



OzonAction

A newsletter dedicated to the protection of the ozone layer and implementation of the Montreal Protocol

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UN SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

"Thanks to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the risk of harmful radiation appears to be receding — a clear demonstration of how global environmental problems can be managed when all countries make determined efforts to implement internationally agreed frameworks."

*Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations,
"In Larger Freedom – Towards Development, Security
and Human Rights for All", March 2005*

SPECIAL EDITION: OZONE AND CLIMATE

50th ISSUE

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WELCOME TO THE 50TH ISSUE OF OZONACTION NEWSLETTER!

The OzonAction Newsletter has become to known among UN journals as not only attentively read but also scrupulously acted on by its over 22,000 readers who receive it and many more secondary and web readers. We feel it has played a modest but essential role in providing the excellent record of authentic, policy-relevant and consistent messages that contributed to the progress that Parties to the Montreal Protocol have achieved since 1987. This 50th issue is coming at the time when the "Article 5" developing countries have to meet their target of 50 % reduction in production & consumption chlorofluorocarbons & halons starting from 1st January 2005.

It is matter of pride that most countries are right on target ! We also share with pride the news that the OzonAction has won the 2005 Stratospheric Ozone Award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency for Leadership and Innovation in Assisting Developing Countries in Ozone Protection (see page 13). We thank our readers for their positive feedback and support over the years and warmly urge them to continue their efforts so that when the 100th issue appears the ozone layer is protected and our children can play in the sun without fear or impediment.

*OzonAction Team
UNEP DTIE*

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP

There can be no trade-offs between saving the ozone layer and minimizing climate change... it is in our power to maintain the Montreal Protocol's momentum while achieving the Kyoto Protocol's targets.

*Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director, UNEP.
Press Release: New Report on How to Save the Ozone Layer while Combating Climate Change.
11 April 2005.*

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNEP DTIE

The Montreal Protocol is a mature treaty, but it is by no means winding down. On the contrary, more attention and work on the ground is needed than ever before to finally seal the hole.

*Monique Barbut, Director UNEP DTIE.
Integrated We Stand, Divided We Fall.
OzonAction Newsletter No. 46,
December 2003.*

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Review Board: Dr S. Andersen, Mrs M. Barbut, Dr N. Campbell, Dr S. Carvalho, Mr M. Gonzalez, H.E. T. Inomata, Mrs I. Kökeritz, Dr L. Kuijpers, Mr Liu Yi, Mr G. Nardini, Mrs. M. Nolan, Mr K. M. Sarma, Mr R. Shende, Mr D. Stirpe

Editor: Mr Robert Lamb

Publication Manager: Ms Anne Fenner

Information Manager: Mr Jim Curlin

Information Assistant: Ms Isabelle Simeidou

Please send comments and material for publication to Mr Rajendra Shende, Head, OzonAction Branch, at the address below:

United Nations Environment Programme
DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS
(UNEP DTIE)

OzonAction Branch

Tour Mirabeau 39-43, Quai André Citroën,
75739 Paris, Cedex 15, France

Tel: +33 1 44 37 14 50 Fax: +33 1 44 37 14 74

Email: ozonaction@unep.fr

www.unep.fr/ozonaction

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VIEWPOINT

WANTED: A CHEMISTRY THAT'S FRIENDLY TO CLIMATE AND OZONE



Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

JOKE WALLER-HUNTER, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat, examines links between climate change and depletion of the ozone layer, and indicates efforts needed to protect both of these global commons.

Climate change and depletion of the ozone layer are long-term global environmental concerns that are being addressed by governments working through the United Nations. As part of efforts under the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer, HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons) and PFCs (perfluorocarbons) have been developed as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances such as CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Although they have no ozone-depletion potential, they are potent greenhouse gases and are subject to limitation and reduction commitments under UNFCCC. The need to address this very important linkage between the Climate Change Convention and the Montreal Protocol has been recognized on both sides.

In response, the governing and steering bodies of UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol asked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol to come up with reliable and practical information that enterprises and government departments could use to make informed choices on reduction of emissions of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances that affect the climate. As well as HFCs and PFCs, such alternatives include carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons and 'not-in-kind' technology. IPCC and TEAP scientists joined forces to compile a special report on this topic, accepted by governments in April this year and intended to aid implementation of UNFCCC and policy development in the context of both treaties.

This information comes at a crucial and important time for the climate change process. With the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol on 16 February 2005, developed countries have already started planning and implementing national measures intended to contribute towards meeting greenhouse gas reduction targets during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012). These countries have also started – together with developing countries – to size up projects that qualify for backing under Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism.

As for what lies beyond 2012, all governments will work together over the next few years to decide on future intergovernmental action on climate change. In this light, it is vital that stakeholders in government, industry and other arenas continue to work together to enlarge the replacement options for ozone-depleting substances in ways that serve the aims of the Montreal Protocol and UNFCCC alike.



AFRICA

Mombasa Event Sets ODSOINET Agenda

The meeting of the network for ODS officers in Africa's English-speaking countries (ODSOINET A-E) organized in Mombasa on 13-16 June by UNEP's OzonAction Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) with representatives from 20 countries and a range of international organisations agreed on the need to:

- work at national level to interlock operations for complying with closely related multilateral environmental agreements, especially chemicals;
- introduce national systems for licensing and regulating ODS in order to win material support and approval for projects;
- harmonise ODS regulations across the sub-region.

Also discussed were prospects for 'train-the-trainers' courses

in customs monitoring and concerns in the refrigerant sector, to be followed by training of target groups such as customs officers and refrigeration technicians. Six countries (Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Tanzania) were in focus as deserving cases for special assistance in reducing methyl bromide use and sustaining general compliance. All countries were urged to assess current capacity and future strategic needs for halons, while countries with national air carriers were urged to prompt them to air ozone awareness messages like the Ozzy Ozone video on in-flight screenings.

Contact: Rwothumio Thomiko, UNEP ROA, email: rwothumio.thomiko@unep.org



Participants of the Mombasa meeting

>> COMPLIANCE NEWS



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Asia and Pacific Slash CFC Intake by Half

Country delegations from Asia and the Pacific gathered in Beijing from 20 to 23 May 2005 to discuss actions that will bring them closer to full phase-out of ODS under the Montreal Protocol. The theme "Gearing up for 2007 and Beyond" signals that all 23 countries attending the event still face commitments that must be met by 2007, including further reductions in ODS use. They have already cut CFC consumption to 46,352 from a baseline of 103,321 ODP tons. For a region where most ODS consumption is important to economic development and where the world's two largest ODS producers are located, reductions on this scale are highly impressive. The four-day meeting saw the country teams working in harmony towards comprehensive policy and action frame-

works. Common imperatives include firm control and monitoring of ODS imports, efforts to further curb the emissions and convert to alternative processes and measures to step up public awareness and involvement. Participants also identified potential difficulties their countries might face in 2007 and specific actions to move compliance forward.

