

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Montreal Protocol

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**Training Workshop for Customs and
other Enforcement Officers on the Control of ODS**
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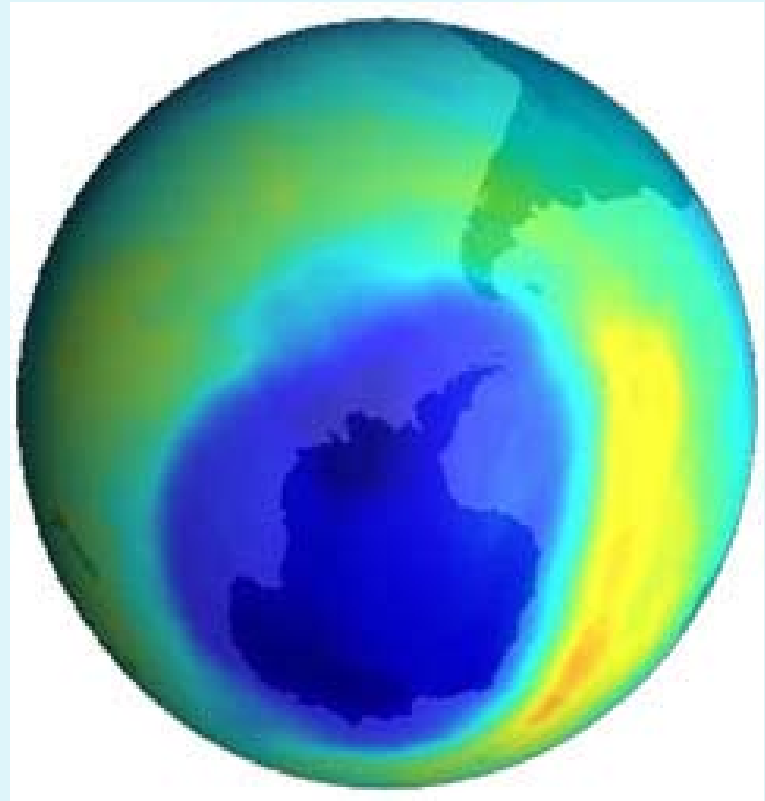
The Ozone Layer



- Ozone (O₃) is a naturally present gas that make up Earth's atmosphere
- Stratospheric ozone layer is the Earth's natural shield that protects us from the dangerous UV-B rays coming from the sun.

The Ozone Hole

- In 1970s, scientists began to warn the society that ozone-depleting CFC emissions were damaging the ozone layer over Antarctica. Between 1970s and the 1990s, the Antarctic ozone concentration diminished by up to 70%. This large-scale phenomenon is often called the ozone hole. In 2006, the Antarctic ozone hole reached a record 29 million km².



Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer



- On 16 Sept 1987, developed and developing countries drew up an agreement to restore the earth's ozone layer.
- Today, it is widely recognized as the most successful MEA.

Montreal Protocol Evolution

- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)
- Montreal Protocol Amendments (1990-1999)
- Montreal Protocol Adjustment (2007)
- Universal ratification of the Montreal Protocol (197 UN member states)

Global Ratification Status

- In 2009 with 196 Parties and 2012 with 197 Parties
- South Sudan was the last country to ratify as of Jan. 2012



Amendments to the MP

- ▶ Amendments are significant changes to the Protocol, such as adding new substances to the list of controlled substances, or new obligations.
- ▶ Parties are not bound by these changes to the Protocol unless and until they ratify the Amendment.
- ▶ Amendments have to be ratified in the chronological order they were agreed.
- ▶ Countries, which have not ratified a certain amendment, will be considered as a **non-Party** with regard to new substances or obligations introduced by that amendment.

Key Obligations of the Parties

Objective of the Montreal Protocol

- Gradually phase-out the consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)
 - Consumption = import - export + production
 - Only ODSs in bulk container used for transportation and storage are controlled, not in a manufactured product
 - Only virgin substances are counted in the consumption. Used, recycled, reclaimed ODS and ODS intended for destruction are not included

Key Articles of the MP

- Article 2 – controls on consumption and production
- Article 4 – control of trade with non-parties and licensing system requirement
- Article 5 – special situation of developing countries
- Article 7 – annual reporting requirements
- Article 10 – financial mechanism (MLF)
- Annex A to E - controlled substances

