieve the societal transformation required to decarbonise economies. A wide range of benefits will flow from a concerted effort to alter our energy economy now, including sustainable energy job growth, reductions in the health and economic costs of climate change, and the restoration of ecosystems and revitalisation of ecosystem services.

Key Message 6: Meeting the Challenge

To achieve the societal transformation required to meet the climate change challenge, we must overcome a number of significant constraints and seize critical opportunities. These include reducing inertia in social and economic systems; building on a growing public desire for governments to act on climate change; removing implicit and explicit subsidies; reducing the influence of vested interests that increase emissions and reduce resilience; enabling the shifts from ineffective governance and weak institutions to innovative leadership in government, the private sector and civil society; and engaging society in the transition to norms and practices that foster sustainability.

Next Steps

The EU is currently engrossed in talks over its negotiating position for the December talks in Copenhagen. The main points to be agreed upon are criteria for calculating the emissions reductions required of each country, and financial assistance offered to developing countries to support their efforts.

High Level Conference on the Future of Transport

In 2001, the Commission issued a White Paper setting an agenda for transport policy throughout 2010. Approaching the end of the ten-year period, it is time to look further ahead and define a vision for the future of transport and mobility, preparing the ground for future policy developments.

Commission Vice-President A. Tajani, in charge of European transport policy, convened a High Level Conference on 9-10 March to gather stakeholders' views on the main challenges and opportunities for the transport sector in the very long term (20 to 40 years).

Top managers of transport operators, manufacturers and logistic companies were invited to contribute their vision alongside policy-makers, academics and representatives of Member States, European institutions and NGOs.

The Conference was centred on four workshops focusing on urban, freight and passenger transport and on the challenge of sustainable mobility. The workshops were chaired by former Commission Vice-President and Transport Commissioner, Mr Karel Van Miert, former Director General of DG TREN, Mr Robert Coleman, and the Head of Vice-President Tajani’s Cabinet, Mr Antonio Preto.

The conference was attended by around 560 participants and was accompanied by an exhibition on innovative transport technologies with stands and information materials.

Maersk is Rocked by 20% Fall in Shipping

Source Financial Times

Denmark's AP Møller-Maersk, owner of the world's largest container shipping line, has become the latest company to reveal the extent of the crisis facing the sector, saying volumes shipped in January were down 20 per cent on a year earlier.

The container volume declines, together with falling oil prices and problems at Danske Bank, of which Maersk owns a fifth, prompted the company to warn that this year's profits would be significantly lower than in 2008. The charges Maersk was able to levy per container shipped no longer covered the variable costs of moving them on some routes, the company said.

Reduced fuel prices prove mixed blessing

Maersk traditionally claimed it enjoyed a "natural hedge" against oil price movements, owning both significant shipping interests that burn oil and a large oil-producing business.

However, it announced last year that, thanks to improved fuel efficiency, its ability to pass on price rises to container shipping customers in surcharges and the profitability of its oil and gas business, it was a net beneficiary of oil rises.

That process is now working in reverse. Nils Andersen, chief executive, said that while there was usually a short period while prices were declining where fuel surcharges fell more slowly, prices tended quickly to reflect falls in fuel prices. The falling price is also set to hit the earnings of the oil and gas division, which last year produced nearly all the company's profits.

There remain benefits, nevertheless. Lower fuel prices mean Maersk has been able to afford to divert many of its ships round the Cape of Good Hope, rather than using the Suez Canal. That has helped the company to avoid the risk of piracy – one of its tugs was seized in 2008.

For container ships, which are less vulnerable, it has saved on Suez Canal fees, which can be up to $750,000 per sailing.

The warning came as Maersk announced 2008 results and despite significant profitability improvements in the container shipping division, which mainly consists of Maersk Line, the industry leader. The division has been struggling since the botched integration of P&O Nedlloyd, then the world number three, in 2005.

However, he went on: "Needless to say, with the rates and the market development we are facing at this point in time, it's very easy to predict that 2009 will be a very difficult year."

Maersk is also likely to see declining earnings at its oil and gas business, which operates rigs off Denmark, the UK, Qatar and elsewhere.

Profits at the tankers, offshore and other shipping operations division also fell.

New Code Proposed for Retailer-Supplier Deals

FoodNavigator.com

The rules that govern agreements between retailers and suppliers could be strengthened under a new proposal by the UK's Competition Commission (CC) to protect manufacturers and others from restrictive practices.

The draft order, which is now out for consultation, would extend the Groceries Supply Code of Practice (GSCOP) and aims to ensure that suppliers do not have unfair or unexpected costs imposed on them by retailers.