Contact: Atul Bagai, UNEP ROAP, email: bagai@un.org



Enforcers Debate Trade Issues

From 25 to 27 April 2005, customs officers and national ozone officers from 24 countries of the Asia and the Pacific region gathered in Beijing to debate issues surrounding illegal trade in ODS. This network is managed by UNEP and funded by Sweden under the Multilateral Fund. At Beijing, it looked into ways to boost regional cooperation to fight illegal trade, and to take stock of measures which have worked best for member countries. The meeting also discussed the Green Customs Initiative, intended to acquaint customs officers with potentially conflicting trade issues arising from related multilateral environmental agreements. Contributors included Bruce Pasfield from the US Department of Justice, Laleshni Chandra, Fiji's State Prosecutor, and Carlo Lussi from the Environmental Police in the Netherlands. Working groups debated presentations on safeguarding con-

victions, stimulating effective enforcement, and defining the judiciary's role. A panel brainstormed ideas for eliminating illegal trade. A new training pack in the form of a CD-ROM and Briefing Sheets in English and Chinese on Combating Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances were launched. The pack has been developed for Enforcement Officers by Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) in cooperation with UNEP ROAP.

**Contact: Thanavat Junchaya, UNEP ROAP,
email: junchaya@un.org**

India Remembers Future

A unique 'Remembering Our Future' ceremony on 8 March in New Delhi saw UNEP join with India's Ministry of Environment and Forests, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, GTZ and a private company, SRF Ltd, to mark the closure of a former halon production plant, closed thanks to public-private partnership. The first such closure to take place in India under a multilateral environment agreement, this benchmark initiative forms part of awareness-raising activities under UNEP's Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Other ODS producing countries in the region that have phase-out agreements with the Multilateral Fund, notably China, DPR Korea and the Republic of Korea, are now expected to follow India's lead. UNEP and its partners in implementing the Strategy aim to involve civil society in developing countries more closely in compliance processes by bringing local organizations and NGOs into the picture as allies who can help to sustain momentum and prevent 'backsliding' to bad habits of ODS use.

**Contact: Atul Bagai, UNEP ROAP, email: bagai@un.org and
Dr. A. Duraisamy, NOU, India, email: ozone@del3.vsnl.net.in**



Mr. A. Raja, Minister of Environment & Forest, unveiling the plaque for the closure of Halon Facility in India. Also seen is the Chairman & Managing Director of SRF, Mr. A. BharatRam



EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Agreed in Ohrid – Ground Rules for Managing Refrigerants

UNEP training manuals are a sound basis for national handbooks for customs officers, the latter should, for practical reasons, be more concise. Customs equipment should be bought at later stages of implementing RMP and each National Customs Authority should have its own environment division with technical experts on the payroll. The Sub-Regional Workshop on Implementation of Refrigerant Management Plans (RMP) held 9-10 February in Ohrid, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, agreed on a raft of far-sighted recommendations on recovery and recycling (R&R), training, equipment and capacity-building measures. It was agreed that countries in the early stages of implementing including the above RMP should consider to:

- House recovery and recycling equipment and operations in the same unit for the sake of cost-effectiveness;
 - Create Internal Committees to decide on the distribution of R&R equipment, to help ensure transparency of the selection process and so head off possible complaints;
 - Establish reclamation centres in addition to R&R schemes.
- Croatia's practical experience of introducing schemes with added reclamation facilities was recommended as especially relevant and The

former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonian company Ariazone demonstrated aspects of reclamation technology to delegates at the Ohrid event. On the training front, participants agreed to organize training courses for practicing refrigeration service technicians and to include good practices in refrigeration in the curricula of vocational schools, to sustain the process beyond the RMP project term.



Demonstration of recovery and recycling equipment

**Contact: Alla Metelitsa, UNEP DTIE, email: alla.metelitsa@unep.fr
and Marin Kocov, NOU, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
email: ozonunit@unet.com.mk**

Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina Brainstorm Legal Blueprint

National phase-out programmes call for comprehensive and effective licensing systems for importing and ODS. A special Contact Group set up to assist Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina in legislating for such systems met in Tirana, Albania from 2 to 4 April at the invitation of the host country's National Ozone Unit. The National Ozone Officer of Croatia and a representative of the Croatian By-Law Working Group attended the meeting to share their country's experience in enacting the ODS licensing system as well as the ongoing harmonization of national legislation. Three working days of the meeting were devoted to review and in-depth discussion of draft national ODS laws prepared by Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina ahead of the event. Dr. Gilbert Bankobeza, Senior Legal Officer of the Ozone Secretariat, provided valuable advice on the language and substance of these drafts. The meeting resulted in finalized draft national ODS laws of the two countries as well as agreed upon plans of actions outlining steps to adopt the laws and ratify pending Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

Contact: Alla Metelitsa, UNEP DTIE, email: alla.metelitsa@unep.fr and Gazmend Gjyli, NOU Albania, email: ggjyli@interalb.net



Participants of Tirana contact group meeting

Europe and Central Asia Plan Ahead

A focused planning and privatising the themes for the coming year were the key outcome of the Fourth Meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia, held 21-23 March 2005 in Bucharest, Romania. The next main network meeting will be in Tbilisi, Georgia in early 2006. Its focus will be on implementing Terminal Phase-out Plans and back-to-back with it will run a one-day workshop on ODS destruction technologies and facilities, attended by TEAP experts on ODS destruction and on experts on technologies for POPs destruction. A contact group meeting on methyl bromide alternatives for post-harvest, with an emphasis on grain mills running electrical equipment, will be organized for Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova at a venue yet to be decided. Another meeting, on Implementation of Incentive Programmes for End-Users, is to be held in Moldova in November 2005 for Russian-speaking members of the Network. A third meeting for Russian-speaking members will be organised on practical aspects of managing halon banks. Network members from the Balkans and other non-Russian speaking countries agreed to meet alongside the Montreal Protocol Open-Ended Working Group during June 2005, to set a timetable of events for the sub-region in 2005 and early 2006. Members of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia have decided to actively participate in the preparatory process of the Sixth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference to ensure that ozone layer protection issues feature on the agenda.

Contact: Alla Metelitsa, UNEP DTIE, email: alla.metelitsa@unep.fr and Rodica Morohoi, NOU Romania, email: rodica@mappm.ro



Participants to Bucharest network meeting



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Grenada Customs Trainers Adapt After Storm

National pressures of rebuilding after the destruction caused by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004 have not prevented Grenada from pursuing its Montreal Protocol commitments to Customs Training for monitoring and controlling ODS and the technologies that incorporate them. A special Customs Training course using a novel Five Days Mixed Approach was offered April 11 to 15, under the auspices of UNEP/ROLAC and the Government of Grenada, as part of the island nation's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP). Like most Small Island Developing States, Grenada lacks a critical mass of experienced personnel (even in hurricane-free times) to achieve and sustain capacity building and technology support using the five-day Train the Trainers approach used elsewhere. The Mixed Approach was applied as an alternative. It still included three days of

regular Train-the-Trainers workshops but they spent part of their time tailoring an appropriate one-day training module. This module was further refined on Day Four and on Day Five seven local trainers delivered it to 13 trainee Customs officers and three candidates from other stakeholder institutions. The end result: 14 fully retrained trainers and 16 trained additional officers, a fully tested training programme and materials, and a significant boost to the confidence and self-esteem of Grenada's storm-battered Customs Service.

