

# OZONews

A weekly electronic news service on ozone protection & implementation of the Montreal Protocol compiled by:  
UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme, Paris

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## 1- World Bank to Finance Projects to Protect the Ozone Layer

Montreal - In a significant move towards ending developing countries' use of harmful ozone depleting substances (ODS), the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFMP) approved US\$35.8 million to completely phase out the consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) through World Bank-implemented projects in the Bahamas, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey ... The Bank, in partnership with UNEP, developed a Terminal CFC Phase out Management Plan for the Bahamas. This will enable the Bahamas to completely phase out its consumption of all CFCs by 2008 - two years in advance of the Montreal Protocol deadline ... The National CFC Phase-out Plans for Malaysia and Thailand are the first comprehensive phase-out strategies that include a long-term plan that will assist the two countries to meet their Montreal Protocol obligations. These plans were developed through active participation of all stakeholders in the respective countries, including private, government and non-governmental organizations. They consist of a combination of tailored investment, non-investment, policy and regulatory support measures, to support CFC phase-out in all CFC-consuming sectors. Their significance is that they will allow these two countries to channel much needed technical and financial assistance to a large number of small and medium-scale enterprises in order to eliminate their dependency on CFCs ... The Turkish Refrigeration Sector Plan, with a similar approach of combining policies, and investment and non-investment activities, was also approved by the MFMP Executive Committee at this meeting and will completely phase out three major CFCs (CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-115) four years ahead of the Montreal Protocol requirement ...

### Full Text @:

<http://inweb18.worldbank.org/news/pressrelease.nsf/673fa6c5a2d50a67852565e200692a79/1639f04602af29dc85256b1a007e78d9?OpenDocument>

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**Source:** The World Bank, News Release No:2002/142/S, 06 December 2001.

## 2- Japan's Asahi Glass to Recycle Ozone-Depleting HCFCs

TOKYO, Japan's Asahi Glass Co has announced plans to start recycling hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC), an air conditioner coolant that destroys the ozone layer, next spring. The company will introduce a chlorofluorocarbon cleaning line at its plant in Ichihara, Chiba Prefecture, next January to collect and purify HCFC gas, called HCFC22, for reuse as a material to produce fluorine resins. The line will have an annual capacity of 1,000 tons. HCFCs are currently disposed of through burning processes, making Asahi Glass the first firm to recycle the substance in Japan. A large amount of HCFCs are used in residential and commercial air conditioners, with total domestic use estimated at 30,000 tons a year. To protect the ozone layer, a complete halt of HCFC use is mandatory by 2020. Therefore, companies are increasingly switching to coolants other than HCFC. Asahi Glass is set to conduct a demonstration test in January-March before launching the recycling business, the sources said.

**Source:** FT.com, Asia Pulse; 06 December 2001, @:

<http://globalarchive.ft.com/globalarchive/article.html?id=011206003021&query=ozone>

## 3- Antarctic Environment Report Read in Opposing Ways

... The 280-page report released earlier this month by the New Zealand Antarctic Institute examines how science, fishing and tourism are affecting the Ross Sea region, along with global factors such as ozone depletion. It contains no new research or data, instead presenting a summary of existing information and assessments of the area's air, water, land and wildlife... "On a regional scale, it is the global influences of climate change and ozone depletion that have the biggest potential to cause large-scale changes in the region's environment in the future"... Climate change

and ozone depletion - factors caused outside Antarctica - represent the biggest long-term threat to the ecosystem in the Ross Sea region. The impacts of both are likely to be greater than elsewhere in the world, with many of the potential effects unknown ...

**Full Text @:** <http://www.usatoday.com/news/healthscience/science/cold-science/2001-12-04-sun-enviro-report.htm>

**Source:** USA Today.com, 04 December 2001, By Mark Sabbatini, The Antarctic Sun

#### 4- New British Antarctic Survey (BAS) Webpage Address

The British Antarctic Survey (BAS) ozone webpage has moved to :

[<http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/jds/ozone/index.html>](http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/jds/ozone/index.html)

This page gives information about ozone at Halley, Rothera and Vernadsky/Faraday stations and was last updated on 07 December 2001.

The old web page still exists, but will no longer be updated.

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British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, England <http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/jds>

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### OzoNews is available on the OzonAction Programme web site @:

<http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/compliance/ozonews/main.html>

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United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics (UNEP DTIE) OzonAction Programme provides OzoNews as a free service to help keep readers informed about current news relating to ozone depletion and the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The goal of OzoNews is to provide information, stimulate discussion and promote cooperation in support of compliance with the Montreal Protocol. With the exception of items written by UNEP and occasional contributions solicited from other organizations, the news is sourced from on-line newspapers, journals and websites. The views expressed in articles written by external authors are solely the viewpoints of those authors and do not represent the policy or viewpoint of UNEP. While UNEP strives to avoid inclusion of misleading or inaccurate information, it is ultimately the responsibility of the reader to evaluate the accuracy of any news article in OzoNews. The citing of commercial technologies, products or services does not constitute endorsement of those items by UNEP.

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