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MONTREAL PROTOCOL SIGNATORIES

*Dan others
are coming
by courier*

Current List of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. According to the Protocol, Nations become parties on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit [with the U.N. Depository] of an "instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession." Following is a list of countries, which, according to the U.N. Depository, are parties to the Montreal Protocol as of April 28, 1993:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
Algeria	20 Oct 1992
• Antigua and Barbuda	3 Dec 1992
• Argentina	18 Sep 1990
Australia	19 May 1989
Austria	3 May 1989
Bahrain	27 Apr 1990
Bangladesh	2 Aug 1990
• Barbados	16 Oct 1992
Belarus	31 Oct 1988
Belgium	30 Dec 1988
Botswana	4 Dec 1991
• Brazil	19 Mar 1990
Bulgaria	20 Nov 1990
Burkina Faso	20 Jul 1989
Cameroon	30 Aug 1989
Canada	30 Jun 1988
Central Africa Republic	29 Mar 1993
• Chile	26 Mar 1990
China	14 Jun 1991
• Costa Rica	30 Jul 1991
Cote I'voire	5 Apr 1993
Croatia	21 Sep 1992
• Cuba	14 Jul 1992
Cyprus	28 May 1992
Czech.	1 Oct 1990
Denmark	16 Dec 1988
Dominica	31 Mar 1993
EEC.	16 Dec 1988
• Ecuador	30 Apr 1990
Egypt	2 Aug 1988
• El Salvador	2 Oct 1992
Fiji	23 Oct 1989
Finland	23 Dec 1988
France	28 Dec 1988
Gambia	25 Jul 1990
Germany	16 Dec 1988
Ghana	24 Jul 1989

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Greece	29 Dec 1988
• Grenada	31 Mar 1993
• Guatemala	7 Nov 1989
Guinea	25 Jun 1992
Hungary	20 Apr 1989
Iceland	29 Aug 1989
India	19 Jun 1992
Indonesia	26 Jun 1992
Iran Rep. of Islamic	3 Oct 1990
Ireland	16 Dec 1988
Israel	30 Jun 1992
Italy	16 Dec 1988
Jamahirriya	11 Jul 1988
• Jamaica	31 Mar 1993
Japan	16 Sep 1987
Jordan	31 May 1989
Kenya	9 Nov 1988
Kiribati	8 Jan 1993
Korea Republic of	27 Feb 1992
Kuwait	23 Nov 1992
Lebanon	31 Mar 1993
Libyan Arab	
Liechtenstein	8 Feb 1989
Luxembourg	17 Oct 1988
Malawi	9 Jan 1991
Malaysia	29 Aug 1989
Maldives	16 May 1989
Malta	29 Dec 1988
Marshall Islands	11 Mar 1993
Mauritius	18 Aug 1992
• Mexico	31 Mar 1988
Monaco	12 Mar 1993
Netherlands	16 Dec 1988
New Zealand	21 Jul 1988
• Nicaragua	5 Mar 1993
Niger	9 Oct 1992
Nigeria	31 Oct 1988
Norway	24 Jun 1988
Pakistan	18 Dec 1992
• Panama	3 Mar 1989
Papua New Guinea	27 Oct 1992
• Paraguay	3 Dec 1992
• Peru	31 Mar 1993
Philippines	17 Jul 1991
Poland	13 Jul 1990
Portugal	17 Oct 1988
Romania	27 Jan 1993

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<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10 Aug 1992
Samoa	21 Dec 1992
Saudi Arabia	1 Mar 1993
Seychelles	6 Jan 1993
Singapore	5 Jan 1989
Slovenia	6 Jul 1992
South Africa	15 Jan 1990
Spain	16 Dec 1988
Sri Lanka	15 Dec 1989
Sudan	29 Jan 1993
Swaziland	10 Nov 1992
Sweden	29 Jun 1988
Switzerland	28 Dec 1988
Syrian Arab republic	12 Dec 1989
Thailand	1 Jul 1989
Togo	25 Feb 1991
Trinidad and Tobago	28 Aug 1989
Tunisia	25 Sep 1989
Turkey	20 Sep 1991
USA	21 Apr 1988
USSR	12 Dec 1989
Uganda	15 Sep 1988
Ukraine	20 Sep 1988
Un.Kingdom	16 Dec 1988
United Arab Emirates	22 Dec 1989
United Rep. of Tanzania	16 Apr 1993
•Uruguay	8 Jan 1991
•Venezuela	6 Feb 1989
Yugoslavia	3 Jan 1991
Zambia	24 Jan 1990
Zimbabwe	3 Nov 1992

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The London Amendment

The following is a list of countries, which, according to the U.N. Depository, are parties to the London Amendment to the Montreal as of April 28, 1993.