Contact: Mirian Vega, UNEP ROLAC, email: mirian.vega@pnuma.org

Panama Talks Herald Joint ODS Controls for Central America

A meeting held in Panama April 12–15 to identify trading routes for ODS between countries producing and consuming CFCs in Central America and Mexico, has resulted in plans for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic to integrate their Customs Departments into a single service for ODS controls. NOUs in these countries have begun urgent work to integrate application of ODS licensing systems into this sub-regional superstructure.

National ozone officers and customs officials from all six countries attended the meeting, in addition to those of Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. There were also delegations from the *Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo* (CCAD), the *Secretaría de Integración Económica Centroamericana* (SIECA) and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Contact: Mirian Vega, UNEP ROLAC,
email: mirian.vega@pnuma.org

Getting the ODS Formula Right

UNEP-sponsored training activities and capacity building for customs officials have helped Central America's governments take a firmer grip on ODS trade but some licensing systems still need to be implemented in the light of Montreal Protocol Amendments and Decisions of the Parties, delegates at this April's Panama event heard (see above). UNEP-ROLAC's Compliance Assistance Programme team, which ran the event, will continue to support countries that strive to strengthen and enforce their regulatory frameworks. A fresh recommendation arising from the Panama talks was that the architects of ODS licensing systems should focus on supervising trade and preventing illegal trade but avoid restricting normal flows of trade and commerce. More and better exchange of – and access to – information from regional and global

sources will help this endeavour. It was agreed that controls could be applied more systematically, especially in secondary customs zones, if ODS producers, consumers and traders were clearly identified, together with the location, type and magnitude of their uses of ODS. Effective coordination between customs officials and NOU would help, too. ODS could be included in customs risk profile procedures, training activities for customs staff could be established or stepped up, border control points strengthened and the points of entry and exit of ODS pinpointed.

Contact: Mirian Vega, UNEP ROLAC,
email: mirian.vega@pnuma.org



Debate Heats up on Chillers in Article Five Countries

Trends versus Environmental Challenges in the Chillers Sector was the theme of a two-day Round Table organized by UNEP/ROWA in Amman, Jordan on 24 and 25 April. As well as national ODS Officers, national chillers sector functionaries and delegates from key implementing agencies (UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank), the event attracted representatives of multinational corporations Carrier, Trane and York International, and staff of ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers) chapters in West Asia. There was a demonstration of case studies from the Turkey Chillers Project (see [\[lim.cevreorman.gov.tr/sunumlar/ataman.pdf\]\(http://lim.cevreorman.gov.tr/sunumlar/ataman.pdf\)\). Round Table participants urged UNEP to provide services to other countries in the region and to encourage other Implementing Agencies to support similar demonstration activities.](http://www.ik-</p>
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Contact: Abdulelah Al-Wadaee, UNEP ROWA,
email: Abdulelah.Alwadaee@unep.org.bh

CAP Backs Iraq Move to Join Ozone Treaties

As part of its continuing support to non-Party countries in West Asia, the regional Compliance Action Programme (CAP) invited Iraq and Palestine National Authority (PNA) to join its Main Meeting of ODS Officers for the West Asia Network", held in Amman, Jordan on 26-28 April. During the meeting a special discussion session was allowed Iraq to benefit from the presence of all the bodies empowered to assist the war-torn country in its efforts to become a Party to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol. Five high-level officers of relevant ministries and authorities formed the Iraq delegation, which expressed

a willingness to join and explained circumstances that might delay ratification. The Ozone Secretariat offered full assistance and the Iraq delegation resolved to provide a list of contact focal points in the new Iraqi government.

Contact: Abdulelah Al-Wadaee, UNEP ROWA,
email: Abdulelah.Alwadaee@unep.org.bh

Learning from Kuwait's Crackdown on Illegal Trade

During April's Main Network Meeting of ODS Officers in Amman (see above), Kuwait shared lessons learned from experiences of combating illegal trade in ODS. In the spotlight were illegal shipments seized by customs officers who attributed their alert response to the training they received under the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) Project and steps taken to strengthen national legislations, now fully enacted. Kuwait's delegation emphasized that closer monitoring of ODS trade enabled environmental protection authorities to work with stakeholders and make them more aware of the adverse economic

effects of illegal trade in ODS. Confronted by cases where contaminated and mislabeled ODS entered the country and resulted in damage to equipment and livelihoods, increasing numbers of stakeholders agreed to cooperate with the authorities and the incidence of attempted illegal trade in ODS decreased.

Contact: Abdulelah Al-Wadaee, UNEP ROWA,
email: Abdulelah.Alwadaee@unep.org.bh

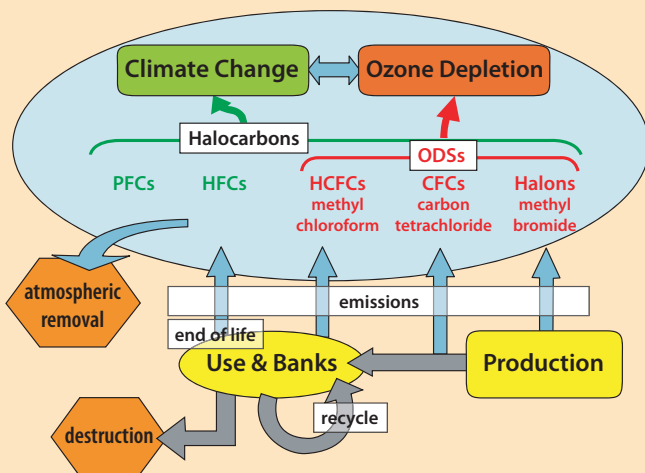
>> SPECIAL FEATURE

Two Protocols: One Integrated Solution

Montreal Protocol Contribution to Climate Protection

The IPCC/TEAP Special Report on Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System (Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons) is the first integrated assessment of the efforts to protect the atmosphere through the Montreal Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. It documents clear and persuasive scientific proof of the interconnections of climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion. It emphasizes the importance of coordinated early actions to protect humans and their ecosystems from both dangers.

Figure 1. Major issues addressed by the IPCC TEAP joint report



Source: www.ipcc.ch/press/spm.pdf, page 1

It estimates that the ODS phaseout has already reduced CO₂-equivalent emissions by about 5.0 Gt CO₂-eq per year, which is equivalent to reducing global fossil fuel burning by about 23%. This substantial contribution to climate protection occurred because the Parties to the Montreal Protocol forced action, because companies and military organizations promptly implemented new technology, and because national governments, the Ozone Secretariat, UNEP DTIE, and other implementing agencies that worked together as effective partners in transforming global markets.

