



Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

ECA OZONE PROTECTION AWARD 2014 FOR CUSTOMS & ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Award ceremony in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20-21 May 2014

Seizures of Ozone Depleting Substances & Informal Prior-Informed Consent Consultations



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Acknowledgments

This compilation of seizures and iPIC consultations is based on the cases reported in the context of the ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers which is part of the work programme of UNEP's Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia. UNEP is grateful for the valuable contributions of the award winning organizations and individuals and highly appreciates their outstanding efforts and exemplary dedication towards the enforcement of trade provisions under the Montreal Protocol.

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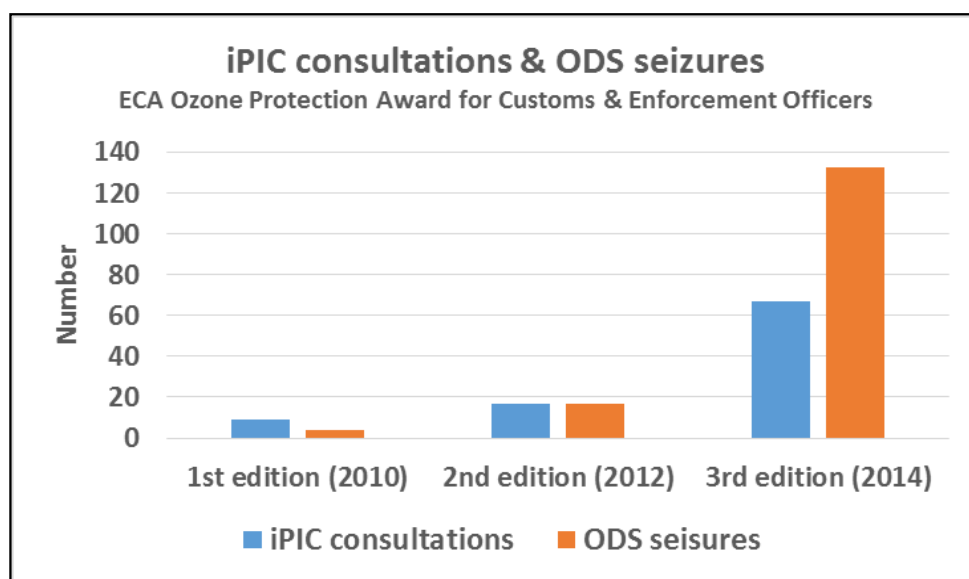
ECA OZONE PROTECTION AWARD FOR CUSTOMS & ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

3rd edition of the award 2014



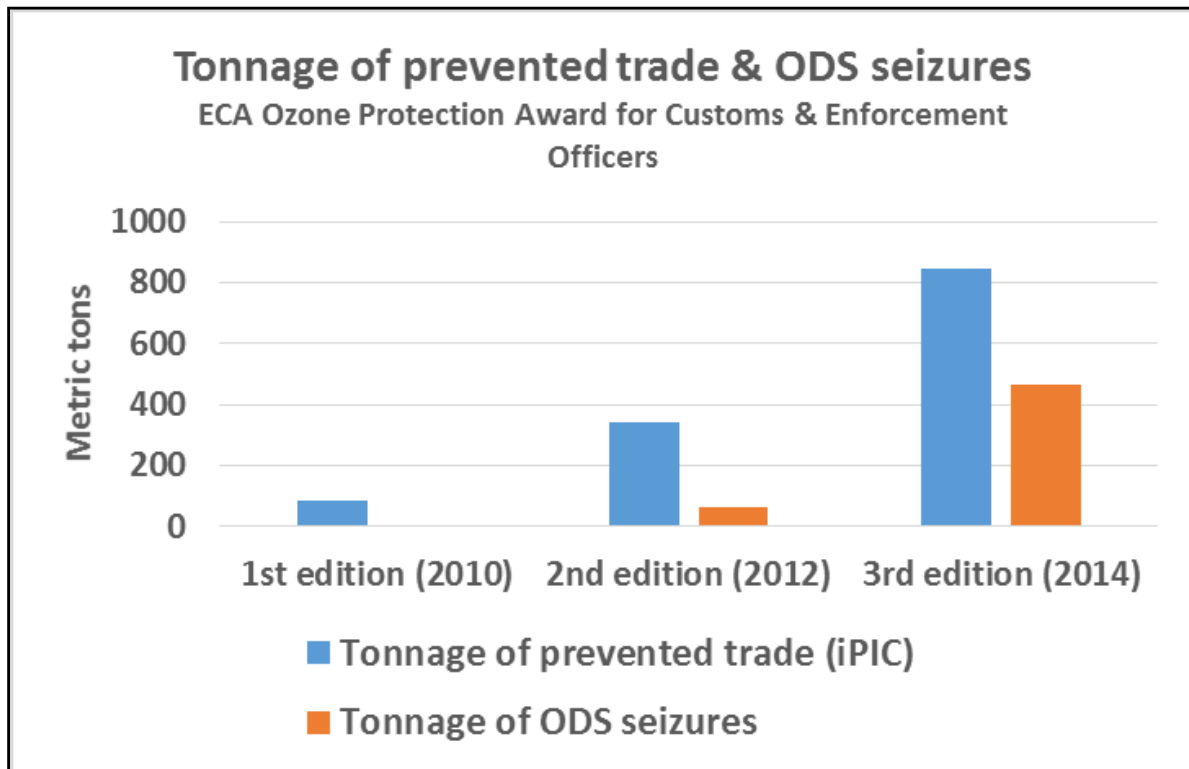
UNEP OZONACTION 2014

Customs & Enforcement Officers from Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, European Union, Georgia, Germany, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan received the Ozone Protection Award 2014 of UNEP's Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia (ECA network) during the Customs Cooperation Meeting in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20-21 May 2014.



During the period of September 2012 and April 2014, the award winners reported 133 successful seizures of 7370 pieces of equipment (appliances and compressors) and 9513 refrigerant cylinders / containers containing more than 467 metric tonnes of ozone-depleting chemicals and mixtures. Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) consultations prior to the issuance of trade licenses avoided 67 unwanted / illegal shipments of more than 846 metric tonnes of ozone-depleting chemicals and mixtures. In addition, more than 175 metric tonnes of illegal trade in ODS has been detected, which had taken place in the past.

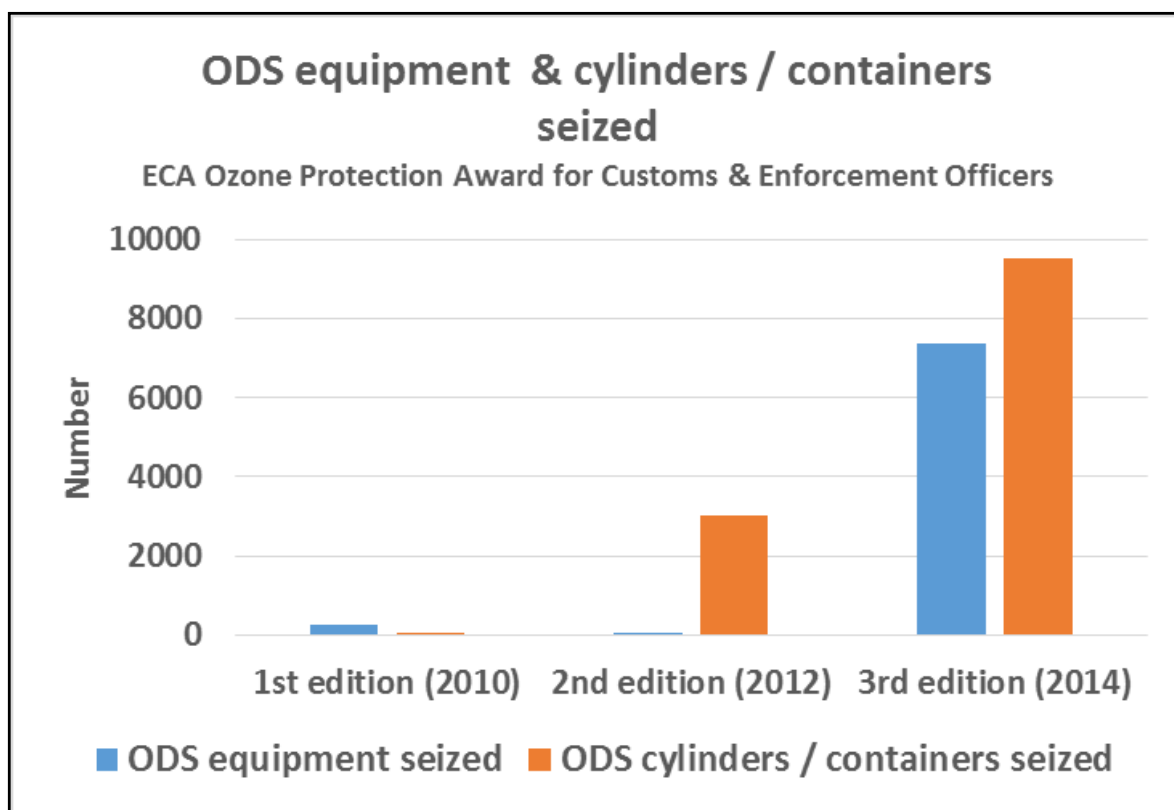
The award was endorsed by the World Customs Organization, Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNEP's OzonAction Programme as well as Czech Republic as the initial donor for enforcement activities in Europe & Central Asia (ECA) region and Bosnia and Herzegovina as the host country. Representatives of all organizations signed the award certificates.