Algeria	20 Oct 1992
•Antigua and Barbuda	23 Feb 1993
•Argentina	4 Dec 1992
Australia	11 Aug 1992
Austria	11 Dec 1992
Bahrain	23 Dec 1992
Brazil	1 Oct 1992
Cameroon	8 Jun 1992
Canada	5 Jul 1990
•Chile	9 Apr 1992
China	14 Jun 1991

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COUNTRYDATE

Denmark	20 Dec 1991
Dominica	31 Mar 1993
EEC	20 Dec 1991
• Ecuador	23 Feb 1993
Egypt	13 Jan 1993
Finland	20 Dec 1991
France	12 Feb 1992
Germany	27 Dec 1991
Ghana	24 Jul 1992
Guinea	25 Jun 1992
India	19 Jun 1992
Indonesia	26 Jun 1992
Ireland	20 Dec 1991
Israel	30 Jun 1992
Italy	21 Feb 1992
• Jamaica	31 Mar 1993
Japan	4 Sep 1991
Lebanon	31 Mar 1993
Luxembourg	20 May 1992
Maldives	31 Jul 1991
Marshall Islands	11 Mar 1993
Mauritius	20 Oct 1992
• Mexico	11 Oct 1991
Monaco	12 Mar 1993
Netherlands	20 Dec 1991
Netherlands	
New Zealand	1 Oct 1990
Norway	18 Nov 1991
Pakistan	18 Dec 1992
• Paraguay	3 Dec 1992
• Peru	31 Mar 1993
Portugal	24 Nov 1992
Republic of Korea	10 Dec 1992
Romania	27 Jan 1993
Russian Federation	13 Jan 1992
Saudi Arabia	1 Mar 1993
Seychelles	6 Jan 1993
Singapore	2 Mar 1993
Slovenia	8 Dec 1992
South Africa	12 May 1992
Spain	19 May 1992
Sweden	2 Aug 1991
Switzerland	16 Sep 1992
Thailand	25 Jun 1992
UN Kingdom	20 Dec 1991
USA	18 Dec 1991
United Rep. of Tazania	16 Apr 1993
[Aruba]	16 Mar 1992

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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



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To: Ms Eileen Claussen
Director, Global Environmental Affairs
National Security Council, Washington, DC USA

Date: 28/05/93

Telefax No (19 1 202) 395 33 80

Drafter: CV

From: Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere 
Director, UNEP IE/PAC

Subject: **OzonAction Newsletter**

Ref No: IE/PAC/1512

Dear Eileen

Please find herewith the final draft of **OzonAction**, N°7.

I would appreciate it if you would kindly send us your comments for inclusion before **Friday 4 June, 15 h 00 (3:00 p.m.) Paris time**.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Regards,

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zonAction n°7



June 1993

A Newsletter dedicated to Ozone Layer Protection and Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

EDITORIAL by Mrs Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of UNEP.

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**Portrait of
Mrs Dowdeswell**

**Halons are to be phased-out in the developed countries
by 1 January 1994**

LATEST SCIENCE NEWS

The World Meteorological Organization has revealed record-breaking Arctic-spring ozone depletion. At the end of January, the total ozone levels over North America and Northern, Central and Eastern Europe were more than 20 per cent below normal for a few weeks. The average ozone levels for January over the entire 45-65 N° belt in North America were 12 to 15% below normal, an average deficiency never before seen in 35 years of ozone observations.

Ozone levels were more than 20% below the long term normal values over the greater part of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains and up to the polar circle. The total ozone values seldom fell below 240m atm cm. For the second consecutive winter, ozone levels have been 9% to 20% below normal in the middle and upper latitudes of the northern hemisphere during the first three months of the year.