Implications and Opportunities for Treaty Coordination

The IPCC/TEAP Special Report presents technical and economic findings on how new actions and policies under the Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto

Protocol can protect both the climate and the ozone layer, while addressing business concerns. For example, Parties to the Montreal Protocol can further protect the ozone layer while reducing GHG emissions by collection and destruction of surplus or contaminated ODS, by an acceleration of the HCFC phaseout in developed countries, by adoption of technologies that are both ozone and climate safe wherever feasible and by accelerated ODS phaseout in developing countries. The collection and destruction option may require incentives to reward the companies that bring forward the chemicals. The accelerated HCFC phaseout option does not need to apply for all uses: the Protocol could continue to permit HCFC-123 for applications where it demonstrates superior energy efficiency and near-zero emissions until an environmentally superior ozone-safe alternative is available and could permit HCFC-225 for applications where ODS-free substitutes are not yet technically or environmentally acceptable and for process agent applications, where they can replace more damaging CFCs. Service quantities of HCFCs might be required in developing countries for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment that cannot be retrofitted.

Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change could consider further protecting the climate and the ozone layer with economic incentives to reduce ODS emissions below levels allowed by the Montreal Protocol. For example, incentives could be considered for the portion of HCFC annual Montreal quotas not produced, for the amount of ODS collected and destroyed, and for ODS reductions by Article 5(1) countries below the stipulated compliance levels and for any incremental improvements in energy efficiency from replacing ODS in refrigeration, air conditioning, and thermal insulating applications. In addition, Parties could encourage only those HFC refrigerant and foam insulation applications that demonstrate superior Life-Cycle Climate Performance (LCCP).

The real life benefits that can be realized by better synergy in the implementing environmental Treaties gives us cause for new optimism.

The authors of this perspective are Stephen O. Andersen and Jose Pons, TEAP Co-Chairs.

The views presented here are the views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UNEP, TEAP, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or other organizations where the authors are employed or serve.

Contact: Stephen O. Andersen,
email : andersen.stephen@epamail.epa.gov and
Jose Pons, email : Josepons@eldish.net

REDUCTIONS IN DIRECT GHG EMISSIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL SECTORS AND CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH:

- improved containment of substances
- reduced charge of substances in equipment
- end-of-life recovery and recycling or destruction of substances
- increased use of alternative substances with a reduced or negligible global warming potential and
- not-in-kind technologies.

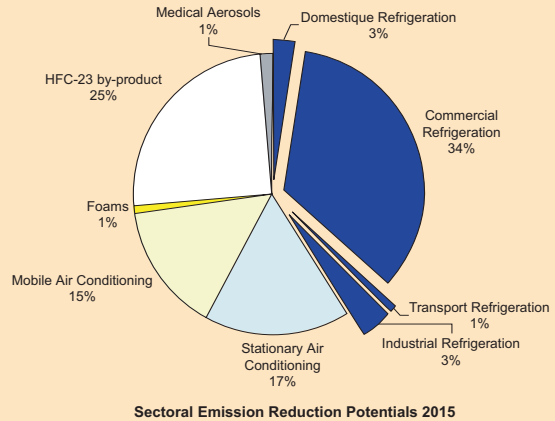
Source: www.ipcc.ch/press/spm.pdf

>> SPECIAL FEATURE

A path breaking partnership between the IPCC & TEAP

This joint IPCC/TEAP scientific and technical assessment has been developed in response to invitations from Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Montreal Protocol. As various approaches were developed to the phase-out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol, it was realized that some actions taken to reduce future depletion of the ozone layer, in particular the introduction of HFCs and PFCs, could result in a global warming impact. Once the replacement strategy under the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund was implemented, and the Kyoto Protocol negotiated in 1997, countries also became aware that choices among substitutes could lead to negative impacts on the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. On the other hand the Kyoto Protocol constraints on HFCs and PFCs was feared to frustrate the phase out of ozone depleting substances. The IPCC/TEAP report shows that there are good win-win opportunities: emissions of CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs and PFCs can be significantly reduced (to 50% below BAU emissions by 2015, see graphic on this page) and that many safe and affordable alternatives to HFCs and PFCs exist for most of the relevant applications in order not to jeopardise the ODS phase-out. It is now a matter of implementation by the private sector and governments to reap the benefits of this unique joint effort.

Figure 2. Sectoral reduction potentials for direct emissions of CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs in 2015 as compared to the Business As Usual (BAU) projections. The overall reduction potential is about half (1.2 GtCO₂-eq yr⁻¹) of the BAU direct GHG emissions.



Source: www.ipcc.ch/press/spm.pdf, page 14

The author of this perspective is Bert Metz, Co-chair IPCC Working Group on Mitigation and Chair of the Steering Committee for the joint IPCC/TEAP report.

Contact: Bert Metz, email: bert.metz@mnp.nl

COOLER CARS COULD BECOME CLEANER

Mobile-Air Conditioning (MAC) using HFC-134a could be improved or replaced with HFC-152a or CO₂ as refrigerant to gain lighter fuel efficiency of cars. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Government of India, the Indian Institute of Technology, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Government of Finland, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency recently organized a workshop in New Delhi-India to assess the technologies & potential fuel-saving possibility. Major car manufacturers all over the world along with China Association of Automobile Manufacturers participated. The Society of Indian Auto Manufacturers (SIAM) and Dr. Prodipto Ghosh, Indian Minister of Environment and Forest expressed strong interest in this activity. A workshop with similar objectives is planned for China. Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Executive Director of the Energy Resources Institute (TERI) signed on TERI to the Climate Protection Partnership Program – an

agreement to improve the energy efficiency of car air conditioning systems by 30 % and reduce refrigerant emissions by 50 %.

Cognizant of the dramatic benefits of an early transition to improved MAC systems, Maruti Suzuki & Tata Motors (together represent 75 % of Indian car market) explored enhanced, low-impact technologies and partnership opportunities. TERI and UNDP with assistance from USEPA will conduct an assessment of potential gains from such advances for the Indian economy and environment.

Contact: Karen Thundiyil, US EPA, email: thundiyil.karen@EPA.gov, Etienne Gonin, UNEP DTIE, email: egonin@unep.fr, Dr. Sudip Mitra, TERI, email : Sudip@teri.res.in, Y.P. Abbi, TERI, email: ypabbi@teri.res.in and Alok Goyal, TERI, email : alok@teri.res.in

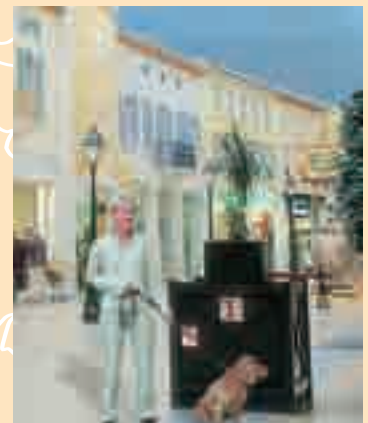
QUESTIONNABLE USES OF HFCs

Pressurized gas

- Injected in wine bottles to remove corks
- Forcing clogs down plumbing drains
- Making klaxon sounds at sport events
- Blowing foam party streamers
- Tire inflators
- Cosmetic aerosol products
- Self-cooling canned beverages
- Artificial snow
- Bait and target gun charging

Spray to produce cooling from expanding gas

- To freeze pet feces (i.e. excreta of dogs) for easier pick up
- To chill wine glasses
- To freeze water in pipes during repair
- To troubleshoot electric conductivity



Uganda Faces up to Compliance Challenges



Ms. Margaret Aanyu, Environment Impact Assessment Officer/ ODS Officer, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda

Over the past five years Uganda has been striving to implement two major ODS phase-out projects nationwide (see box). The main challenges the country has been facing are:

- strengthening the capacity of institutions to promote new technologies, and helping key

- user groups to assimilate them;
- slow adoption of new technologies and of alternatives to ODS and ODS-dependent equipment;
- lack of incentives or economic measures from Government to make ozone-friendly alternatives affordable for the majority of low income consumers;
- poor access to statistical information and success stories from regional groupings regarding application of alternatives;
- sustaining compliance against the fast approaching reduction target dates under the Montreal Protocol (2005, 2007 and 2010).

