

**19th International Symposium  
on  
Environmental Pollution  
and its Impact on Life  
in the Mediterranean Region  
October 4-6, 2017  
Rome - Italy**



with focus on  
**Environmental and health inequity; science in  
the service of society**

Organized by



**MESAEP**

Mediterranean Scientific Association  
of Environmental Protection

in collaboration with

Institute of Advanced Study in Pavia, Italy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, Politecnico di Torino, Italy, Akdeniz University and Technical University of Istanbul, Turkey, Helmholtz Zentrum München, Germany, Public Health England, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Centro Nazionale di Ricerca, Università di Roma la Sapienza, the ICARUS consortium.

**First Announcement**

Previous symposia were held in Athens, Greece (1981), Crete, Greece (1983), Istanbul, Turkey (1985), Kavala, Greece (1987), Blanes, Spain (1989), Como, Italy (1991), Antibes, France (1993), Rhodes, Greece (1995), Sorrento, Italy (1997), Alicante, Spain (1999), Limassol, Cyprus (2001), Antalya, Turkey (2003), Thessaloniki, Greece (2005), Seville, Spain (2007), Bari, Italy (2009), Ioannina, Greece (2011), Istanbul, Turkey (2013), Crete, Greece (2015).

The Executive Committee of MESAEP has the pleasure to present a warm invitation to attend the 19th International MESAEP Symposium that will be held in Rome, Italy from October 4 to 6, 2017

## OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the symposium are to offer opportunities for scientists of different countries to:

- exchange recent results related to environmental pollution processes and their effects on sustainable management of natural resources, public health, well-being and the economy in the Mediterranean region
- discuss current scientific, technological and legal issues to avoid or reduce the degradation of the Mediterranean environment
- provide suggestions and recommendations to regulatory authorities and policy makers on environmental quality and safety in the Mediterranean and other neighbouring countries.

## MAIN SUBJECTS

The General Theme of the Conference is:

**“Environmental and health inequity; science in the service of society”**

This overarching theme will be dealt with in sessions focusing on the following specific topics:

1. Environmental and health inequities - socio-economic determinants of exposure
2. Sustainable natural resource and waste management
3. Environmental health and well-being
4. Climate change mitigation and air pollution abatement - towards win-win solutions
5. Indoor and outdoor air pollution
6. Water and soil pollution and control
7. Ecotoxicity and biodiversity
8. Energy, environment and sustainability
9. Environmental economics, policy and education
10. Natural and man-made environmental disasters
11. New and emerging technologies for environmental and health applications

Panel discussion on migration and environment

The above topics will be addressed in interdisciplinary sessions, bringing together different aspects of sustainability science, technology, policy and education.

## ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

The program of the symposium will include plenary and keynote lectures, and voluntary oral and poster presentations. Selected posters will be presented in short (5-minute) oral sessions in full audience (Rapid Fire sessions). All presentations (oral and posters) should be in English.

## PAPERS PUBLICATION and ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

For both oral and poster contributions, a one-page abstract should be submitted through the abstract submission system <http://www.abstractagent.com/mesaep2017/> not later than **May 15, 2017**. Authors will be notified on acceptance and on the form of presentation of their contribution by **May 31, 2017**.

The book of abstracts will be distributed on electronic media to all participants upon registration at the Symposium. Poster or oral presentations will be accepted if at least one of the authors is registered and present at the symposium. All papers presented at the symposium will be eligible, upon refereeing, for publication in a special issue of the peer reviewed international journal

FRESENIUS ENVIRONMENTAL BULLETIN (FEB), the official journal of MESAEP and Environmental Research, a prime publication of Elsevier.

## SPECIAL EVENTS

- Welcome cocktail
- General Assembly of MESAEP
- Gala Dinner
- Social and cultural excursion

## REGISTRATION

Symposium participants may register before or at the Symposium. Prior to the conference please use the on-line registration form on the homepage of MESAEP for registration. This is the preferred registration option. Alternatively, you may register on site upon your arrival at the Symposium.

## REGISTRATION FEES

	Early Registration (€)	Late Registration (€)
<b>MESAEP Members</b>	150	200
Special fee*	100	150
<b>Non-MESAEP members</b>	250	300
Special fee*	150	200
<b>Students</b>	100	125
Special fee*	75	100
<b>Accompanying person</b>	75	100
<b>MESAEP membership</b>	40 (per year)	

\* This fee is applicable only to delegates residing in countries classified as lower middle-income by the World Bank. Please check the classification of your country in the [relevant list](#).

The registration fee includes the final program, the book of abstracts in electronic format, access to the hospitality desk, coffee and refreshments during the symposium, the welcome cocktail, gala dinner, other social and cultural events (excursion fee not included) and certificate of participation (on request). Accompanying guests will be entitled to the welcome cocktail and gala dinner. Undergraduate and graduate students can register at a reduced fee if they provide a formal letter certifying their student identity from their academic institution.

## ROADMAP TO THE SYMPOSIUM

May 15, 2017	Abstract submission deadline
May 31, 2017	Notice to Authors on the acceptance and form of presentation
June 30, 2017	Deadline for payment of early registration fee
October 4, 2017	Symposium opening, on-site registration.
November 30, 2017	Submission of full papers for publication

## SUPPORT TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

In memory of Dr. Manos Lahaniatis, founding member and past president of MESAEP, the association established one (1) scholarship to support a young scientist in his/her first year of post-graduate studies. The scholarship will be awarded during the 19<sup>th</sup> Symposium of MESAEP. The “Dr. Emmanuel Lahaniatis Scholarship” is a €5,000 non-renewable award and is intended to support young scientists in pursuit of graduate education. To qualify, the applicant must:

- ❖ be a graduate student with University B.Sc. degree
- ❖ be up to 30 years of age
- ❖ have already applied for an M.Sc. or PhD Program in the general area of “Environmental pollution and its impact on life”
- ❖ be a national or resident of a country of the Mediterranean Region.