In the Antarctic, WMO reported up to 65 % ozone destruction in the second half of September and early October; for nearly four consecutive weeks, there was complete ozone destruction in the layer between 14 and 19 km

from the South Pole.

Michael Kurylo, manager of NASA's Upper Atmospheric Research Programme, confirmed that the average ozone abundances in 1992 were up to 3% below the lowest seen in any previous years.

**Map: Ozone depletion in the
Northern Hemisphere, as of
March 1993, reproduced from
Dr Bojkov, WMO,**

© WMO

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES WORLDWIDE

At its Tenth Meeting in June, the Executive Committee (EC) will have reviewed nine more country programmes. This will bring the total number of action plans considered by the EC to 19. Approved country programmes presently cover over 40% of estimated developing country consumption.

OzonAction

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**In order to avoid conditions for the
further deterioration of the ozone
layer, we reiterate our plea to all
governments to implement the
strengthened requirement of the
Montreal Protocol, as adopted
during the Copenhagen conference.
Prof. G. O. P. Ohasi, Secretary-
General of WMO.**

The EC will consider ways to further accelerate the development of country programmes.

An Inventory of Approved Projects is available from the Fund Secretariat, in all UN languages, and includes almost 300 activities in 45 countries which have been approved by the Fund through April 1993.

FUND SECRETARIAT AND THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



Fund Secretariat

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UNEP

The ozone Secretariat

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IE/PAC



UNDP

Country programmes for Cuba, Iran, the Philippines and Uruguay are being presented for approval to the tenth Executive Committee Meeting in June 1993, while those for Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad & Tobago are underway. Technical assistance is being provided to 24 countries as well as through regional/sectoral training programmes. Several foam sector investment projects in Egypt are also operational. Of the US \$ 13.6 million total funds allocated to UNDP, half had been disbursed by end of June 1993 as UNDP has fully geared up to meeting operational requirements under the Protocol.

UNEP IE/PAC will finalize the OzonAction Information Clearinghouse (OAIC) diskette version by July 1993. Any interested Parties are invited to contribute information for inclusion in this diskette.

+ Technical Brochures

Secretariat and the focal points in Article 5 countries. With this cooperative spirit, UNIDO hopes to achieve the targets set in its work programme.



World Bank

Following the 9th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Bank's portfolio of MF-funded investment operations has grown to some US\$ 50 million and projects which have been given permission to proceed now amount to some US\$ 10 million. The total number of separate investment operations now stands at 17 (including Project Preparation Advances), 7 of which have been committed, and four are being disbursed. Six additional commitments are expected in the second quarter of CY 1993.

New investment operations have been prepared for presentation to the 10th Meeting of the MF Executive Committee. These include projects for China, India and Thailand, project preparation activities for Argentina, China, Malaysia and Thailand, and a global aerosol project. Through these project preparation activities, the Bank is looking to the future and the fulfillment of the objectives of the three-year plan and budget 1994-1997. Work programme amendments and permission to proceed requests totalling over US\$ 29 million is being submitted to the tenth Meeting of the EC.

Contacts: MF, Dr Omar El Arini, 27th Floor, Trust Building, 1800 Mc Gill College Av. Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 3J6.
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UNIDO

Following the approval of its work programme, UNIDO started phase 1 activities and among others, undertook project formulation missions to Egypt, India, Jordan, Syria, Thailand and Venezuela. As a result of these activities, UNIDO is amending its 1993 work programme which will be discussed at the 10th Meeting of the Executive Committee. As a newcomer, UNIDO enjoyed support of the

**Box : three year plan
and budget**

INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY UPDATES

The phase-out dates for some controlled substances, as adopted in Copenhagen, which considered scientific evidence of ozone depletion as well as technical advances, are today very close. This is especially true for halons that are to be banned in the non-article 5 Party countries by the end of this year, and for CFCs, HBFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform by 1 January 1996.

✦ **Aerosols:** The use of HFC-152a is being viewed as a recourse for reducing VOCs and eliminating can corrosion. It is claimed to be appropriate for products that must be anhydrous, and less flammable than hydrocarbons; its cost is however ten times as expensive as the hydrocarbon it replaces.