Human resources problems have hinged on the difficulties of equipping refrigeration technicians with the skills they need to adapt to the reduced availability of ODS-based refrigerants on the market, and building capacity among trained customs officers to enforce the ODS Regulations and monitor ODS trade.

Despite these hardships, the Government of

Uganda and the National Environment Management Authority (where the NOU is located) have made some modest yet definite advances in attempting to control consumption of ODS in the country, reports MARGARET AANYU, Uganda's ODS Officer. 'We attribute this progress partly to the high impact of awareness-raising activities, especially through press, radio and TV outlets, and partly to the transparency of communications between the NOU and the beneficiaries of the two projects,' notes Ms Aanyu. She also highlights the value of regular networking and face-to-face meetings among stakeholders to track the performance of projects, and the prompt and abundant provision of awareness materials, training activities, advice and other inputs by the implementing agencies (UNIDO and GTZ-Proklima), and the Nairobi-based UNEP CAP team.

contact: Margaret Aanyu,
email: maanyua@nemaug.org

Freezers and Flowers

Uganda is currently implementing a Refrigerant Management Plan (approved in 1998) and a methyl bromide phase-out project in the cut-flower sector, approved in 2002. The 1999 baseline for CFC consumption for Uganda was set at 12MT and 6.3MT (as at 2003) for methyl bromide. Phase-out dates for methyl bromide and CFCs are 2010 and 2007, respectively. The implementing agencies are GTZ-Proklima for the RMP project and UNIDO for the methyl bromide project.

contact: Margaret Aanyu, email: maanyua@nemaug.org



Dr. Gilbert Bankobeza,
Senior Legal Officer, Ozone Secretariat

Dr Gilbert M. Bankobeza chronicles the evolution of the Montreal Protocol up to its most recent stages of implementation. His recent book examines the implementation of the Protocol through the development of principles of international environmental law and the building of institutions. State responsibility for environmen-

OZONE PROTECTION: THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME

tal damage is one of the principles incorporated into the Protocol along with others such as the precautionary principle, sustainable development, and common but differentiated responsibility.

The book also addresses issues related to environmental governance in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It analyses the phenomenon of the Conference of the Parties among environmental conventions and its legal character and decision making power. The institutions established under the Montreal Protocol and their legal personality and powers are also examined.

Environmental financing is one of the areas considered in the book. The study also makes the inevitable linkage of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund and technology transfer to developing countries under the Montreal Protocol as part of the implementation of the princi-

ple of common but differentiated responsibility. The compliance regime of the Montreal Protocol is highlighted in the book as innovative. It seeks to resolve non-compliance with environmental obligations by Parties through amicable solutions. Elements of due process under the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol such as notification, right to a fair hearing, impartiality, confidentiality and transparency are examined for the purpose of determining whether they meet the minimum standards of justice.

Contact: Gilbert Bankobeza,
email: Gilbert.Bankobeza@unep.org



>> INTERVIEW WITH AIR INDIA'S CHAIRMAN

Air India Sets the Pace



M. V. Thulasidas, Chairman and Managing Director, Air India

In an exclusive interview with OzonAction, the national carrier's Chairman and Managing Director, Mr M.V. THULASIDAS, reveals the strategic thinking behind the 'greening' of Air India's operations, including a new and influential role as a promoter and publicist of pro-environment ideas and information, through its in-flight outlets.

OAN: Air India is promoting an 'environmentally friendly' approach to its business. In what way has Air India incorporated environmental considerations into its Corporate Policy?

MVT: Air India has run environmentally friendly operations since the very beginning and this is part of Air India's Corporate philosophy to be a socially responsible corporate entity that looks after the wider community and environment. Here are some of the measures we have adopted:

- A fully-fledged effluent treatment plant as part of our chemical cleaning and plating workshop. All effluent that overflows from our chemical cleaning line and electroplating shop is effectively treated and neutralized in this plant, in operation since 1983.
- All fire extinguisher bottles removed from our aircraft which contain halon, are sent to the vendor on the expiry date for recycling the halon.
- Rain repellent bottles used on our aircraft are free from CFCs.
- Air India uses aerosol cans such as air fresheners or pesticides that are CFC-free.
- We plan shortly to change to an eco-friendly vapour absorption system for our air conditioning plants.
- As part of steps to project our image as an environmentally concerned Airline we are considering using 'Green Messages' in our publicity materials.

OAN: To what extent is Air India aware of adverse impacts of chemicals used in airline operation and maintenance (CFCs, halons, methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride)?

MVT: We are aware and conscious of the adverse impact of ozone depleting chemicals and we are consciously replacing them with environmentally friendly products.

OAN: Thai Airways has eliminated ODS solvents from maintenance of its aircraft fleet. Has Air India made similar efforts or does it have plans to eliminate them?

MVT: Yes, over a period of time Air India has been effectively substituting environmentally friendly products for ODS solvents. Vapour degreasing plants using trichloroethane or carbon tetrachloride have been discontinued since 1995 and a water based alkaline solution is being used for de-greasing purposes, which is considered to be environmentally friendly. Trichloroethane used for cleaning purposes has been stopped. A water scrubber system has been introduced in the exhaust system of chemical cleaning lines in order to arrest escape of chemical vapour fumes into the atmosphere.

OAN: Is Air India using the power of its corporate procurement policy to eliminate the requirements for ODS whenever possible?

MVT: Yes. Air India through its procurement policy is substituting ozone depleting solvents with environmentally friendly products, as I mentioned before. Additionally, all new equipment like air conditioners and water coolers is eco-friendly and CFC-free. Air India is endeavoring to retrofit all existing equipment using R-12 gas with CFC-free gas through OEMs in next 3 to 5 years.

OAN: Parties to the Montreal Protocol have taken the decision to eventually eliminate halons in new airframes. What will Air India's contribution be?

MVT: As the Montreal Protocol requires, Air India will abide by the deadline of the year 2010 for discontinuing use of ODS like halon and CFCs.

OAN: Air India is in close contact with ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) and experts on this issue. What assistance do you look for from the international community, including UNEP, in phasing-out ODS?

