



## Viewpoint

### *Beyond the 13th Meeting of the Parties—the challenges that lie ahead*



*Mr Hossein Moeini, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, New York*

With their obligations coming due in 2010, the coming years will be a critical time for developing nations as they strive to comply with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol (MP). The availability of adequate financial resources and technical assistance will be an essential factor in the ability of these countries to

achieve their goals. Clearly, the next replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) is of paramount importance to Article 5 countries.

The next round of negotiations on the replenishment of MLF needs to draw from past experience to address the concerns of developing countries. In the absence of substantial resources and technical assistance, it is difficult, if not impossible,

for Article 5 countries to adapt their infrastructures. Especially for small- and medium-sized enterprises, the almost daily appearance of new CFC alternatives makes keeping up with change a heavy burden. In light of the upcoming compliance timetable for Article 5 countries, the next replenishment should be based on a solid assessment of developing nations' needs. The recent TEAP report at the OEWG meeting regarding the relation between the supply of HCFCs and the increase in HCFC prices during the next five years sheds new light on this problem.

The European Commission's proposal for a study on HCFCs could not move forward. This is unfortunate, but it shows the importance of the need to develop environmentally sound alternatives to HCFCs that are affordable, available, accessible, safe and cost-effective. Article 5 countries need to be assured of the applicability of these alternatives in the long term. Without such assurance, any agreement on an accelerated HCFC phase out seems premature.

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Developing countries sincerely hope that the Montreal Protocol continues to be implemented successfully. I believe this would be most easily achieved through the continued recognition of the legitimate concerns of parties, in particular those of developing nations.

*Iran is currently the Chair for the G77/China.*

## Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund: 13th Meeting of the Parties finalizes schedule

High-level government representatives from more than 100 countries gathered in the beautiful, green city of Colombo to reaffirm their commitment to protect the ozone layer at the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on 15–19 October 2001. This was the first international gathering following the events of 11 September and symbolized the environmental solidarity of the world in the wake of the threat of terrorism.

One of the major decisions adopted during this meeting concerned the terms of reference for the study on the 2003–05 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, negotiated by a contact group chaired by Brazil and comprised of representatives

from 16 Parties.

An ad-hoc working group to work with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on its study of the 2003–05 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund was also established. This working group will meet during the 22nd Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) Meeting to provide initial feedback to the TEAP and advice on sensitivity analyses.

The Parties also decided to carry out an independent evaluation study on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol by 2004.

Decisions were made on three aspects of new ODS, including procedures for assessing the ozone-depleting potential of

new substances that may be damaging to the ozone layer, expedited procedures for adding new substances to the Montreal Protocol and caution on the use of n-propyl bromide (nPB).

Ten decisions were adopted on non-compliance in CEITS and, for the first time, for developing countries.

Decisions were also adopted relating to the essential use nominations authorization for eight Parties; metered-dose inhaler (MDI) production; further study of campaign production of CFCs for MDIs; and procedures for applying for a critical-use exemption for methyl bromide.

**A full report is available at:**  
[www.unep.org/ozone](http://www.unep.org/ozone)

## News from international agencies



### Fund Secretariat

US\$55.9 million were approved at the 34th Executive Committee Meeting (ExCom) held in July 2001, for 2002–03.

Implementing agencies met in September to discuss the framework for draft business plans for 2002–03, taking into account input received from Article 5 countries.

On the invitation of the Turkish Government, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chief Officer visited Turkey on 24–25 September 2001. The Secretariat also participated in several meetings, including the joint African Network Meeting in Namibia, the South Asia Network Meeting in Bangkok and the Southeast Asia and the Pacific Network Meeting in Hanoi.

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### UNEP DTIE

With the approval at the 34th ExCom of the Country Programme (CP) for the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the total number of CPs assisted by UNEP has reached 82.

Train-the-Trainers workshops were held for customs officers in Nepal and refrigeration technicians in Mongolia. UNEP DTIE also organized a meeting on technology choices under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols in Bangkok, and attended the International Conference on Refrigerant Management and Destruction Technologies for CFCs in Croatia.

New publications developed include a *Customs Training Manual*; *Methyl Bromide Technology Sourcebook*; *Two Challenges, One Solution*, a booklet on technologies that protect the ozone layer and mitigate climate change; and a special supplement on *Illegal Trade in ODS*. For network news, please see page 9.

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### UNEP Ozone Secretariat

The Ozone Secretariat collaborated with UNEP Regional Offices to support

Ozone Day celebrations around the world (see page 4) on 16 September 2001. Several press releases, three different posters, and the Ozone Calendar 2002 were distributed, along with a special message from the UN Secretary-General.

The Secretariat successfully organized the 13th Meeting of the Parties (MOP). The Secretariat also participated in several other meetings, including the joint African Network Meeting in Namibia, the UNEP Environmental Effects Assessment Panel in India, and the Combined Effects of Ozone Depletion and Climate Change on Human Health in Italy.