○ **Foams:** Ply Foam (Mauritius) phased-out CFCs in their plant by shifting to methylene chloride in 1988, and has worked successfully ever since.

Vacuum insulation is considered in a growing number of applications.

♻️ **Recovery:** Adelman's A45 and A55 (Germany), Miljoteknik's L&E 15000 (Denmark) are marketed equipment designed to recover CFCs from materials which are to be destroyed.

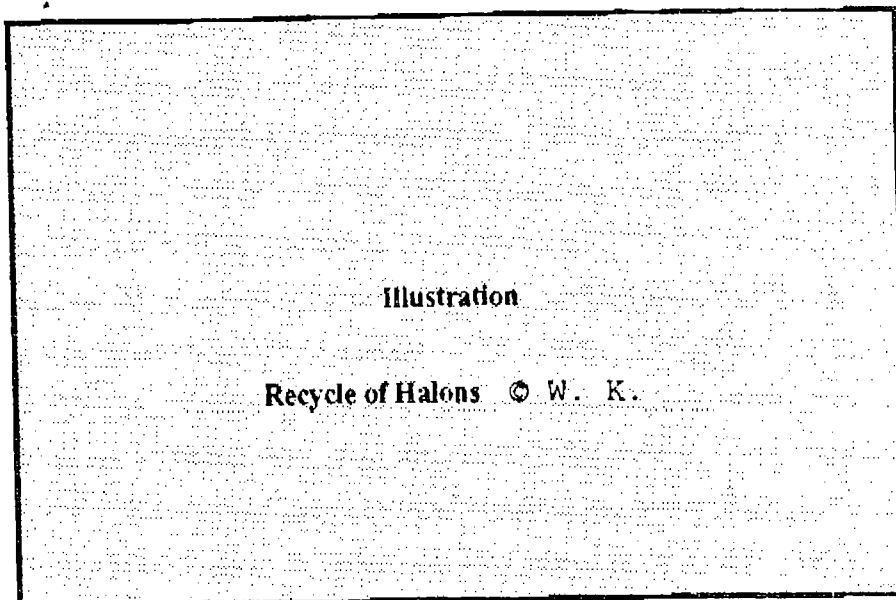


Halons:

The Essential Use Criteria developed by the Halons Technical Options Committee is as follows: "A critical need must exist to minimise damage due to fire, explosions or extinguishing agent application, which would otherwise result in serious impairment of an essential service to society, or pose an unacceptable threat to life, the environment, or national security, and all other appropriate fire protection measures have been taken."

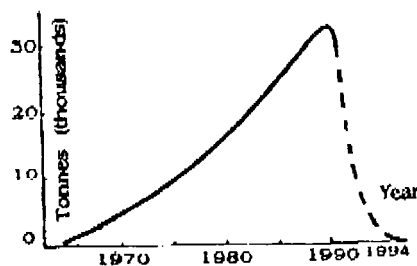
All of the available products are not mentioned in this publication. OzonAction welcomes all updated information for possible inclusion in the newsletter.

For any questions on any of the above-mentioned products or companies, please contact UNEP IE/PAC.



The fire suppressant requirements of the world aviation community are estimated at approximately 75 tonnes/year. Teams led by the U. S. Air Force and the Federal Aviation Association (FAA-USA) are proceeding toward conducting large scale testing. The Aerospace Industries Association has concluded an industry-kick-off meeting and agreed to sponsor an Aviation Industry Halon Replacement Task Force to ensure a timely and appropriate coordinated response to the pressing aviation safety issues.

World production of halons



Ginge-Kerr (USA) has designed two new fire extinguishing products: Argonite™ is based on a Nitrogen/Argon blend; its Fine Water Spray System™ is claimed to meet new water extinguishing applications.

Another blend of nitrogen, argon and carbon, Inergen™, is also available.

♻️ **Recovery of halons:** Several recovery/recycle/recharge equipments are available on the world markets

such as VaporSep -MRT-, Reach -Walter Kidde-, AES Ntron, HR1 -Getz Manufacturing-, Defender 2000-FRC-(USA) and already recycle halons in several countries worldwide. The recovery efficiency is up to 98% of the halons and the volume treated can reach 5 kilogrammes per minute per machine.