MVT: Air India plans to produce films through Tata Energy Research Institute on protection of the ozone layer and other environment protection issues, to be screened on board our flights. Air India hopes to get part-financing and other assistance, as required from time to time, from UNEP for producing these films. We are also planning to dedicate the September 2005 issue of our in-flight magazine Namaskar to International Day for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Air India would seek assistance from UNEP for this venture. Air India would also appreciate assistance from UNEP and other international organizations in enhancing its knowledge base in environment protection.

>> SPOTLIGHT ON GHANA



Mr. Emmanuel Osae-Quansah, ODS Project Co-ordinator, Ozone Office, Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana

Ghana ratified the Montreal Protocol in 1989 and operates under the Treaty's Article 5. The Ministry of Environment and Science is the authority responsible for implementing ODS phase-out strategies.

Continuing OzonAction Newsletter's country-by-country question and answer series, Mr. Emmanuel Osae-Quansah, ODS Project Co-ordinator, Ozone Office, Environmental Protection Agency, describes recent progress towards implementation.

Q. What is Ghana's current status of compliance with the Montreal Protocol and what do you see as your main compliance challenges?

A. Ghana is currently compliant with Montreal Protocol CFC requirements that bind Article 5 (1) Parties. Major challenges we envisage concerning CFC compliance are how to ensure sustained vigilance over imports through various inland border posts and how to persuade the domestic refrigeration sector to continue to favour drop-in substitute refrigerants in place of CFC-12.

Q. ODS regulations are nowadays regarded as important instruments to help countries meet commitments on ODS controls. Does Ghana have ODS regulations? If so, do you consider they are implemented and enforced effectively?

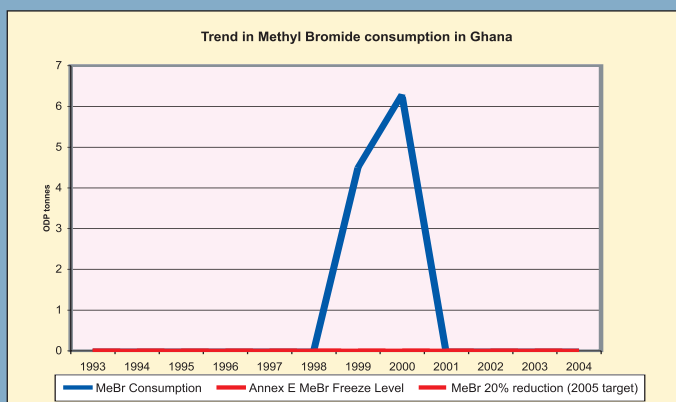
A. ODS Regulations for Ghana have been submitted to Parliament and are awaiting legislative approval. The NOU has hitherto been implementing an effective ODS licensing and quota system under the existing Environmental Protection Agency Act 490, 1994.

Supportive Government institutions and cordial working relations with our chosen international agency partners, UNDP and UNEP, have been a great strength to us.

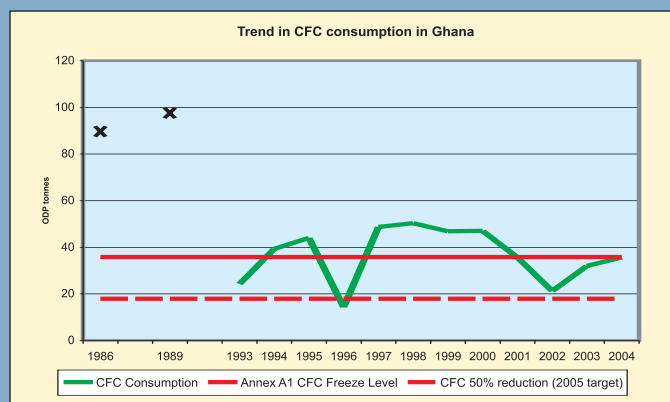
Q. In places, illegal trade is seriously undermining effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Has Ghana detected any cases?

Since we implemented the CFC quota system there have been instances when non-CFC quota beneficiaries have imported some CFC refrigerants in varying quantities into the country. These were considered as illegal imports and seized, thanks to collaboration with customs officials, who are now knowledgeable about Ghana's obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Through a programme aimed at monitoring the various brands of refrigerants on the market, cases of mislabelled refrigerants have also been encountered and dealt with.

Contact: Mr. Emmanuel Osae-Quansah, Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana, email: epaozone@africaonline.com.gh



Trend in MB consumption in Ghana



Trend in CFC consumption in Ghana

OzonAction Honoured with USEPA Award

DTIE's OzonAction has become the first UN Programme to win the 2005 Stratospheric Ozone Award of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for Leadership and Innovation in Assisting Developing Countries in Ozone Protection. The citation summary for the prize says:

"UNEP DTIE organized its OzonAction Programme to share technology and assist developing countries in the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. DTIE established the first globally coordinated technical cooperation and capacity building program for developing countries and countries with economies in transition; carried the TEAP/TOC technical findings and business advice to stakeholders and policymakers all over the world; catalyzed partnerships for voluntary technology assistance to the developing countries; and established the only international program to educate and support customs officers and border police to prevent illegal trade in ODSs. DTIE has assisted well over 100 countries in the phase out of ODSs through its: network with the National Ozone Units; information clearinghouse; over 300 workshops, training courses and roundtables; more than 100 manuals, guidebooks, handbooks and technical booklets; and innovative mechanisms that enabled cost-effective elimination of ODSs."

This award is a collective achievement of current and former colleagues in the OzonAction Branch, DTIE, ROA, ROAP, ROLAC, ROWA, UNON and other Divisions of UNEP who have supported our work over more than a decade to assist developing countries in their efforts to implement the Montreal Protocol. Receiving the Award on behalf of UNEP's OzonAction Programme at a ceremony on 4 May in Washington DC, Mr. Rajendra Shende, who heads the Programme said: "this is also an award to the developing countries who are doing extraordinary job in complying with the Montreal Protocol. From Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, countries are struggling hard to protect the Ozone Layer and save life on earth."

Ms Drusilla Hufford, Director of US EPA's Global Program Division noted that this was the first time the Agency had granted this award to a UN body. "For all of us, the OzonAction Programme is a reliable source of information on protecting the ozone layer. Let me call your attention to one remarkable fact: the OzonAction Programme has benefited well over 140 countries as a critical link to scientific, environmental, and technical information, bringing the community of environmental authorities, business people, and the public together to get things done.

Contact: Rajendra M.Shende, email: rmshende@unep.fr



Rajendra Shende receives the award on behalf of UNEP from Drusilla Hufford, Director of Global Programs of the United States Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C.

Milan Event Airs Regulatory Issues

Top experts from leading refrigeration and air conditioning trade associations gathered at the Polytechnic of Milan 17-18 June for the XI European Conference on Technological Innovations in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration. Held under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Environment and organized by Centro Studi Galileo in collaboration with Italy's Association of Cooling Technicians (ATF), the Conference discussed the best choice of technology to meet the twin challenges of international competition and the world's growing energy and environmental crisis. Another key debating-point was the effect on the industry of the latest EU Regulations on F-gases (industrial fluorinated gases). An Open Discussion on Energy and Environmental Issues focused on new fluids and the training of refrigeration technicians to apply the new Regulations, including certification and licensing procedures, new control technologies and the cold chain.