The order is in response to the CC's inquiry into UK groceries retailing last year, which concluded that measures were needed to address its concerns about relationships between retailers and their suppliers.

It comes just weeks after the CIAA, the EU food industry trade association, expressed concern over alleged abusive practices by retailers in their dealings with food manufacturers, who face direct competition from increased market share of retailers' own private label products.

In a communication on food prices in December, the European Commission noted a number of ways in which retailers could act unfairly in their dealings with manufacturers. These include cartels, purchasing agreements between competing buyers, resale price maintenance, certification schemes, tying, and single branding.

The CIAA added other claims to the list, such as chronically late payments, long payment periods for suppliers, 'forced' discounts to meet buyers' targets, and 'forced' contributions to finance mergers and acquisitions.

The new code will prohibit retrospective changes to terms and conditions, and limit the extent to which suppliers are required to pay for listings, promotions, inaccurate forecasts or customer complaints.

It will also set out a clear procedure for resolving disputes and the requirement for retailers to provide reasonable notice and commercial justification before a supplier is de-listed.

Commenting on the CC order, a CIAA spokesperson said that it welcomed initiatives by the EC and member states that were aimed at ensuring the "well-functioning of the food supply chain" and examined how various actors in the food chain operate and address competition issues.

Peter Freeman, CC chairman and chairman of the Groceries Inquiry said the new code would be included in all retailers' contracts with their suppliers and provide a much clearer framework.

He said: "We want to ensure that suppliers do not have costs imposed on them unexpectedly or unfairly by retailers."

Freeman added that by extending to code to include other retailers, it would ensure more suppliers benefit from this protection.

Without this, he said: "The uncertainty and hardship caused by certain practices could significantly damage investment and innovation by suppliers and in turn, therefore, also harm consumers."

A CC spokesman told FoodNavigator.com that the existing code only covered Tesco, Asda, Sainsbury's and Morrisons. The new code would include all retailers with groceries turnover in excess of £1bn per year, which would mean about ten retailers in total.

He added there was a strong possibility the code could be in operation by the end of the year.

The CC will also consult establishing an Ombudsman to oversee and resolve disputes under the new code.

New BLG Cold Stores in Bremerhaven

BLG Cold stores are currently extending their capacity. This includes the building of a new room, equiped with an automatic rack system. The first input will be possible in August 2009.

Information related to the new cold store:

capacity: 4,300 pallets lengths: 64m wide: 23 m high: 13 to 15m area: 1,500 m² max temperature: -28C

Additionally BLG builds a new border inspection post (BIP) for the competent authorityThe BIP will be ready end of 2009.

For further information, contact Mr Lueder Korff,
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Carrefour Unveils Plans to Boost Sales

Source Financial Times

Carrefour's new chief executive vowed to put France at the heart of a strategic recovery plan for the world's second-largest retailer behind Wal-Mart, after it reported a 45 per cent drop in 2008 net profits.

"My priorities are France, France and France. You cannot have lasting success without a strong base," said Lars Olofsson in his first public appearance since taking the helm in January.

He gave a blunt assessment of the problems facing the underperforming group, saying it had never fully merged with Promodes, the supermarket chain with which it combined in the 1990s.

The plan to convert 1,021 Champion stores, acquired in that merger, would be accelerated and finalised this year, five months ahead of schedule.

Mr Olofsson vowed to restore Carrefour's lost "leadership" role through price promotions and cost cuts, the introduction of more own-brand labels and more hard discount stores.

"I'm here today because I bluntly believe in Carrefour's growth potential," said the former senior executive at Nestlé, the Swiss-based food group. "Our objectives for the future are clear: generate profitable, sustainable, organic growth that outpaces that of the market, and improve our margins."

Mr Olofsson pledged €600m ($768m) in price cuts and promotional advertising to boost sales and gain market share this year and to close the gap between the public perception that its prices were relatively high.

Carrefour needed to be more "light-footed", he said, indicating it had allowed itself to be outmanoeuvred on price perceptions by domestic rival Leclerc.

The investment would be funded by €500m ($640m) of cost cuts – three times more than achieved in 2008. The savings would come from more efficient operations and a reduction in administrative expenses. Capital spending would be limited to €2.5bn compared with €2.9bn in 2008.

Mr Olofsson took over from José Luis Durán, whose ouster last autumn was precipitated by Bernard Arnault, chairman of LVMH, the luxury goods group, and Colony Capital, the US private equity group. The two hold a 13 per stake in Carrefour through Blue Capital, their jointly-held investment vehicle.

