



UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral



UNEP Released Latest Analysis of Trends in Developing Country Compliance under Montreal Protocol

"The grace period given to developing countries for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol is now over and the compliance regime starts. The trend of compliance is favorable, but we should not be complacent. Stakes are very high and together we have to ensure the continued success of the Montreal Protocol."

Klaus Toepfer, United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of UNEP

PARIS/Nairobi August 2000 - UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP DTIE) OzonAction Programme in Paris has released an updated version of its Analysis of Trends in Consumption and Production of Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries. This analysis helps interested persons to understand where developing countries stand in relation to their commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

By providing a graphical trend in a country's past ODS consumption and production levels, the Trends Analysis web site gives an indication of the consumption trends and the likely shape of future reductions. The Trends Analysis helps track, monitor and assess the status of specific developing countries or groups of countries vis-à-vis the 1999 "freeze" target, the first control measure applicable to developing countries under the Protocol.

UNEP uses the Trends Analysis for face-to-face discussions with National Ozone Units (NOUs), especially during meetings of the Regional Networks of ODS Officers, to identify assistance required in order to meet the freeze. It has proven extremely useful for UNEP and the countries to monitor and assess their compliance with the Protocol and focus their attention on possible corrective measures. Available data currently permit UNEP to assess the status of 105 countries (or 81% of all Article 5 countries, which number 130 as of 31 July 2000). The data are available on the OzonAction Programme's web site at www.uneptie.org/ozone/nou/datareport.html

The trends are favorable for at least two thirds of the countries covered by the analysis, as they are in a good position to meet their compliance obligations. Nevertheless, some countries will need further focussed assistance to meet their commitments and maintain momentum.

This tool will be useful to anyone interested in understanding the effectiveness of national activities to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS). Moreover, the methodology used could be of help to devise innovative ways to evaluate compliance with other multilateral environment agreements (e.g. the Kyoto Protocol) and foster crosscutting activities with the Montreal Protocol. The Trends Analysis will be maintained and updated on a regular basis (June and September of each year) by the OzonAction Programme and expanded to include other controlled substances and phase out targets.

The Trends Analysis is part of the information exchange services provided by UNEP to developing countries to help them meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The OzonAction Programme also provides other clearinghouse services (Training & Networking of ODS Officers) as well as assistance with the development of national ODS phase out strategies (Country Programmes) and Institutional Strengthening support. For more information, contact: Mr. Rajendra Shende, Chief UNEP DTIE Energy and OzonAction Unit, Tour Mirabeau, 39-43 quai Andre Citroen, Paris 75739 Cedex 15, France or Tel: (33.1) 44.37.14.50, Fax: (33.1) 44.37.14.74, email: ozonaction@unep.fr, <http://www.uneptie.org/ozone/home.html>

Note for Journalists

Under the landmark international agreement, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 175 countries have committed to a precise schedule for reducing and eventually phasing out their consumption and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS). The first major milestone for developing countries (Article 5 countries) is the "freeze" of Annex A CFCs (CFC-11, -12, -113, -114, -115) at the 1995-1997 average levels, which came into effect on 1 July 1999. After this date, Article 5 countries must reduce these substances 50% by 2005, 85% by 2007 and 100% by 2010. July 2000 marks the end of the first year of the compliance regime for developing countries that have ratified the Montreal Protocol. Governments and industry in Article 5 countries are meeting this challenge through a combination of means,

including public awareness campaigns, setting conducive policies and incentives, implementing investment projects and non-investment activities such as training, information exchange and experience-sharing. Over the past 8 years, the Protocol's Multilateral Fund has provided over US\$ 1 billion in financial and technical assistance to support such phase out activities in more than 100 Article 5 countries. This investment by the international community will result in the elimination of approximately 140,000 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and will contribute significantly to the recover of the ozone layer.

About the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

The mission of the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics is to help decision-makers in government, local authorities and industry develop and adopt policies and practices that:

- are cleaner and safer;
- make efficient use of natural resources;
- ensure adequate management of chemicals;
- incorporate environmental costs;
- reduce pollution and risks for humans and the environment.

The UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP DTIE), with its head office in Paris, is composed of one centre and four units:

- The International Environmental Technology Centre (Osaka), which promotes the adoption and use of environmentally sound technologies with a focus on the environmental management of cities and freshwater basins, in developing countries and countries in transition.
- Production and Consumption (Paris), which fosters the development of cleaner and safer production and consumption patterns that lead to increased efficiency in the use of natural resources and reductions in pollution.
- Chemicals (Geneva), which promotes sustainable development by catalyzing global actions and building national capacities for the sound management of chemicals and the improvement of chemical safety worldwide, with a priority on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Prior Informed Consent (PIC, jointly with FAO).
- Energy and OzonAction (Paris), which supports the phase-out of ozone depleting substances in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and promotes good management practices and use of energy, with a focus on atmospheric impacts. The UNEP/RISØ Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment supports the work of the Unit.
- Economics and Trade (Geneva), which promotes the use and application of assessment and incentive tools for environmental policy and helps improve the understanding of linkages between trade and environment and the role of financial institutions in promoting sustainable development.

UNEP DTIE activities focus on raising awareness, improving the transfer of information, building capacity, fostering technology co- operation, partnerships and transfer, improving understanding of environmental impacts of trade issues, promoting integration of environmental considerations into economic policies and catalyzing global chemical safety.

UNEP Information Note: 00/39

[Back to the Press Releases page](#)