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### UNDP

UNDP disbursed US\$41.6 million in funds and

completed projects that resulted in the elimination of 5,667 ODP tonnes. UNDP acknowledges the contribution of its colleagues in UNOPS, whose hard work was instrumental in realizing this outstanding effort. Also at the ExCom, the agency received US\$16.2 million in project approvals to eliminate 2,040 ODP tonnes in the aerosol, foam, refrigeration and methyl bromide sectors. One notable approval was a multi-year programme in Lebanon to eliminate the use of methyl bromide in vegetable, cut flower and tobacco production.

The MPU bade farewell to its chief, Frank Pinto, following his promotion to UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, and to Cecilia Corpus (Philippines) who took early retirement. Dominique Kayser (Canada) replaces Ms Corpus as programme coordinator (Africa, Caribbean, Middle East and methyl bromide projects).

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### UNIDO

At the 34th ExCom, UNIDO received a total of 38 project approvals in the foam, fumigants,

process agents, refrigeration and solvent sectors. These projects span the globe—specifically Brazil, China, India, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

In addition to the above, which will be implemented directly by UNIDO, two other bilateral projects sponsored by Italy will also be implemented by UNIDO. These include a refrigeration project in Yugoslavia and a methyl bromide project in Romania.

UNIDO is also pleased to announce the approval of Refrigerant Management Plans for Oman and Qatar, as well as a workshop in Burkina Faso to raise awareness about the use of methyl bromide in tobacco cultivation.

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### World Bank

After years of deferral, the Turkey Refrigeration Sector Plan was finally approved in principle at

the 34th ExCom. Funding was set at US\$9 million, with a planned ODP phase-out of 1,934 tonnes.

US\$2.6 million was also approved for the Indian halon production and consumption sectors. The closure of halon production facilities, which involves two plants and a total of 600 ODP tonnes, is part of India's Halon Phase-out Strategy.

The ExCom approved a total of US\$10.1 million for investment projects in China, Colombia, India, Malaysia and Mexico, which will phase out a total of 1,099.2 ODP tonnes in the foam, refrigeration (MAC subsector), halon and process agents sectors. The approved funds will also cover project preparation for China and institutional strengthening for Jordan.

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# TECH TALK

*UNEP DTIE welcomes information from industry and will mention as many new technologies and products as possible in this newsletter.*

## AEROSOLS

### A breath of fresh air—new patent for CFC-free inhalation devices

The US Patent and Trademark Office has issued a patent for a pressurized metered-dose inhalation device (MDI) that uses water as a stabilizer and operates without CFCs. The patent, held by Aeropharm Technology Inc, is for an aerosol formulation technology that can be used with a wide range of medications. The company expects to offer the technology to the pharmaceutical industry on a contract basis.

According to Aeropharm, the patent will cover a means of formulating and stabilizing pharmaceutical ingredients for delivery into the respiratory tract without the need for CFCs. The devices will use non-CFC propellants, including HFA-134a and HFA-227 (HFAs are the same as HFCs).

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## HALON

### Re-use in China—Halon recovery comes to Guangdong

China's Guangdong Province will build its first halon recovery and reclaiming facility in Shawan, Panyu. Australia-based RemTec International Pty., Ltd. has announced that it will be taking part in the project, which was given the go-ahead by the Chinese government earlier this year.

Last year, Hong Kong-based General Machinery Development Company, along with DASCEM Pty., Ltd. and RemTec, agreed to supply and install the first model halon recycling facility in Guangdong. The project will be administered by the China State Environmental Protection Administration in conjunction with China's Ministry of Public Security.

RemTec noted that all halon is to be tested to ISO specifications and safely stored in bulk storage tanks until reinstalled back into China's domestic fire protection applications.

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### Open for business—new halon bank in Spain

A new halon bank has been established in Spain for domestic and international essential uses. Managed and operated by LPG Técnicas en Extinción de Incendios, S.A., the bank's stocks include halon-1301 derived from the recovery and recycling of halon from fire-fighting systems throughout the country.

The banked halon, which is being made available to help meet essential users on an international scale, will be subject to chromatography testing performed by the Ministry of Science and Technology's Superior Scientific Researching Center (CSIC).

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## METHYL BROMIDE

### Beans to the rescue—researchers find a new way to fight nematodes

Researchers at the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and the University of Georgia have announced that mixing dried bean plant material into the soil helps eliminate root-knot nematodes, a species of roundworm that commonly attacks peanut, soybean, corn, cotton and tobacco farms in the south. The researchers conducted tests of 18 different legume species at ARS's Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Unit (PGRCU) in Griffin, GA, including jack beans, sun hemp and coffee senna.

According to ARS, tests showed that

mixing dried bean material into potting soils resulted in a 67 to 89 percent reduction in the number of nematode galls on the roots of test tomato plants versus control plants. Jack beans earned the highest marks for producing the greatest reduction in nematode activity.

