



## London Air Quality Improves After Expansion of Levy on Polluting Cars

Toxic gas emissions in London fell by 27% following a 2023 expansion of the city's clean air zone, which imposes a levy on the most polluting vehicles, a report from the mayor's office said.

London's Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) was first introduced in 2019 by mayor Sadiq Khan as a scheme to cut traffic emissions and then expanded in August 2023 despite strong opposition from those who said it would exacerbate a cost-of-living crisis.

The expansion brought an extra five million people into the scope of the 12.50 GBP daily charge (\$16.14) for those who drive older and more polluting vehicles.

The report, which looked at how the ULEZ affected emissions in the city in the year to September 2024, found the expansion had led to a 27% fall in levels of nitrogen dioxide.



## United States Quits Board of UN Climate Damage Fund, Letter Shows

The United States has withdrawn from the board of the U.N.'s hard-negotiated climate damage fund, dedicated to helping poor and vulnerable nations cope with climate change-fuelled disasters, a letter seen by Reuters showed.

The withdrawal is one of many steps taken by President Donald Trump's administration to end U.S. support for addressing climate change.

Nearly 200 countries had agreed to launch the "loss and damage" fund at the COP28 U.N. climate summit in 2023, in a victory for developing nations that had demanded help for years over increased extreme weather events.

"Both the United States Board Member and United States Alternate Board Member will be stepping down, not to be replaced by a U.S. representative," Rebecca Lawlor, the U.S. representative on the fund's board, said in a March 4 letter to fund co-chair Jean-Christophe Donnellier.



## China Announces Plans for Major Renewable Projects to Tackle Climate Change

China said it will develop a package of major projects to tackle climate change as it moves to bring its carbon dioxide emissions to a peak before 2030 and become carbon neutral by 2060.

The world's largest producer of greenhouse gases said it would develop new offshore wind farms and accelerate the construction of "new energy bases" across its vast desert areas, the National Development and Reform Commission said in recent report.

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# 2060

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