Preventing illegal trade in chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) has been the challenge for Customs and Enforcement Officers during the past decades. From January 2010, the consumption of CFCs has worldwide been banned and the future challenge will be the increasing trade in hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).

Presently, the global trade in HCFCs in bulk amounts is to around 1 million tonnes per year. There are no exact figures on the magnitude of illegal trade, but in the 1990s, the illegal trade in CFCs was estimated to be 20 thousand tonnes per year, worth some 150-300 million USD and equivalent to over 12% of global CFC production.

In the 2000s, global ODS smuggling was estimated 7–14 thousand tonnes per year, worth some 25-60 million USD. WCO operation “Sky Hole Patching” in 2006-2007 resulted in 27 seizures of 155 tonnes of ODS in Asia. The global operation “Sky Hole Patching II” in 2010 resulted in 28 seizures of 64 tonnes of ODS, 728 items of ODS-containing equipment as well as 2 tonnes of cocaine seized together with CFC cylinders.



2nd edition of the award 2012

The second award ceremony took place in Istanbul, Turkey, on 11 October 2012 and awards of honour were presented to Customs and Enforcement Officers from China, European Union, Finland, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia FYR, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Uzbekistan in recognition of their strong commitment to address illegal / unwanted trade in ODS.

During the period of July 2010 and August 2012, the award winners reported 17 successful seizures of 72 pieces of equipment and 3016 refrigerant cylinders / containers containing more than 61 metric tonnes of ODS. Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) consultations prior to the issuance of trade licenses avoided 16 unwanted / illegal shipments of more than 342 metric tonnes of ODS. In addition, more than 103 metric tonnes of illegal trade in ODS has been detected, which had taken place in the past.



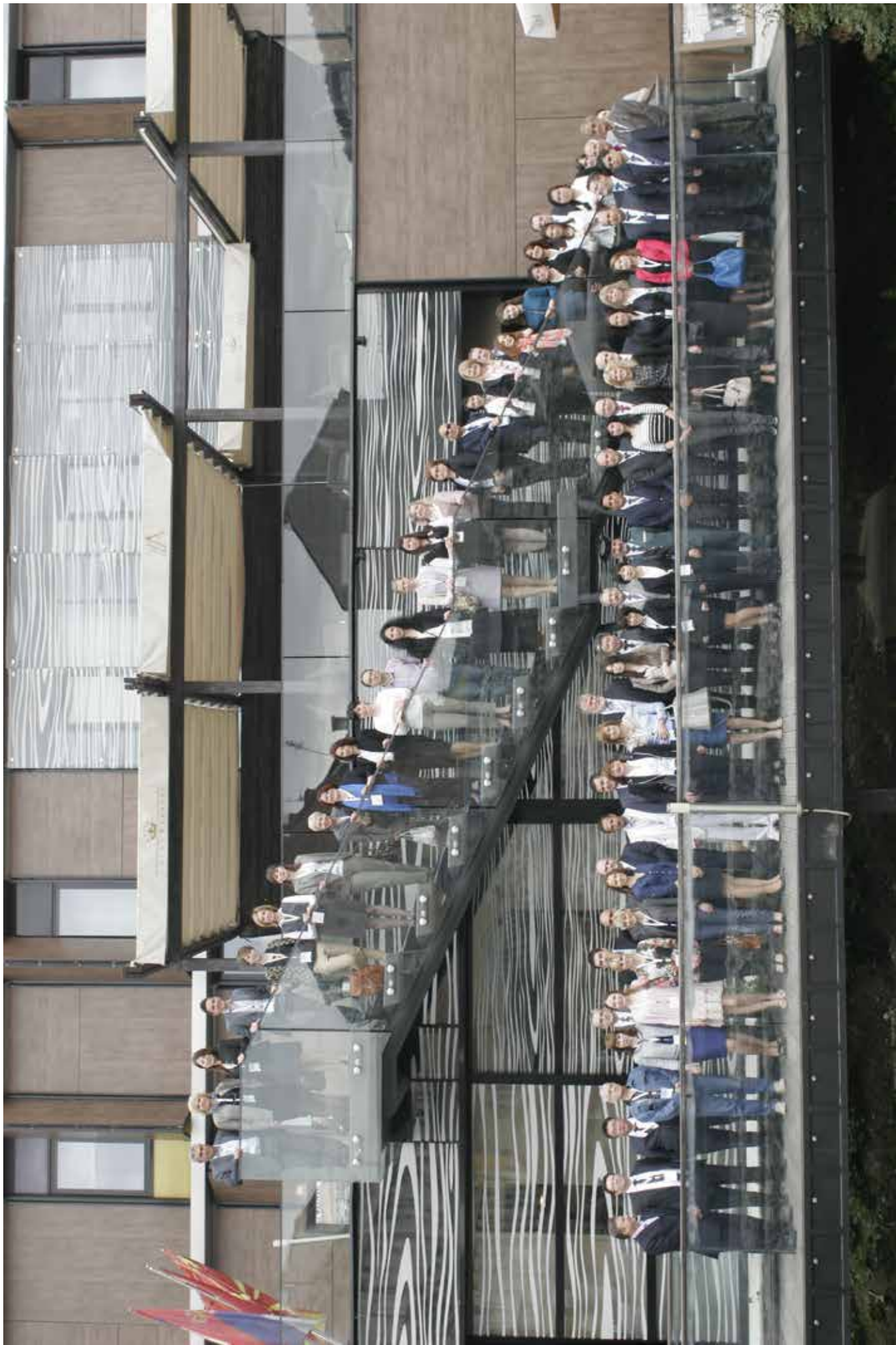
UNEP OZONACTION 2012

1st edition of the award 2010



UNEP OZONACTION 2010

UNEP DTIE's OzonAction Programme launched the first edition of the ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers in 2010 as part of the activities of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia. The first award ceremony took place in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 15 October 2010. Customs and Enforcement Officers from Armenia, China, Croatia, European Union, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation and Serbia received certificates and medals of honour for their efforts to prevent illegal trade in ODS and ODS equipment. During the period January 2009 – June 2010, the award winners reported 4 successful seizures of 248 pieces of equipment and 35 refrigerant cylinders / containers containing 368 metric kg of ODS. Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) consultations prior to the issuance of trade licenses avoided 9 unwanted / illegal shipments of 87metric tonnes of ODS. In addition, more than 805 metric tonnes of illegal trade in ODS has been detected, which had taken place in the past.



UNEP OZONACTION Customs Cooperation Meeting in Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20-21 May 2014

Summary of ODS Seizures

(3rd edition)

1) India, 1 March 2013: Seizure of 5 ISO tanks (R22) and 364 empty disposable refrigerant cylinders imported for re-export but diverted for use in India

1 seizure	5 ISO tanks seized 364 empty cylinders seized	No equipment seized	182.9 MT of R22 seized
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Seizure by the Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is the apex intelligence agency (under the Central Board of Excise & Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India) entrusted with enforcement functions related to the Customs Act. The DRI is engaged in collecting and developing intelligence on anti-smuggling activities which includes illegal import of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). It keeps close liaison with national and international agencies on anti-smuggling matters and along with investigating such matters, is also tasked with issuing alerts to local Customs Field units about possible Customs Violations. DRI has also been participating in several cross border under the aegis of WCO/RILO.



Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

During the year 2013, DRI registered 4 cases involving ODS and effected seizure of 241463 kg of R22:

- 58561 metric kg of R22 kept in 4306 cylinders
- 182901.6 metric kg of R22 stored in a tanker In all these cases the R22 was either concealed or diverted.

The Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence / Customs seized 182901.6 metric kg of R22 which were stored in 5 ISO tanks (ZFLU 2009060, SIMU 7.39367, ZFLU 2009096, ZPLU 2011215, TRLU 5200919) as well as 354 empty disposable cylinders on 1 March 2013. The goods were originating from China and imported by ship through the port of JNPT Nhava Sheva near Bombay and further on transported to a factory (a 100% Export Oriented Unit) situated in the village Navi Signali, District-Panchmahal, in Gujarat State. The seizure took place at the factory premises and the seized goods were handed over to the Director of the factory, for safe custody under seal and stamp. The shipment papers indicated R22 being imported for re-export under a EOU (= Export Oriented Unit) scheme. However, the EOU license was mis-used and the refrigerant diverted for use within India. A show cause notice dated 5 August 2013 was issued under the provisions of the Customs Act of 1962 for confiscation of seized ODS. The case was adjudicated by the Commissioner and the total fines and penalties amounted to Rs 1363652 which is approximately USD 22730, excluding the personal penalties of approximately USD 170 for each the 5 persons involved.