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### TechTalk

*was compiled by Suresh Raj*

## Montreal Protocol community mourns the loss of Linda Gronlund



The 13th Meeting of the Parties announced the untimely demise of Ms Linda Gronlund of Sweden during the events of 11 September 2001. She served as consultant to the

Refrigeration Technical Options Committee and had been active on the issues of recycling CFC-12 from motor vehicle air conditioning systems, phasing out CFC-12 and the transition to HFC-134a, including the ongoing work to reduce emissions and find replacements for HFC-134a. Her contribution to the protection of the ozone layer will be sorely missed, as will her personal qualities.

## Turkey's Refrigeration Sector Plan breaks new ground

An innovative Refrigeration Sector Plan was approved in principal for Turkey at the 34th ExCom.

The plan, which was approved for US\$9 million, will help Turkey to complete phase out of imported CFCs by 2006. Though Turkey already has an import and monitoring system in place, the plan will allow that programme to expand. Moreover, it

will give the government flexibility in long-term planning and the opportunity to strengthen its regulatory framework to support phase-out activities. The plan also emphasizes recycling, featuring training in setting up recycling programmes, as well as end-user recovery options.

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# Save O<sub>3</sub>ur Sky, Protect Yourself, Protect the Ozone Layer



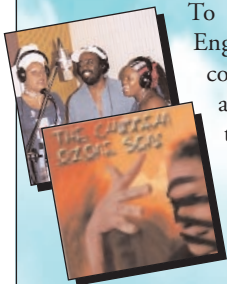
## International Ozone Day 16 September 2001

*In the words of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, 'the international community can summon the resources, creativity and political will to address major environmental threats.' On International Ozone Day, through a variety of innovative initiatives, people from all over the world joined hands to show their commitment to this ideal.*

*UNEP Paris and UNESCO held a press conference to launch a special Ozone Day exhibition of children's paintings. The paintings, which focused on ozone protection, were on display at UNESCO from 6–16 September 2001.*

*Other countries commemorated Ozone Day as follows:*

### The Caribbean: a calypso ozone song



To celebrate Ozone Day, English-speaking Caribbean countries produced a song and a video on ozone themes. Set to a calypso beat, the song sends a strong ozone-protection message, and will be distributed regionally.

### Jamaica: radio quiz hits the airwaves

For one week, a daily radio quiz on ozone protection was broadcast in honour of Ozone Day. Other activities co-ordinated by the NOU included an exhibit and workshop on methyl bromide alternatives. More media play: a two-page feature on ozone depletion and Jamaica's Country Programme appeared in the newspapers.



### Swaziland: national broadcast

To heighten ozone-depletion awareness, Swaziland Environment Authority broadcast a UNEP DTIE video entitled 'Saving the Ozone Layer: Every Action counts' on national TV.

### Philippines: ozone awareness comes to the schoolroom

Ozone Day in the Philippines included a conference on the current state of the ozone layer, 'Save our Sky' streamers in government offices and a public expression of the government's desire to start decommissioning non-ozone-friendly equipment. The government also took measures to include

ozone protection-related topics in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools.

### United Arab Emirates: every day is Ozone Day

In Abu Dhabi, pamphlets and brochures on ozone issues were distributed along the Corniche, and the results of a model and poster competition were placed on exhibit to commemorate Ozone Day. The Environmental Research and Wildlife Development Agency (ERWDA) encouraged school children to use ozone-friendly items in their daily lives.

The city of Dubai urged industries to adopt ozone-friendly alternatives in their products and processes. The municipality is currently preparing a strategic action plan for ODS phase out together with industries and workforce.

### Senegal: Ozone Day in Fatick

Senegal took advantage of Ozone Day to honour outstanding refrigeration service technicians who just completed a workshop entitled Good Practices in Refrigeration. First prize went to Mr Arouna Sow, President of the Refrigeration Technicians' Association.

### Romania: posters and greeting card

On Ozone Day, the NOU of Romania produced posters and greeting cards with ozone-protection messages for dissemination to the public.



### Togo: putting it in writing

Ozone awareness activities were capped with the distribution of free pens carrying the message 'Save the Ozone Layer.'

### Trinidad and Tobago: the Ozone Story

Ozone officers in Trinidad and Tobago, introduced UNEP's booklet, 'The Ozone Story' to schools around the country.

### Malaysia: car stickers and pledges

'Save Our Sky, Reduce UV Radiation, Say No to CFC' was the message on a new sticker unveiled for Ozone Day. The sticker will soon decorate MAC service workshops and cars that use R-12 MAC. Other ozone artwork included a poster designed by the NOU. The Malaysian Environment Minister has endorsed an industry pledge programme that will initially focus on Fund recipients.