Contact: Marco Buoni, email: mbuoni@centrogalileo.it



Marco Buoni, Secretary General of ATF (right) at the Milan meeting with Enrico Buoni (left), Director of Centro Studi Galileo and Industry and Training Affairs at the Polytechnic of Milan and Rajendra Shende, Head of OzonAction (UNEP DTIE).

Mixed Prospects for Ammonia Refrigerating Systems

Current and future uses of ammonia as a refrigerant were debated on 6-8 May 2005 at an international conference in Ohrid, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia supported by the International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR) and organized by the University of Skopje. Presentations on low charge (up to 100g capacity) technology, plate type heat exchangers and systems with direct expansion, were followed by observations on ammonia and CO₂ as secondary refrigerants and in cascade systems, and on applications of ammonia refrigeration in cold stores, agro-food industries, supermarkets, air-conditioning systems and heat pumps. A panel discussion raised questions of concern to countries with economy in transition, relating to the current status of ammonia systems. Trends pointed out and proposals raised during this debate revealed that:

- Existing ammonia installations are in a relatively poor condition and need renewal;
- Costs are high, so help from international financial institutions would be welcomed;
- Task forces will be needed to apply teamwork to investigate the situation in detail;
- A strategy needs to be devised for taking care of existing (and building new) plants;
- Refrigeration experts should have more influence on selecting refrigeration systems.
- Better vocational education of refrigeration designers and technicians

is badly needed.

Such investments, it was pointed out, would cost little yet yield substantial and swift returns. A number of delegates also called for more stringent safety codes and standards to be applied. The incidence of injuries or fatalities from the use of ammonia refrigeration is close to zero in the Balkans but regulations do not impose nearly the same level of liability as in more heavily industrialized countries. More contacts were urged between developing countries and countries with economies in transition in Southern and Eastern Europe, to share experiences and information about situations where natural refrigerants like ammonia are the main choice for industrial applications. In the light of this need, many expressed regret that lack of financial support prevented all but a few developing country delegates from attending the conference.

Contact: Risto Ciconkov, email: ristoci@ukim.edu.mk



Prof. Risto Ciconkov, presenting Mr. Rajendra Shende's plenary address in Ohrid, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Multilateral Fund Secretariat Sets Sights on Chiller Sector

At its 45th Meeting in April 2005, the Executive Committee (ExCom) approved over US\$ 67 million for projects intended to phase out 12,672 and 24,844 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and production respectively in 61 countries. This funding included US\$ 1.2 million for HCFC surveys in 12 countries to establish an eligible national aggregate level of HCFC consumption against which prospective proposals would be funded. ExCom also established a funding window for the chiller sector, valued at US\$ 15.2 million. Chiller demonstration projects would be considered at the 47th meeting in November 2005 based on criteria to be agreed at the 46th meeting in July. In the refrigeration-servicing sector, ExCom approved guidelines for providing extra funds to help low-volume-consuming countries phase out the last 15 percent of CFCs.

Contact: Ms. Maria Nolan, Chief Officer, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, 1800 McGill College Avenue, 27th floor Montreal, QC, Canada H3A 3J6. Tel: +1 514 282 1122. Fax: +1 514 282 0068 email: secretariat@unmfs.org www.multilateralfund.org



UNEP Ozone Secretariat Tackles Exemptions Issues in Montreal

Meetings organized by the Ozone Secretariat in Montreal, Canada 25 June to 2 July included the first meeting of the Bureau of the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The Bureau reviewed documents prepared for the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties on 27-30 June. The Group's 25th meeting, looked into essential use exemptions for CFCs in metered-dose inhalers (expected to decrease significantly in the next three years), and critical use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2006 and 2007. It also considered the European Community's proposal that intermediate steps should be introduced into the phase-out schedule for methyl bromide applied to developing countries, and another EC proposal to speed up the listing of new controlled substances under the Protocol. Effects of trade provisions on non-Parties to Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments completed the agenda, to be further discussed at the December MOP in Dakar, Senegal. There was a single agenda item for the Second Extraordinary Meeting of Parties to examine on 1 July and that was to review critical use nominations for methyl bromide for 2006 by some Parties. A small contact group of key Parties worked with the Open-ended Working Group to reach a consensus in line with levels of exemptions recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The Extraordinary Meeting approved this prescription, which showed a drop in levels of methyl bromide critical use exemptions in 2006, down from those set last year for 2005.

Contact: Mr. Marco Gonzalez, UNEP Ozone Secretariat, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya, tel: +254 20 623452, fax, +254 20 623410, email: marco.gonzalez@unep.org, www.unep.org/ozone



UNEP DTIE – Green Light for New-Look Awareness Package

The 45th ExCom approved 19 projects for UNEP worth a total value of US\$ 1.7 million excluding programme support costs. UNEP received funding to support an initiative to harmonize legal instruments to control ODS trade and movement in Anglophone Africa. A Refrigerant Management Plan was approved for a new Party, Bhutan, to be implemented jointly with UNDP. The Committee also gave favourable consideration to a new global project for 'attractive awareness materials' such as teaching tools, kid's website, cartoon booklet, television and radio spots around the colourful Ozzy Ozone cartoon character. Most of these materials will be ready in time for this year's International Ozone Day.

Contact: Mr. Rajendra Shende, UNEP DTIE, 39-43 quai André Citroën, 76739 Paris Cedex 15, France, tel: +33 1 44 37 14 50, fax, +33 1 44 37 14 74, email: ozonaction@unep.fr, www.unep.fr/ozonaction

>> News from International Agencies



Green Light for UNDP Business Plan at ExCom

UNDP received approvals worth US\$ 12.6 million during the Executive Committee's

45th session in April. ExCom considered UNDP's 2005-2007 business plan and for the first time approved 12 proposals on HCFC surveys for Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela. Other elements in the plan, including proposals for CFC destruction projects and a chillers demonstration project for Brazil, will be considered at the next session. New funding tranches for multi-year agreements were approved for the Brazil CFC Phase-out Plan, the China Solvents sector plan, Cuba National ODS phase-out Plan and the Terminal Phase-out Plan in the Dominican Republic. Two technical assistance proposals were approved on solvents for Paraguay and Uruguay and a two-year extension was approved for the Institutional Strengthening project in Colombia. Finally, project preparation funding was approved for DR Congo (refrigeration), Fiji (ODS phase-out plan), Laos (foam), Sierra Leone (halons) and Zimbabwe (methyl bromide).