Methyl bromide:

The consumption of this substance which was included in the list of controlled substances, Annex E, under the Montreal Protocol during the Copenhagen meeting, was to be reduced in 1995 at its 1991 level. A scientific study due to end in 1994 was reckoned to determine the phase-out calendar; however, many countries are moving to much earlier phase-out schedules. US EPA announced a unilateral proposal to list methyl bromide as an ozone depletor and to freeze production in 1995, with a complete phase-out in 2000.



✳️ **Refrigerants:** Elf-Atochem plans to construct an HFC-134a plant in Calvert City (KY, USA), in the second quarter of 1993. ICI, due to a break-through in catalyst performance, will double its production capacity of HFC-134a to 40 000 tonnes. Du Pont will market in 1993 its SUVA HP-62 (a blend of HFC-125, HFC-134a and HFC-143a, alternative refrigerant to R-502).

Copeland Corporation is preparing a line of Discus™ semi-hermetic compressors that accept HP-62 which will be marketed in October 1993, by the time the refrigerant will be available. Initially, the products focus on super-market applications but a full line of semi-hermetic and hermetic products will follow.

Allied Signal Inc. announced that its HFC-32/125 blend has outperformed HCFC-22 in recent testing with an overall efficiency improvement of 8 to 9% and could be a replacement candidate for residential air-conditioning.

New models of compressor-less air-conditioning units are proposed by ICC Technologies and Engelhard Corporation

(USA), or as a joint Albers Air-Conditioning Corporation (Tempe AZ), British Gas plc and Alessa Industries (UK, Saudi Arabia) project. These units, respectively 5 and 10 tonnes, are based on air

dessication/rehumidification. The latter model is claimed to use one-third the electricity required by conventional machines, whereas the units projected price remains equivalent.

The Greenfreeze fridge developed by DKK Sharfenstein and Greenpeace is now available. Five of the eight German manufacturers are launching this CFC and HCFC-free refrigerator (refrigerant and insulation).

The Super Efficient Refrigerator Programme, Inc. has narrowed the field of firms competing for a US\$ 30 million prize for developing and producing an environmentally friendly refrigerator. Two firms -Frigidaire Company and Whirlpool Corporation- were chosen as finalists to design and build a CFC-free refrigerator, at least 30% more energy efficient and priced competitively. The prize, supplied by the utility companies, will subsidize the production of the 300,000 refrigerators expected to be produced by the winner.

These domestic CFC-free refrigerators and freezers are mass-produced by Electrolux, the Green Freeze series

by Bosch, Liebherr, Miele and Siemens, and available in many countries. They use the two-temperature system (fridge/freezer) that helps reduce energy consumption.

Illustration of refrigerant reclamation plant by Dehon Service

Recovery of refrigerants: The Australian industry has created an ODS Reclaim Fund; importers and the domestic manufacturers have increased the price of ozone depleting refrigerant by Aus\$ 1 from 1 march 1993. A bounty of Aus\$ 2.50/kg of reprocessible gases will be paid by wholesalers. Companies undertaking reprocessing, storage or destruction of non-reprocessible gases will invoice the Reclaim Fund for the costs of these operations.

Halozone announces it will build Canada's first Blue Bottle™ CFC reclamation facility.

Solvents: This industry sector is experiencing the development of many new alternative technologies and substitutes. Amongst the recent substitutes are: Iridia™ by Elf Atochem, Promoclean® and Axarel™ by Promosol (France), Actrel® by Exxon Chemical, Omni-Clean™ by Delta-Omega (USA). Recovery/distillation devices are available that can cut ODS consumption by 50%, while water or alternative chemical based cleaning equipment is available.