### Armenia: roundtable

The Ministry of Environment organised a roundtable on ozone layer-related issues on Ozone Day that was attended by academia, environmental NGOs and the media. Armenia plays an important role in ozone-protection research—its Hamberd laboratory is part of the Global Network for Ozone Layer Monitoring.

### Yemen: awareness materials

The Ozone office displayed a wide range of ozone awareness materials, including several highlighting the international efforts to stop ODS emissions. Posters, stickers, brochures, wall clocks, notebooks and copies of the seasonal Ozone Newspaper were part of the display.



Other commemorative activities were held in Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, China, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and Swaziland.

## MEETINGS/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

### Training customs officers in China—sharing know-how to stop illegal trade

Fifty-eight customs trainers, senior officers and other stakeholders participated in a three-day Customs Training Workshop in Hangzhou, China last August. The workshop, funded by the World Bank and organized by the State Environment Protection Administration (SEPA) in consultation with UNEP DTIE and other local partners, focused on national ODS regulations and import/export licensing systems.



*Participants at the Customs Training Workshop in Hangzhou, China*

Training included moderated break-out sessions and practical hands-on sessions with ODS identification equipment. ODS equipment and containers were available during the workshop for demonstration purposes. High-level government officials attended the opening and closing sessions.

The UNEP Customs Training Manual evoked strong interest on the part of participants and Chinese officials are looking forward to having the manual translated into Chinese under the UNEP-implemented project on policy training for local authorities.

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### Keeping cool in Grenada—training workshop on ozone-friendly refrigeration

Good practices in refrigeration was the focus of a 'train the trainers' workshop that took place in Saint George's, Grenada, 4–10 August 2001. An essential element of its Refrigerant Management Plan, the workshop trained 17 trainers to reduce CFC consumption in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector in Grenada and to assist the country in complying with the phase-out schedule

for CFCs under the Montreal Protocol. The trained trainers are expected to instruct the approximately 50 remaining service technicians in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector in Grenada.

The workshop included hands-on demonstrations on handling recovery and recycling equipment (using actual refrigeration units), and on working with mobile air-conditioning units in need of repair and maintenance.

The workshop recommended the establishment of an industry association, the implementation of an import/export licensing system and the adoption of a code of good practices in refrigeration.

**Contact:** John Auguste, NOU for Grenada,  
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### Customs training comes to Burkina Faso

Though Burkina Faso is not a producer or exporter of ODS, controlling imports is still a serious concern, and training customs officers is of major importance. On 21–23 August 2001, the Burkina Faso Ministry of Water and the Environment with the collaboration of Environment Canada and the World Customs Organization organized a workshop to develop a training methodology for educating customs officers on monitoring ODS imports.

The workshop proved to be an excellent opportunity for a profitable exchange of ideas and information between participants. Many recommendations resulted from the workshop, including the introduction of import-export licensing for ODS; the installation of ODS recovery centres in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso; increased cooperation between government agents, health officials, researchers, police, ODS users and the NOU; and the harmonization of legislation and training in the countries throughout the Africa region.

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### Getting in synch—UNEP starts to integrate training strategy

Harmonizing customs training was the subject of a meeting in Paris jointly convened by UNEP DTIE and the Division of Environmental Conventions (DEC) on 1 October 2001. Recognizing that Multilateral Environmental Agreements with trade implications

require a unified approach to training customs officers, this meeting initiated discussion of an implementation framework for such an approach, expected to be in place by 2003.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Basel Convention, the World Customs Organization, the interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the CITES convention, the OzonAction Programme and the DEC. Recommendations resulting from the meeting included a call for UNEP DTIE to facilitate developing a work programme for 2002; that a facilitator work with the Secretariats to identify their needs; that a special group of trainers be instructed in the new approach; and that an inter-secretariat task force be created to review the process on a regular basis.

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### Fluorinated greenhouse gas alternatives—new research centre opens in Japan



A new public research organization, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), began operations in Japan on 1 April 2001.

The 'f-centre' at AIST will study and propose new alternative technologies to fluorinated greenhouse gases. Based on a global standard, a scientific evaluation of the greenhouse effects and physical properties of fluorinated compounds will be conducted to select the best candidates.

To realize this target, new fluorine chemistry as well as computational chemistry will be used, leading to preferable molecular structures and reasonable synthetic routes.

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**WORLD POLICY ROUNDUP**
**New Zealand signs the Beijing Amendment**

By signing the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, New Zealand has taken another important step towards protecting the ozone layer. The Beijing Amendment adds a new ODS, bromochloromethane, to the list of products controlled by the Protocol. Bromochloromethane was once widely used as a fire and explosives suppressant, but its use has been largely discontinued in New Zealand because of its toxic properties.

The amendment also extends restrictions on trade in ODS with countries not party to the Protocol. The ministers said the purpose of the restriction is to encourage non-party countries to sign on to the Protocol. Though this latest amendment will have little effect on New Zealand since there is little use of bromochloromethane, the signing is an important demonstration of the country's commitment to restoring the ozone layer. New Zealand is among the first to ratify the amendment, which will come into force once it has been ratified by 20 countries.