2) India, 25 July 2013: Seizure of 1100 refrigerant cylinders (R22) – not declared in the bill of lading and hidden between furniture

1 seizure	1100 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	14.9 MT of R22 seized
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The Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence / Customs seized 14960 metric kg of R22 which was contained in 1100 refrigerant cylinder of 13.6 kg packaged in 550 cartons – each containing 2 cylinders. The goods were originating from China and imported by ship through the port of Pipavav and further on transported to the Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Tughlakabad for Customs clearance. The cylinders were not declared in the bill of lading of a container (TCNU 6078090) and hidden between furniture. They were seized following the examination at the ICD in Tughlakabad on 25 July 2013.

Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

The importer was a Delhi based firm. A show cause notice has been issued under the provisions of the Customs Act of 1962. Fines and penalties have been proposed in the Show cause Notice under the relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The process of adjudication laid down in the law, in accordance with the principles of natural justice, encompasses submission of reply by the importer along with personal hearing before passing any order. The adjudication process is underway but has not attained finality. The quantum of fine and penalty, thus, has not so far been decided. A court case might be launched after adjudication of the case. The seized cylinders are being kept in the custody of the Custodian of the ICD in Tughlakabad. Since the show cause notice issued to the importer has not been adjudicated so far, no further action as to disposal of the seized goods can be taken. Further investigations revealed that the alleged accused had earlier imported 175966 metric kg of R22 gas clandestinely by resorting to similar modus operandi.

3) India, 18 April 2013: Seizure of 1504 refrigerant cylinders (R22) imported by a post box firm – not declared in the bill of lading and hidden between cartons of copying paper

1 seizure	1504 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	20.4 MT of R22 seized
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The Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence / Customs seized 20454.4 metric kg of R22 which was contained in 1504 refrigerant cylinder of 13.6 kg each. The goods were loaded in the port of Klang in Malaysia and imported by ship through the port of JNPT Nhava Sheva near Bombay and further on transported to the Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Tughlakabad, New Delhi. The cylinders were not declared in the bill of lading of 2 containers and hidden between the declared goods such as several hundreds of cartons containing “A4 copier paper”.



Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

The cylinders were seized following the examination at ICD in Tughlakabad, New Delhi on 18 April 2013. The importer was a Delhi based post box firm and its declared address was non-existing. The seized goods are stored pending the completion of the investigations. After issuance of a show cause notice, the Directorate will consider filing a prosecution against the offenders in the court of law.

4) India, 23 May, 6 June and 20 June 2013: Seizure of 1702 refrigerant cylinders (R22) – not declared in the bill of lading and hidden between the declared goods

3 seizures	1702 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	23.1 MT of R22 seized
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The Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence / Customs seized 23147.2 metric kg of R22 which was contained in 1702 refrigerant cylinder of 13.6 kg each. The goods were originating from China and imported by ship through the port of JNPT, Nhava Sheva near Bombay and further on transported to the Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Dhannad, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. The cylinders were not declared in the bill of lading and hidden between the declared goods to avoid detection. Three consignments of refrigerant cylinders were seized following the examinations at ICD in Dhannad on 23 May 2013 (702 cylinders), at the Container Freight Station CWCL on 6 June 2013 (596 cylinders), and at Nhava Sheva on 20 June 2013 (404 cylinders). A show cause notice has been issued under the provisions of the Customs Act of 1962. A Common Adjudication Authority has been appointed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The amount of fines and penalties will only be known after completion of the adjudication. Upon adjudication (on absolute confiscation) appropriate action shall be initiated for disposal/ destruction of the said goods. The Commissioner of Customs, the Common Adjudication Authority in this case, would upon adjudication recommend the initiation of the prosecution proceedings and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) intends to launch a prosecution complaint.



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5) Russia, January 2014: Seizure of 1500 refrigerant cylinders containing different types of ODS (R11, R12, R22, R141b) and arrest of organizers of large-scale smuggling ring – imported under use exemption for pharmaceutical appliances and mislabeled as non-ODS (R134a. ethylene glycol)

5 seizures	1500 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	Seized 6.8 MT of R22 2.04 MT of R113 4.08 MT of R12 2.7 MT of R141b 18.8 MT of R11
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In January 2014, the Main Office for Combating Economic and Corruption Crimes and Investigative Department of the Russia’s Ministry of the Interior executed a major operation for detention and arrest of organizers and perpetrators of a large-scale smuggling scheme for ozone-depleting substances illegally entering the territory of Russia. The operation took place in 5 constituent entities of the country and ended with more than 20 searches. Illegally imported refrigerants were poured from original cylinders into Russian ones labelled as containing ozone-safe refrigerants. Illegal refrigerants were mainly bought by pharmaceutical plants which receive official quotas for R11 and R12.



Ministry of Interior of the mission Feb 2014

The operation resulted in the seizure of 6800 kg of R22, 2040 kg of R113, 4080 kg of R12, 2720 kg of R141b and 18800 kg R11. The shipment papers indicated ethylene-glycol instead of R11 and HFC-134a instead of the other substances. Ethylene-glycol and HFC-134a are not controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The cylinders originated from China, where transiting Shanghai and supposed to be transported to Moscow by rail and road transport. The operation resulted in the seizure of over 1500 refrigerant cylinders of various size, self-made reclamation and filling equipment, as well as documents, seals and labelling. The contents of the cylinders was analysed by the Forensic Science Centre of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Russian Research Centre “Applied Chemistry” in Saint Petersburg. The R11, R12, R22 and R141b were seized as evidence for the criminal cases and will be destroyed after completion of the cases. Three organizers have been arrested by court order, and one perpetrator placed under travel restrictions.

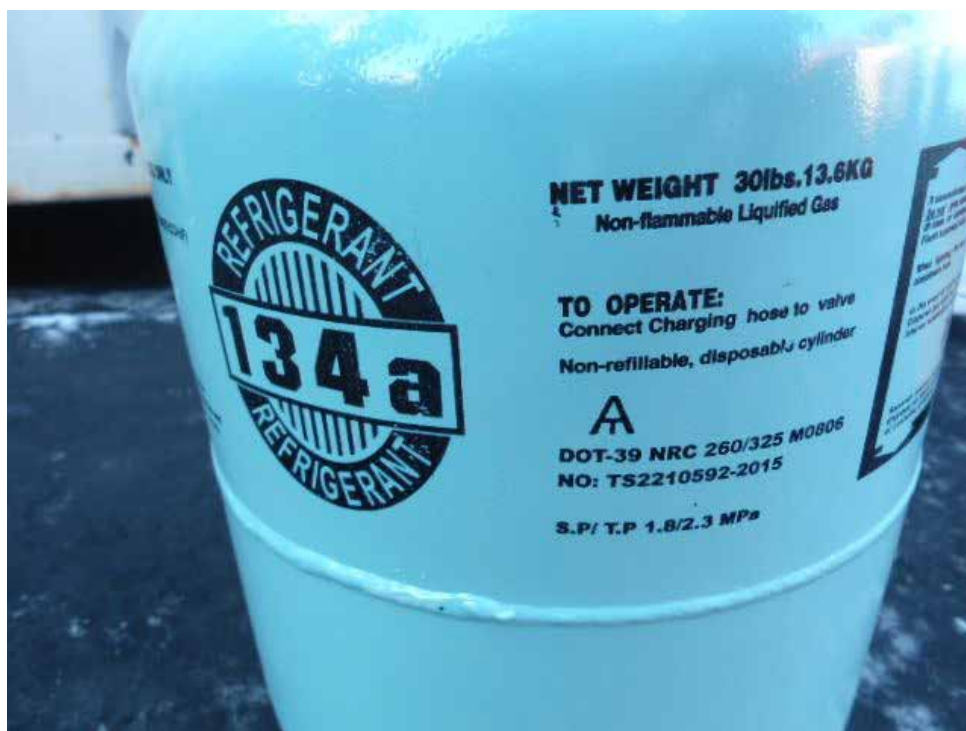
The other substances were seized on the basis of the administrative proceedings initiated against the responsible persons. They are stored in a Customs warehouse in Saint Petersburg awaiting destruction. The court cases are still ongoing.

Note: The import quota for R22 are set to zero since Russia is producing sufficient amounts of R22. But illegal imports from China are profitable because of the low price of R22 from China.

6) Russia, Nakhodka: Seizure of 1660 refrigerant cylinders (R22, R141b) – mislabeled as non-ODS (134a, R404a) and color codes of the cylinders did not match

1 seizure	1660 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	25.8 MT of R22 & R 141b seized
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Russian Federal Customs Service in Nakhodka detected and seized a shipment of 25850 metric kg of R22 and R141b which was packaged in 1660 refrigerant cylinders. They were mislabeled as R134a and R404a which are not controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The shipment originated from China and arrived in Russia via the port of Vostochny by ship. The colors of the cylinders did not match the internationally agreed color codes. The contents of the refrigerant containers underwent an organoleptic examination as well as physical and chemical examination by mass chromatography and spectrometry. The shipment has been detained in the context of an administrative procedure and placed in a special warehouse. No fines were applied and no court case initiated.