Dr. Suely Carvalho, Chief, Montreal Protocol Unit, UNDP, 304 East 45th Street, Room FF970, New York, NY 10017, USA, Tél: +1 212 906 5004, fax, +1 212 906 6947, email: suely.carvalho@undp.org, www.undp.org



UNIDO: All Systems Go for Projects in 30 Countries

The 45th Executive Committee approved projects worth US\$ 18,752,347 for UNIDO to implement in 30 countries, in line with the latter's 2005 Business Plan and Work Programme. The range of projects includes training and awareness workshops in the solvents and process agents sector in Bahrain, Burundi, Croatia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia. Also funded are training and awareness workshops for the fumigants sector in El Salvador, Madagascar, Moldova, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Venezuela. Project preparation funds were approved for phase-out or terminal plans for various sectors in China, Congo, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Syria, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Extensions to institutional strengthening projects in Mexico, Romania and Syria were also given the green light, along with steps to be taken in Myanmar to help implement a refrigerant management plan. Fresh tranches of funding for ongoing national phase-out plans were approved for CFC-11 in China, CTC in India and CFCs in Iran, Libya, Mexico and Venezuela. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania have received first tranches for CFC terminal plans with expected yields of 49.34 and 21.50 ODP tonnes respectively.

Contact: Mr Si Ahmed, UNIDO, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria., Tel: +43 1 26026 3782. Fax, +43 1 26026 6804. email: s.ahmed@unido.org - www.unido.org



World Bank Seeks Common Reporting and Assessment Rules

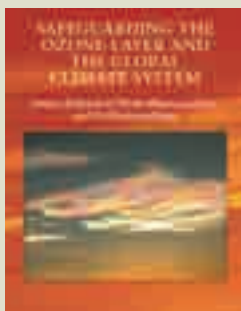
Over US\$ 21.3 million was approved in principle at the 45th ExCom Meeting for existing multi-year project in Argentina, China, Ecuador, India, and Thailand. US\$ 1.2 million was pledged for new projects in Vietnam and Chile. The Government of Mexico asked the Bank to cooperate with the lead implementing agency, UNIDO, on the chiller component of its National CFC Phase-out Plan. ExCom approved this arrangement, worth US\$ 500,000 in additional support. Institutional strengthening projects in Chile and the Philippines were renewed and project preparation funds were approved for Argentina to prepare an MDI (metered dose inhaler) phase-out plan, and phase-out plans for methyl bromide and TCA in Ecuador. The Bank chaired a one-day workshop held jointly with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat after the ExCom meeting to work out a common basis for assessing tranches of multi-year agreements. The workshop's final report will be tabled at the next ExCom session, along with a revised data reporting format and final guidelines for verification reports. In Washington on March 31 through April 1, a Ninth Annual Workshop for financial agents, national ozone units and programme management units took place around the theme of Effective Partnerships for Meeting Compliance Goals. The Secretariat's Senior Monitoring Officer also participated in this event.

Contact: Mr. Steve Gorman, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA - Tel: +1 202 473 5865, fax, +1 202 522 3258, email: sgorman@worldbank.org, www.worldbank.org/montrealprotocol

>> NEW PUBLICATIONS

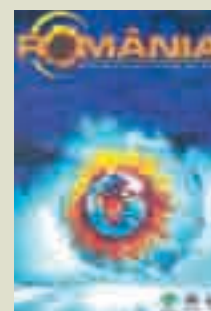
This IPCC Special Report was developed in response to invitations by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to prepare a balanced scientific, technical and policy relevant report regarding alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) that affect the global climate system. It has been prepared by the IPCC and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol.

Source: www.ipcc.ch/press/spm.pdf



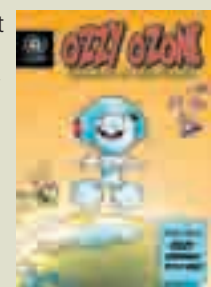
A brochure produced by NOU of Romania brings to attention of general public the problem of ozone layer depletion; describes multilateral environmental treaties, financial instruments and international programmes on the ozone layer protection; and outlines related activities in Romania.

Contact: **Rodica Morhoi, NOU, Romania, email: rodica@mappm.ro**



UNEP has developed a new cartoon booklet for children featuring colourful character Ozzy Ozone. Ozzy explains to kids how they should protect themselves against harmful ultraviolet rays. *Ozzy Ozone, Defender of Our Planet* will be available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. It is also easy to translate to other languages. Please let us know if you are interested in translating it and we send you the necessary files. This cartoon booklet is suitable for dissemination in schools.

Source: www.ozzyozone.org



Applause for Eritrea

Eritrea joined the Montreal Protocol family by ratifying the instrument and all amendments on 5 July 2005. Even before this ratification Eritrea participated in the African network meetings. We wish a new NOU success in developing and implementing a national ODS phase-out programme.



Mr. Ephrem Gebreamlak, ODS Officer, Eritrea, at the Mombasa meeting

SolarChill

The SolarChill website has recently been launched by the project partners WHO, UNICEF, UNEP DTIE, GTZ, Greenpeace, Program for Appropriate Technologies in Health (PATH) and the Danish Technological Institute (DTI). SolarChill is a climate- and ozone-friendly vaccine cooler that works on solar energy, uses non-ODS, non-GHG and will aid to improve the health of children in developing countries. The SolarChill technology is publicly owned and will be freely available for any company in the world interested in producing SolarChill units.

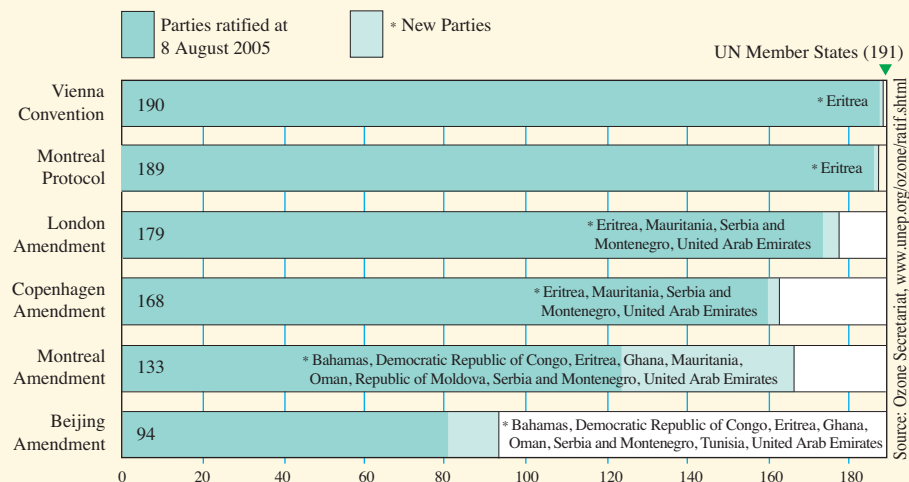
Source: www.solarchill.org

GreenCustoms The Green Customs Initiative has a new address! Please check the latest news on the Partnership at www.greencustoms.org and/or contact Etienne Gonin at egonin@unep.fr.

Erratum :

We would like to apologize for the error made in our previous issue of *OzonAction Newsletter* (49), on page 5. The correct name of the country is The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Progress in Ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments



Forthcoming Meetings

International Ozone Day,
16 September 2005, global.

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) PrepCom 3,
19-23 September 2005, Vienna, Austria.

17th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, 12-16 December 2005, Dakar, Senegal.

United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 11 and COP/MOP 1), 28 November – 9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada.