**Contact: David Evans, Ministry for the Environment, e-mail: im@mfe.govt.nz, www.mfe.govt.nz**

**China—getting ODS out of motor vehicle air conditioners and the atmosphere**

Government officials in China recently approved a ban on the use of CFC-based refrigerants in new motor vehicle air conditioning systems. HFC-134a will be used in place of CFC-12. The ban, which was first announced in 1999, will become effective 1 January 2002. The Chinese government also plans to develop policies aimed at regulating the import and export of vehicles with air conditioners that contain CFC-12.

Meanwhile, Zhejiang province in eastern China recently announced that not only has it cut ODS consumption by 2,578 tonnes, but the province has also met its ODS reduction commitment one year ahead of schedule. According to the Zhejiang Provincial Environment Protection Bureau, the province has

dismantled 17 production lines manufacturing halon in the last year. To date, Zhejiang's annual halon production has been reduced to 4,942 tonnes.

**Contact: Liu Yi, NOU for China, e-mail: nepafeco@public.bta.net.cn**

**Canadian province bans CFCs in motor vehicle A/C units**

The Ontario Ministry of Environment (OME) recently announced that it plans to ban the continued use of CFC-based-refrigerants in all cars, trucks and buses, including models older than 1996.

The Ontario Provincial Government, which discontinued use of CFCs in mobile air conditioning systems for new cars in 1996, announced the province-wide ban of the refrigerant as of 1 January 2002. According to the new rule, if an older vehicle needs to have its refrigerant replaced, it will have to be refilled with a non-ozone-depleting agent.

**Contact: John Steele, Ontario Ministry of Environment, tel: +1 416-314-6666, www.ene.gov.on.ca**

**Ban on second-hand air conditioner imports in Nigeria**

Through its Ministry of Finance, the Nigerian government recently issued a circular banning the importation of all second-hand refrigerators and air conditioners that contain ozone-depleting substances. Officials said the country's customs officers have already started rejecting applications requesting the importation of second-hand air conditioners and refrigerators.

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**Future pan-European pollution register to include ODS**

At a technical meeting in Geneva last July, European nations moved forward with plans to create a pan-European register of industrial pollutants. The new Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) will be based on the US Toxic Release Inventory and the European Union's European Pollutant Emission Register (EPER). Being developed in part by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the register will cover all 50 substances listed under EPER (scheduled to begin in 2003), including three ODS.

**Contact: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, e-mail: info.ece@unece.org, www.unece.org**

**US EPA creates exemptions for methyl bromide phase out**

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued a rulemaking taking interim final action to amend the accelerated phase-out regulations for methyl bromide (MB). The amendment creates a temporary exemption until 31 December 2002 from the consumption and production phase out for quantities of MB that are used for quarantine and pre-shipment. Following public comment, EPA intends to issue a final action to extend the exemption beyond 31 December 2002.

The EPA is also pursuing a separate notice and comment rulemaking with stakeholder involvement to establish MB exemptions for critical and emergency uses beyond the phase out of production and import on 1 January 2005. Without the exemption, MB used for quarantine and pre-shipment would be counted against the production and consumption allowances limited by prior rulemaking, which for 2001 make up 50 per cent of the baseline.

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*World Policy Roundup  
was compiled by Atul Bagai*

***New report details South Australian phase-out success***

A paper outlining the successes of the South Australian ODS phase out through effective policy setting in the early 1990s was recently released. The document examines the merits and weaknesses of voluntary industry agreements.

The paper concludes that economic rationalism and voluntary agreements are effective control measures but need the support of clear mandatory regulation. Essential elements and resulting benefits of good regulation are described. These include involving stakeholders directly in ozone protection programmes, giving legislation 'teeth,' i.e., following up with prosecutions to support compliance, letting refrigeration/air conditioning equipment owners know about impending CFC shortages, ensuring fair and diligent administration of legislation, instituting good accreditation programmes, and keeping legislation current with the changing status of ODS supply and demand.

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## 13<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PARTIES, 15–19 October 2001, Colombo, Sri Lanka



Excerpts from the Remarks given by Mr Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Director, UNEP, on the occasion of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 18 October 2001

On behalf of Dr Klaus Töpfer, the Executive Director of UNEP, I wish to welcome you to the high-level segment of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, here in Colombo, the capital of beautiful Sri Lanka. At the outset, let me congratulate Sri Lanka for offering to host this 13th Meeting of the Parties. The warm hospitality shown by the Government of Sri Lanka and the excellent facilities provided are, for sure, contributing to the success of the meetings.