Russian Federal Customs Service

7) Germany, September 2012 - April 2014 : 105 Seizures of 7267 pieces of equipment including refrigerators, aluminium, compressors and second-hand trucks

105 seizures	No cylinders seized	7267 equipments seized	No ODS seized
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The Special Service for Environmental Affairs (WSP 21) within the waterways police of Hamburg is a department commissioned to investigate against all kind of offenses towards the environment. One main focus area is the control of illegal waste transports within the port of Hamburg. Every year numerous cases of attempted illegal exports of cooling appliances and compressors containing HCFCs as well as second-hand trucks equipped with refrigeration or air-conditioning units are detected and seized. During the period September 2012 and April 2014, 105 investigations were conducted which resulted into penalties and fines.



Waterways police of Hamburg 20

Out of these cases, 40 were executed by WSP 21 in close cooperation with the German authorities including Customs. Overall, at least 105 seizures took place during this period including 715 refrigerators and air-conditioning units, about 6500 cooling compressors (45 tonnes) and 52 second-hand trucks with refrigeration or air-conditioning units. The main destinations were Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Pakistan. The seized goods have been destroyed. One example was the detection and seizure of a shipment of 3500 refrigerator compressors to Pakistan. Also in 2012, WSP 21 prevented numerous illegal shipments of appliances containing HCFCs (including 550 refrigerators) and initiated 118 investigations. In many cases, false labels were glued to the equipment indicating ozone-friendly and thus legal cooling agents.

R12



Waterways police of Hamburg 20

8) China, 29 March 2013: Seizure of 184 refrigerant cylinders (R12 / R32) – shipment papers and cylinder labeling indicated non-ODS (R410a)

1 seizure	184 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	20.7 MT of R12 mixed with HFC-32 seized
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On 29 March 2013, Chinese authorities seized 184 refrigerant cylinders in Ningbo. Each of the cylinders contained 11.3 metric kg of R12 mixed with HFC-32 – in total 2079.2 metric kg. The shipment originated from China and was supposed to be transported to South Africa by ship. The shipment papers indicated HFC-410a (HS code 3824780000) and the cylinders were mis-labeled accordingly. HFCs are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. They were hidden between other cylinders containing HCF-134a. The mis-declaration was detected through testing of the cylinder contents by the Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China. The illegal shipment has been seized and a fine of 10000 RMB (or 1700 USD) applied. No court case has been initiated

9) China, 16 November 2013: Seizure of 850 refrigerant cylinders (R22) for export to Netherlands– shipment papers indicated R22 but the packaging and cylinders were mislabeled as non-ODS (R134a)

1 seizure	850 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	11.5 MT of R22 seized
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On 16 November 2012, Chinese authorities seized 850 refrigerant cylinders in Ningbo. Each of the cylinders contained 13.6 metric kg of R22 - 11560 metric kg in total. The shipment originated from Hangzhou City in China and was supposed to be exported to the Netherlands by ship. The shipment papers correctly indicated R22 (HS code 290339-9090) but the packaging of the cylinders showed HFC-134a which is not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. They were hidden between other cylinders containing HCF-134a. The mislabeled cylinders were discovered during a manual inspection. The illegal shipment has been seized as an administrative penalty. However, fines were applied and no court case initiated.



China General Administration of Customs 2013

10) Spain, February – November 2012: Seizure of significant amounts of R22 imported for re-packaging and re-export – diverted for illegal use in the European Union by means of false export license applications and mis-declaration as recycled substance

1 seizure	No cylinders seized	No equipment seized	150 MT of R22 seized
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The Environmental Protection Service of the Spanish Guardia Civil (SEPRONA), under the direction of the Public Prosecutor Office in charge of Environment and Urbanism and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, conducted operation “REFRESCO” in Las Palmas de Gran Canarias, Tenerife and Zaragoza. The 7-month lasting investigations began in February 2013 and involved more than 60 police officers. They were triggered by numerous suspicious cases of export licence applications involving very high amounts of R22 being delivered to ships of various flag states whereas such volumes were not observed in any other European port. This was the first large-scale operation undertaken in Spain to combat the illegal trafficking of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).



Spanish Guardia Civil 2012



Spanish Guardia Civil 2012

According to the European Union (EU) Regulation 1005/2009, the use of virgin R22 in the EU is banned and regenerated R22 can only be used until the end of 2014. Non-EU countries and in particular developing countries are still allowed to use certain amounts of virgin R22. Therefore, companies authorized by the European Commission can still sell virgin R22 to fishing vessels under non-EU flags. The R22 originated from China and was imported by ship into Spain legally but with the obligation to re-export the whole amount after re-packaging.

On 28 November 2012, after several months of hidden investigations and diligent collection of evidence (including e.g. interception of phone calls), the Spanish Guardia Civil performed raids in several companies on the Canary Islands. The raids revealed evidence that at least two companies in Las Palmas were involved in illegally diverting R22 to be re-exported into the European market. To this extent false export licence applications were made and higher exports were declared than actually performed. The surplus material was apparently sold illegally and partly declared as non-virgin to Spanish and Lithuanian companies. Furthermore wrong information was provided in licences to bypass controls. For examples several licenses for small volumes for different ships were requested where eventually the whole volume ended up on one ship. This was done to avoid rejections on the export licence application as some flag states (e.g. the Russian Federation) communicated maximum limits to be sold to a ship at a time.

In summary, searches have been conducted in 16 offices and warehouses of various companies and seven vessels registered under different flags have been searched. As a result, more than 150000 metric kg of R22 were seized because its use is banned in the European Union. The exact amount of fraudulently traded ODS is yet to be determined as the involved companies were also performing legal trades. However, it can be assumed that over a period of 3 years (2010-2012) several hundred tonnes were concerned. The intended use was mainly for freezing units on fishing vessels. In the operation, 97 people have been temporarily arrested for questioning. The main suspects were set free on bail. The accounts of two companies were partially frozen and two companies were ordered to stop any corporate activity which relates to the commercialisation, provisioning, supply, storage, manipulation etc. of the R22, whether virgin or regenerated. De-facto this put one of the two companies out of business and had severe economic impact on the other. The case is now pending for criminal court and the Prosecutor's Office considers that the concerned persons might have incurred one or several of the following offences:

- **Art. 348 of the Penal Code (PC) referring to the possession, commercialization or transportation of flammable, corrosive or toxic substances for the health of persons or the environment, punished with prison sentences of between six months and three years. This article also refers to the illegal production, importation, exportation, commercialization or use of substances which destroy the ozone layer.**
- **Art. 325 relating to art. 326 of the PC, which punishes emissions or discharges into the atmosphere, ground, subsoil or maritime waters with sentences between two and five years.**
- **Art. 390 of the PC, which punishes the counterfeiting of public, official and mercantile documents, provides for prison sentences of between three and six years.**
- **In addition, the Suppression of Smuggling Act foresees sentences of between one and five years for any persons who engage in the trafficking of toxic chemical substances through an organization.**

If the suspects are found guilty, it is likely that the seized goods will be ordered to be destroyed.

11) Albania, 27 May 2013: Seizure of illegal drugs and 40 refrigerant cylinders (R22) – hidden in a vehicle

1 seizure

40 cylinders seized

No equipment seized

0.5 MT of R22 seized



During a routine control on 27 May 2013, the Albanian border police discovered drugs hidden in a vehicle at the Kakavija border crossing in the Southern part of Albania which was on its way to Greece. The inspectors seized the vehicle as well as the drugs together with other goods such as refrigerant cylinders. They later recognized that also the transport of the 40 refrigerant cylinders containing R22 (13.6 metric kg each – 544 metric kg in total) was illegal.

Albania Border Police

12) Cyprus, 11 October 2013: Seizure of 3 air-conditioning units (R22, no label) – manufacturer claimed that they contain non-ODS (R410) but testing with refrigerant identifiers confirmed ODS (R22) in 2 of the units

1 seizure	No cylinders seized	3 equipments seized	20.4 MT of R22 seized
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On 11 October 2013, the Cypriot Customs authorities stopped a shipment of 3 air-conditioning units in the port of Limassol as it was indicated on the label of two units that they contained R22. The third unit did not have any indication of the refrigerant used.

The units were shipped from China by a major home appliances manufacturer to a Cypriot company which apparently ordered equipment not containing R22. In a letter, the manufacturer confirmed that the units were actually not containing R22 but R410 instead and that the R22 label was put by mistake. However, analysis with a refrigerant identifier revealed that the two units with the R22 labels actually contained R22 and not R410 as claimed by the manufacturer. The non-labeled unit contained R410.

The import and placing on the market of equipment containing or relying on ozone depleting substances (ODS) such as R22 is prohibited in the European Union (EU) under Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009.

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R410 is a mixture of chemicals containing so-called fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) which are regulated in the EU under Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006. The import and placing on the market of equipment containing F-Gases is not prohibited but the equipment must be clearly labeled with the name of the F-gas and it must be indicated that the equipment contains gases that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol. In view of the violations of EU legislation the units were ordered to be destroyed and the importer was fined.