Carrefour's performance was one of the weakest of the big supermarket groups last year. It has been hit by relatively large exposure – 28 per cent of sales – to non-food items, of which customers buy less in an economic downturn.

Its hypermarkets have also faced increased competition from hard discounters and local stores. Mr Olofsson said the hypermarket concept was not dead but needed to be reinvented.

Mr Olofsson said although France was the priority, the underperformance in some other countries, including Italy and Belgium, also needed to be addressed. He did not rule out selling out of those markets. Expansion in emerging markets would continue with the entry this year into Russia.

France accounts for 44 per cent of sales, while the rest of Europe concentrates another 38 per cent.

Operating profits in France dropped by 3 per cent last year and by 5 per cent in the rest of Europe, against a 31 per cent rise in Latin America and growth of 11 per cent in Asia.

New FAO Food Price Database Launched

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has launched a new online tool to track food prices in 55 developing countries, as part of its food price spike response.

The National Basic Food Prices Data and Analysis Tool gives the option of searching for various commodities in a given country either in the local currency or in US dollars, and allows for price comparisons between domestic and international markets, between different markets in the same country, and between countries.

"While food prices have fallen internationally, as indicated by the FAO food price index, this tool shows that in developing countries they have not fallen so fast, or at all," said Liliana Balbi, a senior economist with FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System.

"The easy-to-use database will be an invaluable source of information for policy and decision-makers in agricultural production and trade, development and also humanitarian work."

Smart Device may Enable Low Cost Cold Chain Monitoring

FoodProductionDaily.com

A smart packaging device for monitoring threshold temperature throughout the cold chain is low cost to enable broad take-up by food manufacturers, claims its UK developer.

Smart packaging including freshness and temperature indicators for use in supply chains for foods that are highly temperature sensitive is a growing trend, but often their cost can inhibit wide use within the industry.

Reuben Isbitsky, joint chief executive officer of Timestrip, said its newly developed sensor Timestrip Plus records how long a product has been held above a critical temperature and is extremely affordable, with cost as low as US $0.50 cents per unit depending on batch requirements.

He said that the device differs from existing temperature recorders that show immediate exposure to a critical temperature in that it can accurately indicate whether a product is deteriorating.

"Product quality can often be compromised by cumulative exposure to elevated temperatures during transit and storage and, crucially, what manufacturers need to know is how long their products have spent above a defined temperature.

"Using the Timestrip Plus adhesive label on product packaging ensures that products that spend excessive periods of time above the correct temperature can be rejected before being displayed in the retail outlet," said Isbitsky.

He said that it is possible to see at a glance how long a product has spent about its safe storage temperature, even if it was at some stage returned to the correct temperature.

“A viewing window shows the indicator is active by changing colour from white to blue, and as long as the product is held at or under the safe temperature, the colour does not progress.

“Once the temperature threshold is breached the colour (liquid) moves across a scale, showing how long it has been above that temperature, allowing the user to take the appropriate remedial action. However, on its return trip to the safe temperature, the colour stops progressing,” continued Isbitsky.

Moreover, he claims, the cost of the sensor is low enough for it to be placed on every unit or case, and in this way, a compromised product can be segregated accurately, saving an entire shipment that might otherwise have been discarded because of suspected temperature abuse.

“The Timestrip Plus sensors are easy to use and don’t require training so they can compete effectively with electronic indicators in terms of accuracy, readability and cost to enable even small sized manufactures to engage more widely in ‘cold’ supply chain product monitoring,” added Isbitsky.

He explained that the sensors can be customised to meet most products’ temperature requirements, they can work under ambient, refrigerated and frozen conditions, and are activated by the end user squeezing a bubble on top of the indicator.

According to Isbitsky, the sensors, which he said are US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) compliant, can also be integrated into a product's packaging at the point of manufacture.

SANCO Healthy Democracy Process

The progress Report on the Healthy Democracy process has now been finalised and is accessible on the SANCO website on the Stakeholder Dialogue Group web page (under "Meetings & work programme > 5 February 2009): http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_consumer/sdg/workprogramme_en.htm.

ECSLA Events Listing

Event	Location	Date
3rd IIR International Conference Ammonia Refrigeration Technology www.mf.edu.mk/web_ohrid2009/ohrid-2009.html	University “Sv. Kiril & Metodij” Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Skopje Republic of Macedonia	8-10 May 2009

ECSLA Annual General Meeting	Lyon, France	14-15 May 2009
13th European Conference "Technological Innovations in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry" http://www.centrogalileo.it/milano/CONGRESSODIMILANO2009english.html	Milan, Italy	12-13 June 2009

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