The danger to the ozone layer, which is the concern of all of us here at this meeting, will take longer to be removed. In spite of the sustained, successful action you have been taking for the past 12 years to reduce the consumption of ozone depleting chemicals, the ozone layer is still in a depleted condition. The World Meteorological Organization, which is the UN body that monitors the status of the ozone layer, has just released a series of bulletins on the size of this year's ozone hole over the South Pole, showing last month's Antarctic ozone hole to be almost as big as it was last year—the largest ever recorded.

The 10-year grace period granted to the developing countries to comply with the control measures of the Montreal ended in 1999. Developing

countries are now committed to a phase-out schedule. They should have frozen their consumption and production of CFCs for the period July 1999 to June 2000. The overall consumption of developing countries has come down compared to the base level, and most have done well in reducing their production and consumption of ODS. I congratulate them on their performance and request them to continue the good work.

However, the situation in some of the smaller countries causes concern. From data on consumption and production of CFCs reported to the Secretariat, and reviewed by the Implementation Committee, about 25 developing countries out of 136 Parties have increased their consumption in 1999 and one has increased its production. This is a worrying signal.

An analysis has shown that over the next few years the production of CFCs as permitted by the Montreal Protocol for now, will be considerably more than the consumption permitted or likely to actually occur. This will lead to the abundance of CFCs as compared to alternatives. If this situation persists, the phase out of CFCs by developing countries might be difficult. Even the industries that converted to ozone-friendly alternatives may use the cheaper CFCs. Another issue of concern is the increasing export to developing countries of used refrigerators and other CFC-using equipment.

Three steps need to be taken if developing countries are to be in compliance. First, expeditiously establish national policies, legislation and systems to curb the consumption of CFCs and to promote the adoption of ozone-friendly substitutes; second, stop the import of equipment that use CFCs; and third, curb the abundant supply of CFCs in the near future.

Another issue is illegal trade in CFCs. I would like to draw your attention to a supplement to the OzonAction Newsletter recently published which provides valuable

insight and background information on the issue of illegal trade in ODS. Your decision at this meeting to request the Ozone Secretariat to undertake a study and present you with a report with practical suggestions on ways to curb illegal traffic of ODS is a first step in the right direction.

The last point of concern is the appearance on the market of new ozone-depleting substances. These new substances with names such as n-propyl bromide and halon-1202 are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Studies indicate that some of these are being used as replacements for ODS, and may have the potential to damage the ozone layer. The quantities being manufactured are at the moment believed to be small. However, scientists such as Nobel Prize winner Professor Mario Molina and others from the Assessment Panels for Scientific, Environmental Effects and Technological and Economic matters, as well as experts from UNEP, are concerned about these substances as they may be produced in increasing quantities. Your decisions on new ozone-depleting substances and establishing criteria for assessing their Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) would help in making progress on this issue.

Finally, as many people tell us, the Ozone Treaties have so far been very successful. However, the job is far from over. You, the Parties, the Multilateral Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the Implementing Agencies UNDP, UNEP/OzonAction Programme, UNIDO and the World Bank, have performed splendidly in the past. You need to persevere in the future until we are sure that the ozone layer is indeed protected and stays protected for us and the next generations.

**NOTE: The full text of the opening remarks of the DED is available at: [www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/library/oan/main.html](http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/library/oan/main.html)**



Mr Farkhard Iqbal, National Project Director, Ozone Cell, Pakistan (seated); Mr Geoffrey Tierney, UNEP DTIE OzonAction Network Manager; Hon. Dinesh Gunewardena, Minister of Transport and Environment, Sri Lanka; and Dr W. L. Sumathipala National Coordinator, ODS Officer, Sri Lanka discuss ozone protection at UNEP's exhibit booth at the 13th Meeting of the Parties in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The booth, constructed using local products such as mats and carpets, provided information to participants on UNEP's ozone protection activities by showcasing new technical and awareness raising publications, videos and CD-ROMs.

### Cuban short film wins top prize on UNEP's Global Video Competition on Ozone Layer Protection

*Relaciones Peligrosas* (Dangerous Relations), a nine-minute film produced by Pablo Massip Ginestá from Cuba, has been awarded first prize in the United Nations



Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Video Competition on Ozone Layer Protection. The film illustrates how throughout history peoples' desire for cold temperature storage and to keep themselves cool during the hot season led to the development of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and ultimately to ozone layer depletion.

Second prize was jointly given to an animated film, *Magnificent Sky*, by Nogar Begiashvili from Georgia and *Tomorrow*, a dramatic piece by Mohammed Karesly from Syria. *Tomorrow* uses a unique, narrative-free approach to raise awareness on the problem of ozone depletion and other environmental issues. The winners were announced on 19 October during the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The Global Video Competition was organized by UNEP DTIE's OzonAction Programme and its regional offices.