The incident is insofar noteworthy as the manual handling procedure described in the letter the manufacturer could be prone to such confusion and it cannot be excluded that similar incidents occurred in the past or will occur again in the future. It also demonstrates that illegal imports can also involve shipments from large and seemingly reliable producers.

13) Cyprus, February 2014: Seizure of 3 air-conditioning units (R22) - testing with refrigerant identifiers confirmed ODS (R22)

1 seizure	N0 cylinders seized	3 equipments seized	0 MT seized
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In early February 2014, the Customs of Limassol (Cyprus) intercepted a shipment of three air-conditioning units. The shipment arrived from Qatar by sea. The equipment was labelled to use R22 as refrigerant which was confirmed through testing with a refrigerant identifier. R22 is an ozone-depleting substance (ODS) regulated under Regulation (EC) No 1005/20092 and internationally subject to controls under the Montreal Protocol. In the European Union, it is now almost entirely prohibited and the placing on the market of products and equipment containing or relying on ODS is prohibited. The competent authority in Cyprus informed that the units will be destroyed.



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14) Uzbekistan, April 2013, Ark Bulak: Seizure of refrigerant cylinders (R22) in a vehicle– not declared in the shipping documents

1 seizure	No cylinders seized	No equipment seized	0.4 MT of R22 seized
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During the inspection of a shipment of goods at the Customs complex “Ark Bulak” in Tashkent region, refrigerant cylinders containing 456.3 kg metric kg of R22 had been discovered which were not listed in the shipment documents. The goods were imported from United Arab Emirates by road transport. The refrigerant cylinders were seized. An administrative procedure was initiated on 28 April 2013 under Article 227 of the Code of Administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The seized goods were evaluated 4999000 UZS (or USD 2200). A fine of 79590 UZS (or USD 35) was applied.



Uzbekistan State Customs Committee 2013

15) Uzbekistan, July 2013, Rishtan: Seizure of 286 refrigerant cylinders (R12, R22) in a vehicle – no shipping documents or proof of origin and testing revealed poor quality

1 seizure	286 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	No ODS Seized
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During the inspection of a vehicle cabin at Customs complex “Rishtan” in Fergana region, 136 refrigerant cylinders labelled R12 and 150 cylinders labelled R22 had been discovered. There were no shipping documents or proof of origin. The cylinders were imported illegally through Kyrgyzstan by road transport. The Ozone Office of the State Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan analysed the contents of the cylinders and the result showed that the quality of the refrigerant was not suitable for use in home appliances. It was decided to destroy the chemicals. An administrative procedure was initiated on 4 July 2013 under Article 227 of the Code of Administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A fine of 557130 UZS (or USD 245) was applied.

16) Uzbekistan, Andarxan: Seizure of 3 refrigerant cylinders (R134a) and 130 cans (R12) in a vehicle - no shipping documents or proof of origin and testing revealed poor quality

1 seizure	133 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	0.1 MT of R134a & R12 seized
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During the inspection of a vehicle cabin at Customs complex “Andarxan” in Fergana region, 3 refrigerant cylinders labelled R134a (12 metric kg each – 36 metric kg in total) and 130 refrigerant cans labelled R12 (1 metric kg each – 130 metric kg in total) had been discovered. There were no shipping documents or proof of origin. The cylinders were imported illegally through Kyrgyzstan by road transport. The Ozone Office of the State Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan analysed the contents of the cylinders and the result showed that the quality of the refrigerant was not suitable for use in home appliances. It was decided to destroy the chemicals.. A court case has been initiated and a fine of 636720 UZS (or USD 280) was applied.



Uzbekistan State Customs Committee 2013

17) Uzbekistan, Sirdaryo: Seizure of 70 refrigerators transported in rail containers – not declared in the shipping documents and unknown origin

1 seizure	No cylinders seized	70 equipments seized	No ODS seized
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During a Customs inspection of the Operative Department to Combat Drug Trafficking in Sirdaryo region, 70 refrigerators containing chemical “Freon” had been discovered in 2 containers which were transiting Uzbekistan by rail transport (rail car № 94818812 / container CAXU 9899879 and railcar №94314275 / container CBHU 9972854). The refrigerators were not listed in the shipment documents and their country of origin is unknown. They were transiting through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan before entering the territory of Uzbekistan. The refrigerators have been seized and the ownership transferred to the State. An administrative case has been initiated but no fines were applied.

18) Uzbekistan, 11 July 2013, Sariasiya: Seizure of 27 pieces of equipment including air-conditioning units (R134a, R410a) in a truck – not declared in the shipping documents

1 seizure	No cylinders seized	27 equipments seized	No ODS seized
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On 11 July 2013, during the inspection of a truck at Customs complex Sariasiya in Surkhandaryo region, equipment for cleaning water (1 unit using R134a), for heating water (1 unit using R134a) and air-conditioning units (25 units using R410a) had been discovered. The goods were not listed in the shipping documents and were illegally imported without permission. The driver had Turkish nationality and was arriving from Istanbul with destination to Dushanbe.



Uzbekistan State Customs Committee 2013

The appliances have been seized and the ownership transferred to the State. The seized goods were evaluated 37200000 UZS (or USD 16400). A criminal case has been initiated and referred to the National Security Service in Surkhandaryo region. No fines have been applied so far. The case is considered for the award although it concerns appliances using hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) which are ozone-friendly but potent global warming gases.

19) Bosnia and Herzegovina: July 2013: Seizure of 18 refrigerant cylinders (R134a, R410a, R404a, R407c) following the inspection of local markets – no proof of origin

3 seizures	18 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	0.1 MT or R134a, R410a, R404a, & R407c seized
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The Investigation and Smuggling Section of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Indirect Taxation Authority inspected several markets in July 2013 and other goods, the following refrigerant cylinders were seized:

Market Močvara Prijedor:

- 5 refrigerant cylinders “Freon 134A Simat” (13.6 metric kg each)
- 1 refrigerant cylinder “Freon 410A Global” (11.3 metric kg)
- 1 refrigerant cylinder “Freon 404A Global” (10.9 metric kg)
- 1 refrigerant cylinder “Freon 407C Global” (11.3 metric kg)

Market Vilako Prijedor:

- 4 refrigerant cylinders with various freons

Markets in Banja Luka:

- 6 refrigerant cylinders with various freons

Prosecution against the responsible persons has been initiated.



Tajik Customs 2013

20) Georgia, 31 January 2014: Seizure of 70 non-refillable refrigerant cylinders (R22) and 100 cans (R22) in a vehicle – shipment papers and labelling indicated R22 but no import permit and testing revealed an unidentified blend in the refrigerant cylinders

1 seizure	170 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	0.8 MT of R22 seized
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On 31 January 2014, a shipment of 70 non-refillable refrigerant cylinders (13.6 metric kg each – 752 metric kg in total) and 100 cans (1 metric kg each – 100 metric kg in total) arrived at the Customs Clearance Zone “Tbilisi” by road transport. The country of origin was the United Arab Emirates. Both the cylinders and the cans were labelled R22 and also the invoice and shipment documents indicated R22. However, the importer did not have a permit to import R22. Consequently, the goods were seized and stored in a warehouse. The contents of the cylinders and cans was tested with a refrigerant identifier and the results showed that the 70 non-refillable cylinders contained an unidentified blend and the 100 cans were filled with R22. The test results were confirmed by testing with another more modern refrigerant identifier. So far no fines were applied or court case initiated.

21) Tajikistan, 17 January 2013: Seizure of 7 refrigerant cylinders (R22) in a sealed vehicle – not declared in the shipping documents and no import permit

1 seizure	7 cylinders seized	No equipment seized	0.09 MT of R22 seized
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On 17 January 2013, Tajik Customs discovered 7 refrigerant cylinders containing 98 metric kg of R22 during Customs inspection of a lorry at the entrance of the capital Dushanbe. The cylinders were inside the sealed lorry and originating from China and transported in the name of Tajik companies. They were seized because the shipment papers referred to consumer goods without mentioning the cylinders and because the importer had not obtained an import license. The analysis of the cylinders with a refrigerant identifier confirmed 100% R22. According to the Civil and Customs Codes, an administrative fine of USD 347 (or 1735 Tajik Somoni) was applied which corresponds to the value of the confiscated goods. The cylinders have been released to the market.