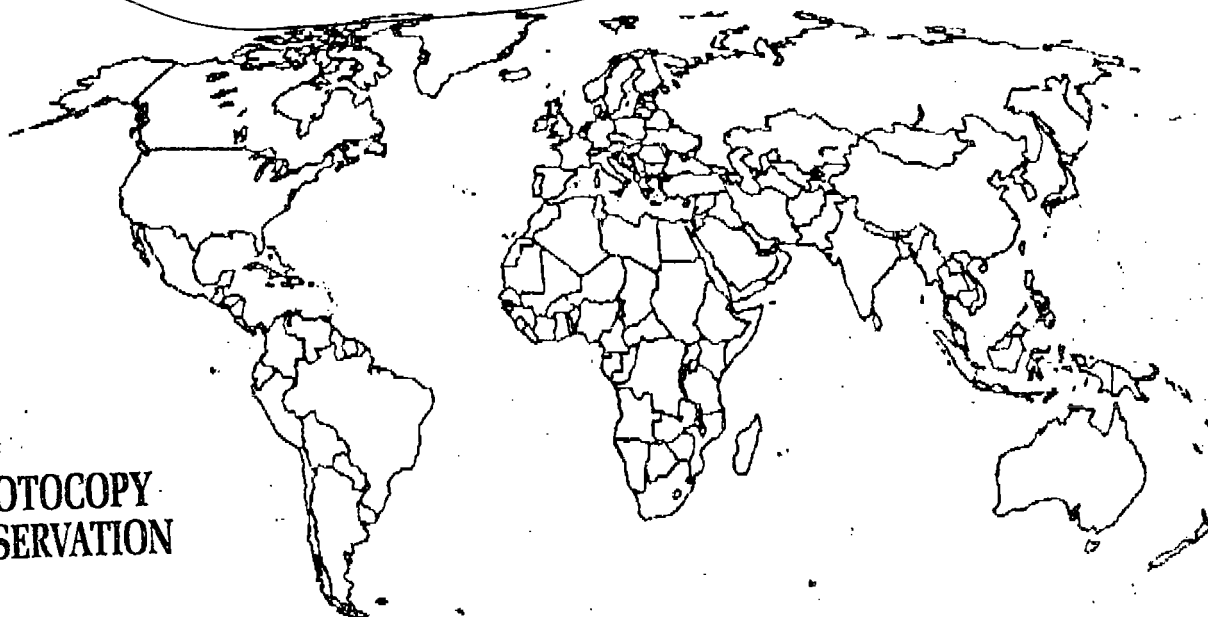
Vehicles with HFC-134a air-conditioning systems*

Acura: '93 Legend Coupe
Audi: Fully converted as of '93
BMW: 735 ('92-1/2 phase-in); all others as start of '93
Chrysler: '93 Chrysler Concorde; Chrysler New Yorker; ('93-1/2 production); '93 Chrysler Town and Country; '93 Dodge Caravan; '93 Dodge Intrepid; '93 Eagle Vision; '93 Jeep Grand Cherokee (early spring '92 introduction); '93 Plymouth Voyager
Citroen: Xantia; ZX ('07/93), XM and AX ('9/93)
Ford: '92 Ford Taurus 3.0 litre V6 (a limited number in '92-1/2, some southern states); Lincoln Continental Mark VIII ('93-1/2 production)
GM: Chevy Camaro ('93-1/2 introduction); '93 G Vans (large Chevy and GMC vans); Pontiac Firebird ('93-1/2 introduction); '93 Plastic body (U-series) minivans; Pontiac Trans Sport; Old Silhouette; Chevrolet Lumina APV
Honda: '93 Prelude
Infiniti: '93 G20 ('93-1/2 introduction); '93 J30; '94 Q45 (early introduction - already available)
Jaguar: '93 XJ6 Sedans
Lexus: '93 LS 400; GS 300 ('93-1/2 introduction)
Mercedes: '93 300 series (including diesels); '92-'93 400, 500, 600 models
Mitsubishi: '94 Galant (early introduction; already available)
Nissan: '93 Altima; '93 Maxima; '93 Pathfinder; '93 Pickup; 240 SX ('93-1/2 phase-in)
Porsche: Fully converted as of '93
Renault: Twingo
SAAB: '93 9000 series
Syabasi Eon & Proton: Proton series.
Toyota: '93 T-100 Pickups; Supra ('93-1/2 introduction)
Volkswagen: '93 Eurovans
Volvo: Fully converted as of 1993
 * This list might miss recent references.

PHASE-OUT SUCCESS STORY: VENEZUELAN FIRM PHASES OUT ODS WITH MULTILATERAL FUND ASSISTANCE.