The applicants should fill out and send the application form existing in the MESAEP web-site (<http://www.mesaep.org>) along with a short CV and their B.Sc. degree.

Applicants should send their applications **by the end of May 2017** by e-mail at [mesaep19@mesaep.org](mailto:mesaep19@mesaep.org).

A Selection Committee of past MESAEP presidents will be appointed to review the applications.

## SYMPOSIUM LOCATION

The Symposium will take place at the premises of the National Research Council (CNR) headquarters in Rome, Italy. The 2nd circular will include more detailed information on the venue and the facilities available to participants.

## ACCOMODATION

The 2nd circular will include detailed information on hotel reservation and transportation.

## VISA

Visa is required for some countries. Please check with the Italian Consulates or the official representatives of the Italian Republic in your country. No visa is required for European citizens.

## FELLOWSHIPS

A limited number of fellowships up to 500 EUR will be available for young scientists from Balkan, Mediterranean, Asian and African countries upon specific request, and on the basis of their CV and the scientific quality of the paper submitted.

## INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

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## Links

- Homepage of Mesaep:
- Fresenius Environmental Bulletin:

<http://www.mesaep.org>  
<http://www.psp-parlar.de>

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**Rome**



Rome is the capital of Italy and of the Lazio region. With 2.9 million residents in 1,285 km<sup>2</sup>, it is also the country's largest and most populated commune and fourth-most populous city in the European Union by population within city limits. The Metropolitan City of Rome has a population of 4.3 million residents. The city is located in the central-western portion of the Italian Peninsula, within Lazio (Latium), along the shores of Tiber river. The Vatican City is an independent country geographically located within the city boundaries of Rome, the only existing example of a country within a city: for this reason Rome has been often defined as capital of two states.

Rome's history spans more than two and a half thousand years. While Roman mythology dates the founding of Rome at only around 753 BC, the site has been inhabited for much longer, making it one of the oldest continuously occupied sites in Europe. The city's early population originated from a mix of Latins, Etruscans and Sabines. Eventually, the city successively became the capital of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, and is regarded as one of the birthplaces of Western civilisation and by some as the first ever metropolis. It is referred to as "Roma Aeterna" (The Eternal City) and "Caput Mundi" (Capital of the World), two central notions in ancient Roman culture.

After the fall of the Western Empire, which marked the beginning of the Middle Ages, Rome slowly fell under the political control of the Papacy, which had settled in the city since the 1st century AD, until in the 8th century it became the capital of the Papal States, which lasted until 1870.

Beginning with the Renaissance, almost all the popes since Nicholas V (1422-55) pursued coherently along four hundred years an architectonic and urbanistic programme aimed to make of the city the world's artistic and cultural centre. Due to that, Rome became first one of the major centres of the Italian Renaissance, and then the birthplace of both the Baroque style and Neoclassicism. Famous artists, painters, sculptors and architects made Rome the centre of their activity, creating masterpieces throughout the city. In 1871 Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and in 1946 that of the Italian Republic.



## *Rome attractions*



The **Colosseum** or Coliseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy. Built of concrete and sand, it is the largest amphitheatre ever built. The Colosseum is situated just east of the Roman Forum. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in AD 72, and was completed in AD 80 under his successor and heir Titus. Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian (81-96). These three emperors are known as the Flavian

dynasty, and the amphitheatre was named in Latin for its association with their family name (Flavius). The Colosseum could hold, it is estimated, between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators, having an average audience of some 65,000; it was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles (for only a short time as the hypogeum was soon filled in with mechanisms to support the other activities), animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. The building ceased to be used for entertainment in the early medieval era. It was later reused for such purposes as housing, workshops, quarters for a religious order, a fortress, a quarry, and a Christian shrine.

The Mausoleum of Hadrian, usually known as **Castel Sant'Angelo**, is a towering cylindrical building in Parco Adriano, Rome, Italy. It was initially commissioned by the Roman Emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum for himself and his family. The building was later used by the popes as a fortress and castle, and is now a museum. The Castle was once the tallest building in Rome. There's a secret corridor which leads from Castel Sant'angelo to the Vatican, called the Passetto di Borgo. The bronze statue of the archangel Michael on the roof depicts the legendary sighting of the spectre in the year 590 when he appeared and supposedly ended the destructive plague that had seized the city - it's where the name comes from too, the Castle of the Saint Angel.



Rome is a city famous for its numerous **fountains**, built in all different styles, from Classical and Medieval, to Baroque and Neoclassical. The city has had fountains for more than two thousand years, and they have provided drinking water and decorated the piazzas of Rome. During the Roman Empire, in 98 AD, according to Sextus Julius Frontinus, the Roman consul who was named curator aquarum or guardian of the water of the city, Rome had nine aqueducts which fed

39 monumental fountains and 591 public basins, not counting the water supplied to the Imperial household, baths and owners of private villas. Each of the major fountains was connected to two different aqueducts, in case one was shut down for service. During the 17th and 18th century the Roman popes reconstructed other ruined Roman aqueducts and built new display fountains to mark their termini, launching the golden age of the Roman fountain.