SUMMARY OF SEIZURES REPORTED

Country	Seizures				Detected
	No. of seizures	No. of cylinders	No. of equipment	Seized metric kg	Past illegal trade in metric kg
China >>> India	1	5 ISO tanks 354 empty cylinders	0	182901.6	
China >>> India	1	1100	0	14960	175966
Malaysia >>> India	1	1504	0	20454.4	
China >>> India	3	1702	0	23147.2	
China >>> Russia	5	1504	0	34440	
China >>> Russia	1	1660	0	25850	
European Union (Germany) >>> Africa (Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana), Pakistan	105	0	7267	0	
China >>> South Africa	1	184	0	2079.2	
China >>> European Union (Netherlands)	1	850	0	11560	
China >>> European Union (Spain)	1	?	0	150000	
Albania >>> European Union (Greece)	1	40	0	544	
China >>> European Union (Cyprus)	1	0	3	0	
Qatar >>> European Union (Cyprus)	1	0	3	0	
United Arab Emirates >>> Uzbekistan	1	?	0	446.3	
Kyrgyzstan >>> Uzbekistan	1	286	0	?	
Kyrgyzstan >>> Uzbekistan	1	133	0	166	
Tajikistan >>> Kyrgyzstan >>> Uzbekistan	1	0	70	0	
Turkey >>> Uzbekistan	1	0	27	0	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	18	0	101.5	
United Arab Emirates >>> Georgia	1	170	0	852	
China >>> Tajikistan	1	7	0	98	
Total	133	9513	7370	467600	175966

Summary of Reported iPIC Consultations

(September 2012 – April 2014)

Countries involved	Case description	Avoided trade (iPIC)	
		No. of queries	Avoided metric kg
European Union >>> Belarus	iPIC consultation of 13 September 2012 between the European Union and Belarus resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 226575 metric kg of CTC for laboratory or analytical use. Belarus had not yet allocated the 2013 import quota for CTC and the Belarussian importer had not yet applied for an import license.	1	226575
European Union >>> Belarus	iPIC consultation of 13 September 2012 between the European Union and Belarus resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 131175 metric kg of CTC for laboratory or analytical use. Belarus had not yet allocated the 2013 import quota for CTC and the Belarussian importer had not yet applied for an import license.	1	131175
European Union >>> Russia	iPIC consultation of 17 September 2012 between European Union and Russia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for exporting 9296 metric kg of R22 to a vessel under Russian flag. Russia confirmed that according to current regulations import of virgin R22 has zero quota and that any vessel under Russian flag can purchase a maximum of 500 metric kg of virgin R22 in foreign ports for purpose of maintenance of its equipment only.	1	9296
China >>> Russia >>> Kazakhstan	iPIC consultation of 24 September 2012 between China and Kazakhstan via UN-EP's regional iPIC focal point for Europe & Central Asia resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 40000 metric kg of a mixture of R142b/R22 (60/40) to Kazakhstan. Initially, the licensing request was presented to the Chinese licensing authorities as a request for an export license to Russia. However, after scrutiny and translation of the supporting documents and import licenses, it became evident that the final destination was a Kazak company in Almaty. Since the Montreal Protocol does not allow Parties to the Beijing Amendment to trade HCFCs with non-Parties to the Beijing Amendment, the export license was not issued. Kazak authorities confirmed informally that the company exists but the verification of the presented import licenses would require an official request. The Russian authorities were informed about the attempted transit shipment of ODS from China through Russia to Kazakhstan. A similar transit shipment had actually been detected in the past. Interestingly, the amounts of imports referred to in the 2 import licenses issued by Kazak authorities were significant. The first license authorized imports of 288000 metric kg of a R142b/R22 mixture (60/40) from China with a validity until 19 January 2013. The second import license authorized imports of 144000 metric kg of a R142b/R22 mixture (60/40) from China with a validity until 18 November 2012. Both import licenses referred to the same contract number but indicated a different contract dates.	1	40000
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 1 October 2012 between European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 9 metric kg of halon contained in fire extinguishers to Singapore. The importer in Singapore did not have a valid import license.	1	9
European Union >>> Faroe Islands	iPIC consultation of 10 October 2012 between European Union and the Faroe Islands resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 5244 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration to Faroe Islands. Faroe Islands informed that the shipment would not meet the legislative requirements of Faroe Islands and that the importer had withdrawn his request accordingly.	1	5244
Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 23 November 2012 between European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 1.4 metric kg of recycled halon contained in fire extinguishers to the European Union. The exporter in Singapore did not have a valid export license.	1	1.4
Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 30 November 2012 between European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 1.4 metric kg of recycled halon contained in fire extinguishers to the European Union. This was a re-application of the previous request of 23 November 2012. Despite the fact, that the exporter possessed a license to import and export hazardous substances, this did not cover the import and export of fire extinguishers containing recycled halon.	1	1.4

Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 11 December 2012 between European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of a licensing requests for exporting 3.6 metric kg of re-cycled halon contained in fire extinguishers to the European Union. This was an application by another company. The exporter in Singapore did not have a valid export license.	1	3.6
Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 8 January 2013 between Singapore and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 3.4 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not possess an export license.	1	3.4
European Union >>> Belize	iPIC consultation of 17 January 2013 between the European Union and Belize resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 570 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Belize did not allow a supply to a vessel with more than 500 metric kg of R22.	1	570
European Union >>> Guyana	iPIC consultation of 23 January 2013 between the European Union and Guyana resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 3835 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The importer in Guyana had not applied for an import license.	1	3835
Bangladesh >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 25 January 2013 between Bangladesh and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 10764 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. Bangladesh was revising their legislation and requested the European Union not to issue an import license.	1	10764
China >>> Israel	iPIC consultation of 1 February 2013 between China and Israel resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 60000 metric kg of HCFC-141b for foam blowing. The Israeli importer had an import licence for only 16108 kg	1	60000
Afghanistan >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 8 February 2013 between Afghanistan and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 1 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. Afghanistan did not have any record of the exporter.	1	1
European Union >>> Singapore	PIC consultation of 15 February 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for an unspecified amount of halon for fire-fighting. The company in the European Union was not registered in the European Union licensing system.	1	-
China >>> Ukraine	PIC consultation of 20 February 2013 between China and Ukraine resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 27200 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Ukraine had not yet allocated the 2013 import quota for R22 and was planning to allocate these quota not before end of March 2013. A fake import license dated 21 January 2013 had been presented to the Chinese licensing authority.	1	27200
Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 28 February 2013 between Singapore and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 14.6 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not possess an export license.	1	14.6
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 19 March 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 2.55 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer did not have an import license	1	2.55
China >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 21 March 2013 between China and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 0.2 metric kg of HBFC for feedstock use. The Chinese exporter was not registered and had not applied for an export license. HBFC was added to the list of substances requiring a trade license in 2013 and therefore, exporters of HBFC might not have been aware that they require an export license.	1	0.2
European Union >>> Belize	iPIC consultation of 21 March 2013 between the European Union and Belize resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 1000 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Belize did not allow a supply to a vessel with more than 500 metric kg of R22.	1	1000
European Union >>> Serbia	iPIC consultation of 26 March 2013 between the European Union and Serbia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 0.004 metric kg of a mixture of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (5%), CTC (2%) and non-ODS chemicals for laboratory use. The Serbian importer had not applied for an import license and decided to use alternative chemicals when being consulted by the authorities.	1	0.004
China >>> Kyrgyzstan	iPIC consultation of 26 March 2013 between China and Kyrgyzstan resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 40000 metric kg of a mixture of HCFC-22 (40%) and HCFC-142b (60%) for foam blowing. The Kyrgyz importer had not requested an import license.	1	40000

European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 27 March 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 3 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer did not have an import license.	1	3
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 27 March 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 2.55 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer did not have an import license.	1	2.55
2180 European Union >>> Albania	iPIC consultation of 2 April 2013 between the European Union and Albania resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 2180 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Albanian importer had already used its import quota for 2013.	1	2180
China >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 5 April 2013 between China and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 120 metric kg of HBFC for feedstock use. The Chinese exporter was not registered and had not applied for an export license.	1	120
China >>> Ukraine	PIC consultation of 9 April 2014 between China and Ukraine via UNEP's regional iPIC focal point for Europe & Central Asia (ECA) resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for exporting 31008 metric kg of virgin R406a to Ukraine for refrigeration. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources had not issued an import license to the Ukrainian importer and requested to prevent this shipment.	1	31008
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 10 April 2013 between the Singapore and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for re-exporting 570 metric kg of R22 to Singapore for refrigeration. No export license had been granted by the European Union. The R22 was initially exported from Singapore to Canarias Islands in Spain in November 2012 and the European Union had issued a corresponding import license. However, the shipment was rejected by the port authority in Spain because it arrived after the validity period of the import license and thus the import license was invalid. The re-application for an import license was rejected as the R22 was packaged in cylinders instead of bulk-packing. Accordingly, the R22 was shipped back to Singapore. No license for re-export from Spain could be granted, since this is considered as a return of a rejected import instead of an re-export from Spain.	1	570
Singapore >>> European Union	PIC consultation of 18 April 2013 between Singapore and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 31.93 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. No export license had been granted by Singapore.	1	31.93
Norway >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 25 April 2013 between Norway and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 399 metric kg of R22 for destruction. No export license had been granted by Norway.	1	399
Norway >>> European Union Singapore >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 25 April 2013 between Singapore and the European Union resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 31.9 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The company in Singapore had declared that they did not plan any trade with the company in the European Union.	1	31.9
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 29 April 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 12.1 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not have an export license.	1	12.1
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 13 May 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 64 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not have an export license.	1	64
Croatia >>> Montenegro	iPIC consultation of 15 May 2013 resulted into the rejection of the licensing request to export 6800 metric kg of R22 from Croatia to Montenegro. The Montenegrin importer had used the whole import quota for the year 2013 and further import was not allowed. Therefore, Croatia did not issue the export license to the Croatian exporter.	1	6800
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 22 May 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 0.12 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The importer in Singapore had a valid import license but decided to cancel the order.	1	0.12