Plasticos Molenca, a Venezuelan manufacturer of polystyrene sheet is, with assistance provided by the Multilateral Fund, phasing out its use of over 250 tonnes of CFC-12 by shifting to hydrocarbons. This project was facilitated by the World Bank and "FundOzono", an ozone dedicated governmental organization, the formation of which was supported by the provision of Multilateral Fund funds for "institutional strengthening". This important project, which was the second fully implemented Venezuelan project, eliminated approximately 8% of Venezuela's total ODS consumption.

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL



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Map to be coloured, black for non-Parties, green for Article 5 countries, white for non Article 5 Parties, pale green for seas.

non Party countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire.

non Party countries that have submitted information pursuant to article IV/17C: Bahamas, Comoro, Congo, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lao, Lithuania, Madagascar, Myanmar, Senegal, Slovak, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Vietnam.

Parties that have ratified the London Amendment: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Rep. of, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, U.S.A., EEC.

Parties that did not ratify the London Amendment but submitted data in accordance with Decision IV/17C: Hong Kong, Jordan, Malta, Nicaragua, Sudan, Turkey.

Article 5 Parties: Antigua and Barbuda, Algeria, Barbados, Botswana, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominica, El Salvador, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mauritius, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Rep. of), Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Article 4 of the Protocol controls trade by the Parties with non-Parties. Paragraph 8 of Article 4, however, provides, for a non-Party being exempt from trade restrictions if it provides data to prove compliance with the Protocol and a Meeting of the Parties confirms the compliance. 56 non-Parties to the Protocol, whose list is annexed, have neither ratified the Protocol nor furnished their data.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, Montreal, Canada, 28-30 June 1993

Second Halons Technical Options Committee, Toronto, Canada, 6-9 July 1993

Second Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Meeting, Toronto, Canada, 12-14 July 1993

Sixth Meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Montreal Protocol, Geneva, Switzerland, 26 August 1993

Ninth Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 30 August-3 September 1993

International CFC and Halon Alternative Conference, Washington D.C., USA, 20-22 October 1993

5th Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and Related Meetings, Bangkok, Thailand, 15-26 November 1993 (and not October as erroneously mentioned in n° 6 issue).

NEWS FROM NGOS

The English Minister for the Environment has asked Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth to help the Government and the business community develop an urgent campaign to phase out CFC use as soon as possible. Greenpeace submitted a recommendation document and the collaboration is undergoing.

Essential Uses Nominations:

In order to establish possible exemptions to the phase-out schedule of some controlled substances as essential uses, government nominations were awaited by 21 May 1993 for halons; 1 January 1994 is the deadline for CFC's nominations.

Friends of the Earth-Brazil met with the Committee for the Environment of the House of Representatives of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, which resulted in the passage of a ban on the use of CFCs in the manufacture of food packaging materials. FoE-Brazil is also working to establish a CFC recycling and reclamation programme in Porto Alegre, based on a programme being developed in Sao Paulo by Hoechst and Du Pont.

OzonAction, a quarterly publication, is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish.

This publication was designed and produced by UNEP IE/PAC. Activities and programmes reported in this newsletter are provided for information and do not necessarily represent the policy of UNEP.

Please send comments as well as any information for eventual publication to Mr Rajendra Shende, Coordinator, IE/PAC OzonAction Programme.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Data Collection Problems when Implementing the Montreal Protocol, Swedish Int. Devl. Auth. and UNEP, 1992, 28 pp.

Experience from CFC phase-out: Additional Control Instruments for HCFCs, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Report 4155, October 1992, 56 pp.

First International Symposium on Halon Replacement in Aviation, HARC, AIA, US Dept of the Air Force, February 1993.

Heat Pumps for Energy Efficiency and Environmental progress, Proceedings of the Fourth Internat. Conf., Elsevier, 1993, 548 pp.

International Conference on CFC and Halon Alternatives, Proceedings, Beijing, April 1993, 542 p.

Mending the Ozone Hole, IEER, 1993, 250 pp.

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WORLD NEWS

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Austria

By prohibiting halons in newly installed fire-extinguishing equipment since 1 January 1991, Austria has reduced its consumption of brominated hydrocarbons to 5% since 1986. By 1 January 1993, it had achieved a 90% CFCs reduction compared to 1986 levels.