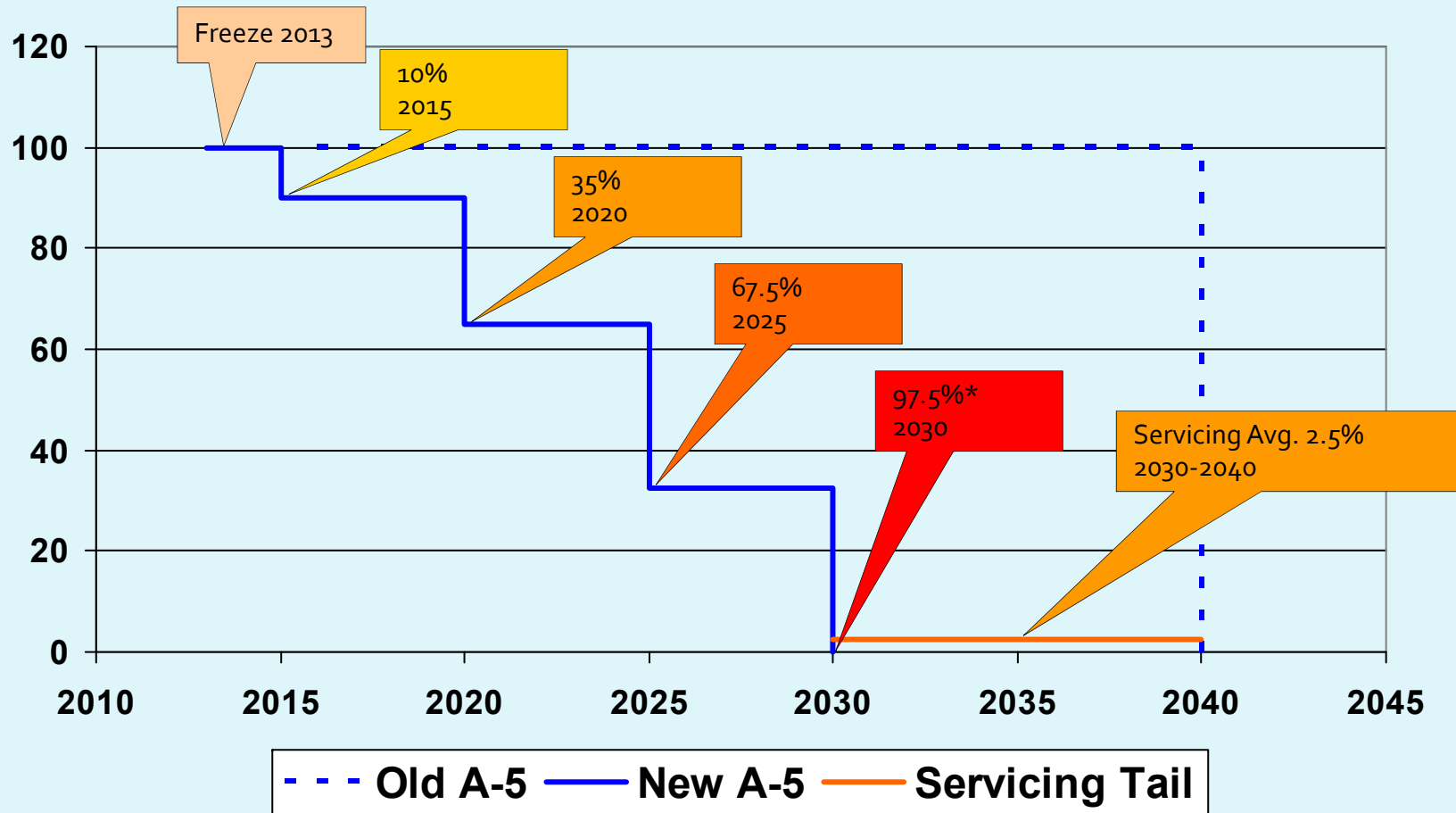
Article 2: Control Measures

- ▶ Phase-out schedule for groups of Ozone Depleting Substances
- ▶ Step-wise reduction schedule
- ▶ Different phase-out schedules for developed and developing countries

MP ODS Phase-out Schedule for A5 countries (in percent)

	2010	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040
	PHASED OUT BY 1 JANUARY 2010						
	PHASED OUT BY 1 JANUARY 1999						
	PHASED OUT BY 1 JANUARY 1996						
	PHASE OUT BY 1 JANUARY 1996						
	PHASE OUT BY 1 JANUARY 2009						
(NON-QPS)							
HCFC		Freeze	10%	35%	67.5%	97.5%	100%

Decision XIX/6: New HCFC Phase-out Schedule



Article 4: Control of Trade with non- Parties

- ▶ Each Party shall ban the import/
export of the controlled
substances from/to any non-
Party

Article 4A: Control of Trade with Parties

- ▶ If a Party is unable to cease production of a controlled substance
 - It shall ban the export of used, recycled and reclaimed quantities of that substance, other than for destruction purpose

Article 4B: Licensing

- ▶ Each Party shall establish and implement
 - A system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances

Article 7: Reporting of Data

- ▶ Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance

Available Assistance

Specific Articles for Developing Countries

- ▶ **Article 5: Special Situation of Developing Countries**
- ▶ **Article 10: Financial Mechanism**

Article 5 Parties

- ▶ Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita
- ▶ Be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Article 2 in order to meet its basic domestic needs

Multilateral Fund

- ▶ The Fund provides Article 5 countries with financial assistance in developing and implementing projects and programs aimed at phasing out ODS
- ▶ Technical expertise and assistance, information on new technologies, and training and demonstration programs can also be provided by the Fund

Key Achievements of the Montreal Protocol

- ▶ Global participation – universal ratification
- ▶ Elimination of ODS:
 - 97.3% reduction in consumption of all ODS
 - 97.8% reduction in production of all ODS
- ▶ The Ozone layer is on its way to recovery
- ▶ Averted the adverse impacts of ozone depletion
- ▶ Montreal Protocol protected climate

Remaining Challenges

- ▶ Phasing out the remaining ODS – notably HCFCs
- ▶ Avoiding the offsetting of MP climate benefits by phasing in high-GWP alternatives to ODS
- ▶ Disposal of ODS and ODS banks
- ▶ Cracking down the illegal trade in ODS

**Marami
pong
salamat!**



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