European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 24 May 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 16 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not have an export license.	1	16
European Union >>> Comoros	iPIC consultation of 25 July 2013 between the European Union and Comoros resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 6900 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Comoros did not issue an import license.	1	6900
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 30 July 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 12.8 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in Singapore did not have an export license.	1	12.8
Angola >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 30 July 2013 between Angola and the European Union resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 5191 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The vessel had changed the port.	1	5191
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 4 September 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 8 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer had not received an import license.	1	8
European Union >>> Faroe Islands	iPIC consultation of 6 September 2013 between the European Union and Faroe Islands resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 57 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The importer in Faroe Islands had not received an import license.	1	57
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 6 September 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 2 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer had not received an import license.	1	2
European Union >>> Belize	iPIC consultation of 26 September 2013 between the European Union and Belize resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 8100 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Belize did not allow a supply to a vessel with more than 500 metric kg of R22.	1	8100
European Union >>> Ukraine	PIC consultation of 9 October 2013 between the European Union and Ukraine resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 4500 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Ukrainian importer had not applied for an import license.	1	4500
European Union >>> Ukraine	iPIC consultation of 9 October 2013 between the European Union and Ukraine resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 4958 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Ukrainian importer had not applied for an import license.	1	4958
European Union >>> Korea	iPIC consultation of 10 October 2013 between the European Union and Korea resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 5000 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Korean vessel had not received an import license.	1	5000
European Union >>> Uzbekistan	iPIC consultation of 24 October 2013 between the European Union and Uzbekistan resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 2992 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The exporter in the European Union had realized that the name of the importer was not correct.	1	2992
European Union >>> Korea	iPIC consultation of 28 October 2013 between the European Union and Korea resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 4800 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Korean importer did not possess a valid import license.	1	4800
European Union >>> Ukraine	iPIC consultation of 28 October 2013 between the European Union and Ukraine resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 3800 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Ukrainian importer had not applied for an import license.	1	3800
European Union >>> Ukraine	iPIC consultation of 30 October 2013 between the European Union and Ukraine resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 3000 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Ukrainian importer had not applied for an import license.	1	3000
European Union >>> Comoros	iPIC consultation of 30 October 2013 between the European Union and Comoros resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 2900 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. No answer had been received within the validity period of the import license.	1	2900
China >>> Turkey	iPIC consultation of 6 November 2013 between China and Turkey resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 7779.2 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Turkish importer had only import quota for R22 of 4470 kg and they were already used.	1	7779.2

China >>> Turkey	iPIC consultation of 6 November 2013 between China and Turkey resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 81600 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Turkish importer had only import quota for R22 of 4470 kg and they were already used.	1	81600
European Union >>> Singapore	iPIC consultation of 8 November 2013 between the European Union and Singapore resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for unspecified amount of halon for fire-fighting. The exporter in the European Union was not registered in the licensing system of the European Union.	1	-
European Union >>> Korea	iPIC consultation of 15 November 2013 between the European Union and Korea resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 3600 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. Korea did not provide an import license for Korean vessel to import.	1	3600
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 18 November 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 1 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer did not have an import license.	1	1
European Union >>> Albania	iPIC consultation of 25 November 2013 between the European Union and Albania resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 14 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Albanian importer had not requested an import license and was in a state of bankruptcy. Thus the exporter cancelled its request.	1	14
European Union >>> China	iPIC consultation of 26 November 2013 between the European Union and China resulted in the cancellation of the licensing request for 4800 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Chinese vessel was not registered as an exporter and had not applied for an export license.	1	4800
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 29 November 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 1 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Australian importer did not have an import license.	1	1
Albania >>> European Union	iPIC consultation of 11 December 2013 between the European Union and Albania resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 161 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Albanian exporter had not requested an export license (environmental permit).	1	161
European Union >>> Australia	iPIC consultation of 13 December 2013 between the European Union and Australia resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 1 metric kg of halon for fire-fighting. The Austrian company did not have an import license	1	1
European Union >>> China	iPIC consultation of 23 December 2013 between the European Union and China resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 2800 metric kg of R22 for refrigeration. The Chinese exporter (vessel) was not registered and had not applied for an import license.	1	2800
China >>> Montenegro	iPIC consultation of 26 February 2014 between Montenegro and China resulted in the rejection of the licensing request of a Montenegrin company for the import of 3264 metric kg of R22. The export license which the Chinese exporter had provided to the Montenegrin importer was not valid for export to Montenegro. China also informed that it had recently issued export licenses for 31280 metric kg of R22 and 31280 metric kg of HCFC-141b to Montenegro. Montenegro had responded that these amounts exceeded the allocated quota for import of R22 and HCFC-141b in 2014. Thus Montenegro did not issue the import license for the Montenegrin importer. And China cancelled both export licenses for the Chinese exporter.	1	3264 31280 31280
China >>> Ukraine	iPIC consultation of 9 April 2014 between China and Ukraine resulted in the rejection of the licensing request for 31008 metric kg of R406a for refrigeration. The Ukrainian importer did not have a valid import licence. No import quota were yet allocated for 2014 at the time of the request.	1	31008
Total		67	846762

ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers (4th edition 2016)



Background

Illegal / unwanted trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS) as well as equipment / products containing or relying on ODS (hereinafter referred to as ODS equipment / products) continues to be a serious concern for many Parties to the Montreal Protocol. There are a number of reasons for illegal trade in ODS and ODS equipment / products:

- Long lifespan of ODS equipment and, consequently, remaining demand for already banned or controlled ODS, in particular hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) to service such equipment.
- Reduced amount of legally available virgin ODS due to the import bans / quotas and the fact that the amount of legally available recycled ODS may not satisfy the demand.
- Differentiated phase-out schedules for ODS in developed and developing countries may encourage the illegal cross-border trade of HCFCs e.g. substances are already banned in one country but still legally available in a neighbouring country
- Export of second-hand refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment containing or relying on ODS from countries with advanced phase-out schedules
- High profitability of illegal trade combined with low risk of detection and generally small penalties for offenders.

ODS smuggling reduces the incentives for users to shift to ozone- and climate-friendly technologies. Thus, it undermines the achievements of the Montreal Protocol its amendments. Customs and enforcement officers assume a key role in monitoring and controlling the trade in ODS and ODS equipment. They enable countries to fulfil their commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

Objective

The award aims to provide incentive and recognition to customs and enforcement officers and their respective organizations, who successfully prevented illegal / unwanted trade of substances, equipment or products relevant for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It contributes to raising awareness about the Montreal Protocol and promotes cooperation between national customs services and ozone units.

Eligibility

Customs & enforcement officers or their respective organizations who successfully prevented illegal / unwanted trade in ODS or ODS equipment / products. Also alternative substances such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) or equipment/products containing or relying on alternative substances are eligible if controlled under national legislation.

Geographical scope

The prevented illegal / unwanted trade should involve at least one country of the European, Caucasus and Central Asian region. Thus, trade partners of these countries are eligible.

Time period

The action to prevent illegal / unwanted trade, for example a seizure, rejection or a consultation under the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism should have taken place between 1 May 2014 and 30 April 2016.

Nomination

The nomination including a detailed description of the case, any evidence and photographs should be submitted to Halvart Koeppen, UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme, Email: halvart.koppen@unep.org, using the attached nomination, as soon as the information is available but at the latest by 30 April 2016.

Selection criteria

The selection of winners will be carried out by a volunteer expert panel to be established by UNEP. The expert panel will consider the relative importance of the prevented illegal / unwanted trade, the quality and completeness of the provided information, the personal effort involved and the outreach / publicity effect to raise awareness.

Award ceremony

Selected winners will be awarded with certificates and medals of honour. UNEP also intends to invite selected winners (subject to approval and fund availability) to attend the ECA Customs Cooperation Meeting in May 2016. During that meeting, the winners would share detailed information about their cases with other participants.



United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers (4th edition 2016)



NOMINATION FORM

Name of the Officer or Organization to be nominated:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

Indicate the date and location of the case detected:

Describe the case detected:

Indicate countries of origin, transshipment and destination:

Describe the amount and type of substances, cylinders, equipment, products concerned:

Were the shipment papers:

Correct

Incorrect

If incorrect, please provide further details here:

Means of transport:

By air

By bus

By car

By ship

Other: please, specify:

Refrigerant:

Analysed

Not analysed

If analysed, please specify the results of the analysis and how the analysis was done (by refrigerant identifier, laboratory testing etc.):



United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة · 联合国环境规划署

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT · PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

What was the method of concealment?

What happened with the ODS / ODS equipment following its detection (re-export, seizure, destruction)?

What happened to the person(s) responsible for the shipment (administrative procedure, prosecution, court case, sentence, fine) ?

