

OZONews

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1- WSSD and Ozone Layer Protection

104 Head of states agreed to "Plan of Implementation" which includes ozone layer protection and its linkages with climate change ...

"Item 37: Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution, acid deposition and ozone depletion bearing in mind the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities, with actions at all levels to: (a) Strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to measure, reduce and assess the impacts of air pollution, including health impacts, and provide financial and technical support for these activities; (b) Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005; (c) Further support the effective regime for the protection of the ozone layer established in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, including its compliance mechanism; (d) Improve access by developing countries to affordable, accessible, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol, bearing in mind that ozone depletion and climate change are scientifically and technically interrelated; (e) Take measures to address illegal traffic in ozone-depleting substances."

Full text available @: <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/2002/wssd/PlanFinal.pdf>

2- Indonesia's Industries Free of Ozone Depleting Substances by 2007

Officials in Indonesia recently announced that the country's industries must phase out the use of nearly 2,900 metric tons (MT) of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) to become "ODS-free" by 2007. However, the country's Ministry of Environment said the nation should be able to meet the ODS phaseout target, which is three years earlier than the deadline set under the Montreal Protocol. "We are seriously carrying out a number of measures to remove the use of ODS in industries," the ministry said. "So far, we have been focused on helping large firms remove ODS, but later on we will help small and medium enterprises and stop the import of ODS." Ministry officials said the government has implemented an ODS awareness campaign, as well as programs that provide incentives to eliminate the use of ODS and transfer alternative ODS technologies from developed countries. The country's use of ODS is estimated at 0.03 kilograms (kg) per capita per year, which is already significantly lower than the maximum limit allowed under the Montreal Protocol of 0.3 kg per capita. Officials with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) have also announced plans to provide grants for Indonesian companies working to install alternatives to ODS. UNIDO said the grants will be restricted to companies established after July 1995.

Article @: <http://www.thejakartapost.com/Archives/ArchivesDet2.asp?FileID=20020904.C03>

Source: The Jakarta Post, 4 September 2002, By: Moch. N. Kurniawan

3- Balloon Makes Safe Return to Earth

The giant research balloon that lifted off from Vanscoy this week to study the ozone layer has landed safely in the Manitoba bush ... The balloon ascended nearly 40 km up into the ozone layer, where instruments on board measured the thickness of the ozone layer plus collected data on ozone-depleting chemicals in the upper atmosphere. ... According to Environment Canada, the ozone layer in southern Canada has decreased by six per

cent since the 1970s. Greater depletion is occurring in the Arctic with unusual thinning in seven of the last 13 years. In 1997, ozone losses measured up to 45 per cent in some areas above the Canadian North ...

Article @: <http://www.canada.com/saskatoon/news/story.asp?id={C62CE94C-2233-4B19-B707-7EBB2E90FE2C}>

Source: The StarPhoenix (Saskatoon), 5 September 2002, By: Kim McNairn

4- The Heating, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Institute (HRAI) Training Course in Tajikistan

The Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada (HRAI) recently announced that its SkillTech Academy division joined with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) last month to conduct a five-day "Train the Trainer" program in Dushanbe, Tajikistan focused on "good refrigeration management practices." HRAI said the training was part of a Refrigerant Management Plan designed to assist the government of Tajikistan's efforts to reduce and eventually phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in the country's refrigeration and air conditioning sector. Officials said the goal of the session was to increase awareness about ozone depletion issues, introduce methods for eliminating refrigerant emissions and stimulate the development of a network for sharing information throughout the country's refrigeration sector ... HRAI noted that its SkillTech Academy division has partnered with UNEP and Environment Canada on other similar refrigerant management training efforts in a total of 13 countries, including Belize, Guyana, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Ethopia.

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Source: The Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute (HRAI), Press releases 8 July 2002 @:

<http://www.hrai.ca/>

5- WMO Antarctic Ozone Bulletin #3/2002

... Ozone Hole: With the Australian side of the Antarctic perimeter currently well above norms, ground-based and satellite ozone measurements indicate that much of Antarctica is not currently under the ozone hole. The ozone hole remains small for early September, only about half of the size found in the past 2 years. Using previous years as a guide, it is expected that the ozone hole will continue to expand and deepen during September and into October, but perhaps not to the proportions of recent years. The size, depth and persistence of the ozone hole are expected to vary substantially from year to year, and are strongly influenced by corresponding natural meteorological variations. For this reason, as was the case in 2000 when the ozone hole was the largest on record, a single year should not be used to infer a general trend in ozone hole characteristics ...
Read this and more in the WMO Antarctic Ozone Bulletin #3/2002, Issued on 4 September 2002 @ <http://www.wmo.ch/web/arep/02/bulletin%203-2002.doc>

OzoNews is available on the OzonAction Programme web site @:

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

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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