Full information is available at:  
[www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/video-comp/home.html](http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/video-comp/home.html)

### Colombo Declaration

At the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

We Ministers of the Environment and Heads of Delegations at the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 October 2001,

Having participated, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, in the high-level segment, held on 18 and 19 October 2001, of that Meeting of the Parties,

Having noted the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund and its achievements to date for the protection of the ozone layer,

Recognizing the interconnectedness of environmental issues such as climate change and ozone-layer depletion,

Recalling that the year 2002 will be the 10th anniversary of the Rio Conference on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit, and the 15th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol,

Declare:

1. That we are pleased to note the significant contributions made by the Multilateral Fund during the past 10 years in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, that has made possible significant progress in compliance by Article 5 countries;
2. That we urge Governments and all stakeholders to take due care in using new substances that may have an ODP, and to take informed decisions on the use of transitional substances;
3. That we appeal to all Parties to cooperate in ensuring that the Multilateral Fund receives the necessary replenishment for its next triennium, 2003–05;
4. That we appeal to all non-Article 5 Parties to continue their efforts to contribute to the Multilateral Fund;
5. That we decide to share the successful experience of the Montreal Protocol at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002.

The full Declaration can be found within the Meeting Report at: [www.unep.org/ozone/13mop.shtml](http://www.unep.org/ozone/13mop.shtml)



HE Mr Ratnasiri Wickremanayake, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, opened the meeting, and declared that despite his country's difficulties, they would be able to achieve CFC phase out five years ahead of schedule.



## NETWORK NEWS

### Ozone Day in Argentina— ODS officers meet

Ushuaia, Argentina was the site of the latest meeting of the ODS Officers Network for Latin America and the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean, 13–15 September 2001. Taking place over International Ozone Day, the meeting served as a platform for all Ozone Officers to make a pledge to increase their efforts to phase out ODS.

Media attendance was high, which contributed to one of the main goals of the gathering—to draw attention to ozone depletion in general, as well as the remaining challenges facing Latin America in implementing the Montreal Protocol. The meeting was filmed and the resulting programme, along with the officer's pledge, will be used for public awareness raising activities in all the countries of the region.

UNEP and the network countries would like to thank the Government of Argentina, and especially their Ozone Officer, Ing. Roberto Aiello, for their warm welcome as well as their excellent organization of the meeting.

**Contact:** Marco Pinzon, RNC for ROLAC,  
e-mail: mapinzo@latino.rolac.unep.mx

### Brainstorming in Bangkok—South Asia Network holds meetings, workshops

The South Asia network held their follow-up meeting back to back with a workshop on technology choices in Bangkok, 17–21 September 2001. During the follow-up meeting, participants reviewed the compliance status of each country and concluded that the region is well positioned to meet their commitments. The members also endorsed a proposal for a joint meeting with the SEAP regional network to encourage the exchange of information and ideas. Other events at the meeting included a talk by a Japanese expert on how to deal with obsolete ODS and ODS-containing equipment—an important issue in the region.

Following the meeting, ozone and climate change officers attended a three-day workshop on technology choices funded by the UK. During group discussions, participants brainstormed on potential synergies between the Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol and lessons that could be learned from the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. One key recommendation encouraged countries to

see that ODS phase out takes into account GHG emissions reductions achieved by adopting energy-efficient and alternative technologies. Another recommendation proposed the establishment of a network of National Climate Units similar to National Ozone Units. Such a network could help ensure coordination between the two Protocols during their implementation.

**Contact:** Ludgarde Coppens, RNC for South Asia,  
e-mail: coppensl@un.org

### Unwanted ODS on the increase—SEAP Network members voice concern

In their recent meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam, ODS Officers from Southeast Asia and the Pacific expressed concern about the increasing amount of unwanted and contaminated ODS in their countries, especially CFCs and halons. Pending an agreement on a strategy for safe disposal and destruction, countries were advised to encourage their industries to store unwanted ODS safely.

Also discussed were the details of a project on regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption—a Swedish bilateral project under the MLF. Participants agreed that implementation needs to be expedited in view of the region's growing illegal trade problem. Though most SEAP network members are set to meet 2005 freeze goals, participants acknowledged the need for additional efforts, similar to the Malaysia and Thailand National CFC Phase-out Plan, in order to meet future control measures.

The proposal for a joint South Asia Network/SEAP meeting was well received, with a possible meeting set for early 2002. Cambodia was welcomed as a new official member of the network following their recent ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

**Contact:** Thanavat Junchaya, RNC for SEAP,  
e-mail: junchaya.unescap@un.org

### Ozone depletion—sounding the alarm in Africa

Public awareness was a primary focus of the Fifth Joint Network Meeting of the English- and French-speaking African ODS Officers Network (ODSNET/AF) in Windhoek, Namibia, 11–14 September 2001. Along with discussions of progress in the upcoming freeze and reduction

requirements among the region's nations, participants took on the challenge of finding new ways to alert citizens of the importance and dangers of ozone depletion.