Were fines:

Applied

Not applied

If applied, please specify the amount here:

Were court cases:

Initiated

Not initiated

If yes, please explain:

Are photos available?

Yes

No

If yes, please attach to your nomination.

Were the cylinder serial numbers recorded (to assist with identifying the country of origin)?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate the serial numbers:

Please submit your nomination as soon as possible but before **30 April 2016** to:

Halvart Koeppen, Regional Network Coordinator Europe & Central Asia)

UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme

15 rue de Milan

75441 Paris Cedex 09, France

Tel: +33-1443714-32

Fax: +33-1443714-74

Email: halvart.koppen@unep.org



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or contact the WCO E-learning team: elarning@wcoomd.org

National Ozone Officers who wish to use the course: Contact your UNEP OzonAction Regional Office.



ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN HCFCs AND METHYL BROMIDE

Неформальное предварительное обоснованное согласие (PIC).
 Поддержка в выполнении обязательств путем предотвращения незаконной и нежелательной торговли озоноразрушающими веществами

RISK ASSESSMENT OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN HCFCs

TRAINING MANUAL FOR CUSTOMS AND ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
 Saving the Ozone Layer: Preventing Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries

Customs Quick Tool for Screening ODS

1. Ensure the packaging list, bill of entry, & the country of origin to ensure they match.
2. Compare the customs code on the entry against the description on the invoice.
3. Compare the invoice & the bill of lading to the outward bound ship's manifest.
4. Verify the country of origin, is the country a party to the Montreal Protocol & the amendments?
5. Verify that the importer & place of business actually exist.
6. Contact the licensing agency to verify that the importer is licensed to import that specific material.
7. Note the quantity, source, & destination of the ODS. These will serve as important clues that may provide indicators to prohibit illegal importations.
8. Verify that the container number actually exists. Discovery of fictitious container numbers have led to the disclosure of illegal trade.
9. Review all the necessary documents, if there is something that doesn't make it, it may be an illegal shipment. Inspect the merchandise.

10. Check packaging, size, & shape and label on container.
11. Identify the name & description of the chemical, which should match ALL paperwork.
12. Seize the material if the importer does not have the import/export license.
13. Coordinate this seizure with the customs officer, enforcement agency, & the press-release agency. Anyone involved with the seizure may be called to testify in court, so take good notes.

- Smuggling Schemes**
- Front Door Smuggling
 - Mislabeling as non-ODS
 - Mislabeling as used, recovered, reclaimed or recycled ODS
 - Concealment & double layering of ODS
 - Diverting ODS from transshipment harbours of ODS produced for export-free trade zones
 - Declared as equipment



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Stop the Smuggling of Ozone Depleting Substances

Refrigerant	Chemical name	Formula	ASHRAE-134 safety group	ODS #	UN #	UN code	UN code	UN code
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Trichlorofluoromethane	CFC-11	R-11	75-49-9	1017	2903-77	2903-81	2903-81
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Dichlorodifluoromethane	CFC-12	R-12	72-73-8	1028	2903-77	2903-82	2903-82
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	CFC-113	R-113	76-13-1	1029	2903-77	2903-83	2903-83
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-114	R-114	72-12-2	1028	2903-77	2903-84	2903-84
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Chloropentafluoroethane	CFC-115	R-115	76-15-3	1029	2903-77	2903-85	2903-85
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorocyclopentane	CFC-115b	R-115b	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86	2903-86
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorobenzene	CFC-116	R-116	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87	2903-87
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorocyclohexane	CFC-116b	R-116b	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-88	2903-88
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorobutane	CFC-117	R-117	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89	2903-89
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluoropentane	CFC-118	R-118	75-23-5	1064	2903-75	2903-90	2903-90
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexane	CFC-119	R-119a	74-85-6	1063	2903-75	2903-91	2903-91
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluoroheptane	CFC-120	R-120a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92	2903-92
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctane	CFC-121	R-121a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-93	2903-93
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorononane	CFC-122	R-122a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-94	2903-94
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecane	CFC-123	R-123a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-95	2903-95
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluoroundecane	CFC-124	R-124a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-96	2903-96
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecane	CFC-125	R-125a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-97	2903-97
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotridecane	CFC-126	R-126a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-98	2903-98
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetradecane	CFC-127	R-127a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-99	2903-99
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluoropentadecane	CFC-128	R-128a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2904-00	2904-00
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexadecane	CFC-129	R-129a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2904-01	2904-01
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-113a	R-113a	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-83a	2903-83a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-113b	R-113b	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-83b	2903-83b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-113c	R-113c	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-83c	2903-83c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-113d	R-113d	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-83d	2903-83d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-114a	R-114a	72-15-4	1028	2903-77	2903-84a	2903-84a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-114b	R-114b	72-15-4	1028	2903-77	2903-84b	2903-84b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-114c	R-114c	72-15-4	1028	2903-77	2903-84c	2903-84c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-114d	R-114d	72-15-4	1028	2903-77	2903-84d	2903-84d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-114e	R-114e	72-15-4	1028	2903-77	2903-84e	2903-84e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-115a	R-115a	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-85a	2903-85a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-115b	R-115b	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-85b	2903-85b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-115c	R-115c	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-85c	2903-85c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-115d	R-115d	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-85d	2903-85d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-115e	R-115e	72-15-4	1029	2903-77	2903-85e	2903-85e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-116a	R-116a	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86a	2903-86a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-116b	R-116b	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86b	2903-86b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-116c	R-116c	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86c	2903-86c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-116d	R-116d	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86d	2903-86d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-116e	R-116e	363-39-3	1074	2903-76	2903-86e	2903-86e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-117a	R-117a	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89a	2903-89a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-117b	R-117b	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89b	2903-89b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-117c	R-117c	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89c	2903-89c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-117d	R-117d	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89d	2903-89d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-117e	R-117e	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89e	2903-89e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-118a	R-118a	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87a	2903-87a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-118b	R-118b	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87b	2903-87b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-118c	R-118c	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87c	2903-87c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-118d	R-118d	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87d	2903-87d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-118e	R-118e	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87e	2903-87e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-119a	R-119a	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89a	2903-89a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-119b	R-119b	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89b	2903-89b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-119c	R-119c	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89c	2903-89c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-119d	R-119d	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89d	2903-89d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-119e	R-119e	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89e	2903-89e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-120a	R-120a	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87a	2903-87a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-120b	R-120b	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87b	2903-87b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-120c	R-120c	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87c	2903-87c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-120d	R-120d	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87d	2903-87d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-120e	R-120e	12-62-3	1028	2903-76	2903-87e	2903-87e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-121a	R-121a	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89a	2903-89a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-121b	R-121b	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89b	2903-89b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-121c	R-121c	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89c	2903-89c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-121d	R-121d	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89d	2903-89d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-121e	R-121e	72-75-9	1029	2903-77	2903-89e	2903-89e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-122a	R-122a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-90a	2903-90a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-122b	R-122b	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-90b	2903-90b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-122c	R-122c	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-90c	2903-90c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-122d	R-122d	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-90d	2903-90d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-122e	R-122e	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-90e	2903-90e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-123a	R-123a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-91a	2903-91a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-123b	R-123b	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-91b	2903-91b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-123c	R-123c	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-91c	2903-91c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-123d	R-123d	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-91d	2903-91d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-123e	R-123e	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-91e	2903-91e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-124a	R-124a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92a	2903-92a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-124b	R-124b	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92b	2903-92b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-124c	R-124c	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92c	2903-92c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-124d	R-124d	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92d	2903-92d
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorododecafluoroethane	CFC-124e	R-124e	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-92e	2903-92e
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-125a	R-125a	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-93a	2903-93a
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorohexafluoroethane	CFC-125b	R-125b	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-93b	2903-93b
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorooctafluoroethane	CFC-125c	R-125c	72-15-4	1018	2903-75	2903-93c	2903-93c
Annex A, Group 1 (CFCs)	Perfluorodecafluoroethane	CFC-125d	R-125d					

The ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers aims to provide incentive and recognition to customs and enforcement officers and their respective organizations, who successfully prevented illegal / unwanted trade of substances, equipment or products relevant for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It contributes to raising awareness about the Montreal Protocol and promotes cooperation between national customs services and ozone units.

Customs & Enforcement Officers from Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, European Union, Georgia, Germany, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan received the Ozone Protection Award during the third award ceremony in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20-21 May 2014.

During the period of September 2012 and April 2014, the award winners reported 133 successful seizures of 7370 pieces of equipment (appliances and compressors) and 9513 refrigerant cylinders / containers containing more than 467 metric tons of ozone-depleting chemicals and mixtures. Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) consultations prior to the issuance of trade licenses avoided 67 unwanted / illegal shipments of more than 846 metric tons of ozone-depleting chemicals and mixtures. In addition, more than 175 metric tons of illegal trade in ODS has been detected, which had taken place in the past.

The award has been endorsed by the World Customs Organization, Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNEP's OzonAction Programme, Czech Republic as the initial donor for enforcement activities in Europe & Central Asia (ECA) region as well as the respective host countries of the award ceremonies.

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