



### **UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral Fund**



#### **Government Strategies to Phase Out Ozone Depleting Refrigerants: Four Case Studies from the Nordic Countries**

INFORMATION RELEASE - New Publication

July 1998

Policy tools, including economic instruments, are crucial for the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. A new collection of policy case studies to assist developing countries with designing strategies to phase out ozone depleting refrigerants and protect the stratospheric ozone layer has been released by the UNEP Industry & Environment Centre's OzonAction Programme in Paris. Developed in cooperation with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and funded as part of UNEP's Work Programme under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, *Government Strategies to Phase Out Ozone Depleting Refrigerants* shares the experience of government and industry in four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) with designing and implementing regulatory and voluntary measures to phase out ozone depleting refrigerants controlled under the Montreal Protocol, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs).

Refrigerants typically account for the largest share of consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in Article 5 (i.e. developing) countries. In countries that are classified as "low volume" consumers of ODS, 70-100% of their total ODS consumption is in the refrigeration sectors, mostly for servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment. In all developing countries, applications that use ozone depleting refrigerants are critical to their economy, especially in the food chain, export and foreign exchange-earning sectors.

Given the importance of the refrigeration sector, it is essential that National Ozone Units (NOUs) and industry associations responsible for designing their national strategy to phase out ozone depleting refrigerants are well informed about what approaches have been successfully taken by other countries and the lessons learned. This is particularly urgent in light of the first control measure applicable to Article 5 countries: the freeze in consumption of CFCs by 1 July 1999. Developing countries need to develop Refrigeration Management Plans (RMPs) to help them meet the freeze and other Montreal Protocol requirements. An RMP is a policy instrument that enables a country to implement an integrated phase out strategy for the refrigeration sector. These case studies provide examples of how four developed countries have approached refrigerant management through a combination of voluntary and regulatory measures.

Each case study provides background about the country's refrigeration sector, a description of the government's strategies and regulations, an overview of how industry and government have cooperated on this issue, key features of the national strategy and a summary of the country's experience with management of ozone depleting refrigerants.

These case studies are 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: UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme, 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](mailto:ozonaction@unep.fr), <http://www.uneptie.org/ozone/home.html>

#### **To Order**

Government Strategies to Phase Out Ozone Depleting Refrigerants: Four Case Studies From The Nordic Countries: 240 FF/US\$ 40

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#### **About UNEP Industry and Environment**

UNEP established its Industry and Environment office (UNEP DTIE) in 1975 to bring industry and government together to promote environmentally sound industrial development. UNEP

DTIE is located in Paris. Its goals are: 1) to encourage the incorporation of environmental criteria in industrial development plans; 2) to facilitate the implementation of procedures and principles for the protection of the environment; 3) to promote preventive environmental protection through cleaner production and other pro-active approaches; 4) to stimulate the exchange of information and experience throughout the world. DTIE provides access to practical information and develops co-operative activities backed by regular follow-up and assessment. To promote the transfer of information and the sharing of knowledge and experience, DTIE has developed three complementary tools: technical reports; the quarterly "Industry and Environment" review and a technical query-response service. UNEP DTIE is conducting the following main programme elements: Accident Prevention (APELL), Cleaner Production, Energy, OzonAction, Pollution Management, Tourism.

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