A presentation by Dr D. Whitaker, a skin cancer specialist from South Africa, underlined the detrimental health consequences of UV radiation caused by ozone depletion. The talk sparked a discussion of the need to intensify public awareness programmes, and the key recommendations of the working sessions aimed at developing and implementing such programmes. UNEP was requested to produce a video programme on the impact of ozone depletion on human health in the Africa region.



*Jeremy Bazye (ROA), Tony Hetherington (Fund Secretariat) and Halvart Koppen (UNEP DTIE) at the Joint Network Meeting of African Countries in Windhoek, Namibia*

The next Joint Meeting for ODS Officers in Africa is planned to be held in September 2002 in Yaounde, Cameroon.

**Contact:** Jeremy Bazye, RNC for ROA,  
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## WEB Watch

### News flash—OzoNews updates available online

A weekly electronic news service is now on line to help keep readers informed about current news relating to ozone protection 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.

**OzoNews is available on the OzonAction  
Programme web site at:**

**[www.unep.org/ozonaction/compliance/ozonews/main.html](http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/compliance/ozonews/main.html)**

## The National Ozone Unit Interview

This is one of a series of articles featuring the views of national ODS Officers

### Mikheil Tushishvili



**NOU officer, Georgia**  
**e-mail:**  
**gmep@caucasus.net**

*At present, your data shows that Georgia is in compliance with the 1999 CFC freeze, but may have problems meeting the 50 per cent CFC reduction scheduled for 2005.*

*What actions are you taking so that Georgia can avoid these problems and indeed meet the 2005 goal?*

First of all, we are encouraging end-users of CFCs to either retrofit their equipment using alternative substances or to replace it with existing technologies that do not use CFCs. We understand that the installation of new technologies requires substantial investment. Though we have not yet implemented any investment project in Georgia, we hope that one will be implemented in the future.

*What are the main compliance challenges facing Georgia?*

To achieve compliance under the Montreal Protocol, Georgia must control illegal imports of ODS, replace ODS with alternative substances, introduce new ozone-friendly technologies, strengthen legislation and broaden its public awareness campaign.

*Your country is right next door to Russia, one of the world's biggest CFC producers. How does Georgia's proximity to Russia affect your phase-out efforts?*

One of Georgia's most serious problems is the illegal import of products and substances (including ODS) into the country. The nation is bordered by the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkey. By the end of this year we plan to begin a project entitled 'Training in Monitoring and Control of Ozone-Depleting Substances.' The goal of the project is to give customs officers the means to control and monitor the imports and exports of ODS. We think that with sufficient training and awareness-raising, customs officers will be able to identify and control illegal ODS imports. In addition, we hope that our neighbouring countries will gradually replace ODSs with alternative substances.

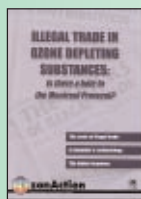
*You have just recently completed your Refrigerant Management Plan, along with the training sessions that come with its implementation. How have these sessions benefited your country?*

We established the National Ozone Unit of Georgia. We also set up an Association of Refrigeration Technicians, which has several branches in different regions of the country. In cooperation with the Association, the National Ozone Unit of Georgia has been conducting training sessions for technicians and, as a result, the refrigeration sector now has certified specialists with sufficient knowledge of good practices. The association has set up recovery/recycling centres for CFCs, and together with the National Ozone Unit of Georgia, carries out public awareness programmes.

*When Georgia was classified as an Article 2 country, it was on the verge of being in non-compliance with the Protocol. How did your country benefit from your reclassification as an Article 5 country?*

This event was of great benefit to my country, because it gave us access to specific projects that were implemented with financial and technical support of the Multilateral Fund and other international funds. Without this assistance, Georgia would not have been able to be in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

## New publications



In *Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances*, UNEP DTIE takes an in-depth look at the complex issues surrounding contraband ODS.



A stunning collection of children's paintings, *Healing the Ozone Layer With Small Brushes* catalogues a recent exposition jointly organized by UNEP DTIE and UNESCO.



UNEP DTIE's *Training Manual for Customs Officers* provides guidance on customs training for the implementation of trade controls on ODS.

## Forthcoming meetings

The Earth Technologies Forum, 25–27 March 2002, Washington D.C., USA

UNEP Environmental Effects Assessment Panel Meeting, 25 February–4 March 2002, Wellington, New Zealand

5th Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, 12–14 March 2002, Geneva, Switzerland

## Status of Ratification

(as at 26 October 2001)

### The Vienna Convention

182 Parties. New Parties: Cape Verde, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia

### The Montreal Protocol

181 Parties. New Parties: Cape Verde, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia

### The London Amendment

155 Parties. New Parties: Burundi, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Moldova, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Somalia

### The Copenhagen Amendment

131 Parties. New Parties: Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Moldova, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Somalia

### The Montreal Amendment

69 Parties. New Parties: Bangladesh, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Iran, Malaysia, Monaco, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, UK

### The Beijing Amendment

16 Parties. New Parties: Burundi, Congo, Finland, Malaysia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, UK

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