China

US EPA/Navy, in conjunction with the Chinese Ministry of Public Security, through a Multilateral Fund contribution, supported a workshop to reduce emissions of halons, improve fire extinguisher maintenance techniques and promote recovery/recycling. The workshop initiates a widescale effort to reduce China's use of halons which is currently estimated at 25,000 tonnes per year.

Europe

The European Commission has proposed to ban HCFC use - but not production - in the EC by 2015 as well as to accelerate phase-out schedule for methyl bromide.

Malaysia

Malaysia has been allocated US\$ 1.63 million, or just over 1% of the US\$ 133 million under the Montreal Protocol's Financial Mechanism to set up a CFC recycling network. Malaysia also agreed to ratify the Copenhagen adjustments and amendments.

Out of the 91 Parties to the Protocol required to report the 1991 data, only 18 have done so, 56 countries did not report at all. The production of controlled substances in non-Article 5 Parties show an overall decline of 51.52% in production, and 62.05% in consumption. In the Article 5 reporting Parties, the consumption shows a decline of 3.17%.

Depository reports 21 new Parties (20 are developing countries eligible for MF funding) since Copenhagen Meeting, while agreement has been reached to permanently establish the Multilateral Fund, and trade sanction are becoming effective.

In accordance with Article 2 (9) (d) of the Protocol, the adjustments adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in Copenhagen shall enter into force on 22 September 1993. These adjustments have brought forward the phase-out dates of controlled substances.

The Amendment is now open for ratification by the States. It shall enter into force on 1 January 1994 if at least twenty Parties ratify the Amendment before that date. Otherwise it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the twentieth ratification. The amendment, inter-alia, has listed HBFCs, HCFCs and methyl bromide as controlled substances.

Parties to the Montreal Protocol (4/28/93)

114 Parties, 72 Article 5 Countries, 53 Amendment Ratifiers

Algeria*
Antigua and Barbuda*
Argentina*
Australia
Austria
Bahrain*
Bangladesh*
Barbados*
Belarus
Belgium
Botswana*
Brazil*
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso*
Cameroon*
Canada
Central African Rep.*
Chile*
China*
Costa Rica*
Cote d'Ivoire*
Croatia*
Cuba*
Cyprus*
Czech and Slovak Rep
Denmark

Ratifiers of the London
Amendment,
 * Article 5 Party

Dominica*
Ecuador*
Egypt*
El Salvador*
European EC
Fiji*
Finland
France
Gambia*
Germany
Ghana*
Greece
Grenada*
Guatemala*
Guinea*
Hungary
Iceland
India*
Indonesia*
Iran*
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica*
Japan
Jordan*
Kenya*
Kiribati*

Kuwait
Lebanon*
Libya*
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi*
Malaysia*
Maldives*
Malta
Marshall Islands*
Mauritius*
Mexico*
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua*
Niger*
Nigeria*
Norway
Pakistan*
Panama*
Papua New Guinea*
Paraguay*
Peru*
Philippines*
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea(*?)
Romania*

Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis*
Samoa*
Saudi Arabia
Seychelles*
Singapore
Slovenia*
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka*
Sudan*
Swaziland*
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic*
Thailand*
Togo*
Trinidad and Tobago*
Tunisia*
Turkey*
Uganda*
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Rep of Tanzania*
United States
Uruguay*
Venezuela*
Yugoslavia*
Zambia*
Zimbabwe*

"be vigilant ^{over}
not combative"

Pest Reform Pkg

include
redir recant \$ to attendees.

2x week 2 hrs.

going well.

by Labor Day, will have
final pkg.

Now, they'd say NO
But potential if we address in legal

EPA's proposed rule (Class I substance)
phase out under Class I phase
phase out MB by 2000.

DOS said NO! No public. RM Shook loose.
Wanted comment period: (prob 90 days,
maybe 6 months).

Admin Proc. Act

how to write reg

Proposed Rule (based on MP $\neq$ Clean Air Act)
Final Rule

PM - If can hold back on final rule till work out
other stuff...

Dan - we can't