

**30 JULY 2011**

**In this Issue:**

- 1- The 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (Montreal) – China commits to landmark agreement on dual ozone and climate benefits\*
- 2- The Report of the 8th Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers (8ORM) of the Vienna Convention, Now Available from the Ozone Secretariat Website
- 3- Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol: Angola Wins the Race Despite Late Start
- 4- African Countries Report Growing Incidences of Illegal Trade from the Gulf Coast
- 5- US EPA Issues Rule for HCFC Allowances in 2011
- 6- Officials: Miami Man Smuggled Ozone-Depleting Gas
- 7- Japon : le blouson climatisé pour lutter contre la chaleur et les coupures d'air conditionné
- 8- IGTC-Chubb Fire Qatar Introduces State-of-the-Art Fire-Fighting System

**GLOBAL**

**1- The 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (Montreal)  
China commits to landmark agreement on dual ozone and climate benefits\***

China, the largest producer and consumer of HCFCs, which not only harm the ozone layer but also the climate due to their high global-warming potential, has been granted US \$265 million to cut its use of these gases by 2015. The funding approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund will support China's courageous commitment to make a real change to the global environment as well as a contribution to the green economy. China and its HCFC consuming industries have made a significant step to meet the first reductions in HCFCs mandated by the Montreal Protocol, the world's most successful environmental agreement.

The projects agreed between China and the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee represent the first stage of China's HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Once implemented, the HPMP will not only eliminate 3,320 tonnes of HCFC consumption in China but the new technologies adopted will also significantly contribute to global efforts to combat climate change by reducing the emission of greenhouse gases as compared to the technologies currently in use in China.

In recent years China's consumption of HCFCs has been soaring due to its rapidly growing economy and in 2009 China accounted for over 58% of consumption of HCFCs in developing countries. China uses HCFCs mainly as refrigerants for air-conditioners and industrial and commercial refrigeration, foam blowing agents, and to a lesser extent as solvents.

These industrial sectors will face the challenge of converting hundreds of assembly lines in order to freeze the country's consumption of HCFCs in 2013 and reduce its consumption from this level by 10% by 2015 in line with the Montreal Protocol's control measures for HCFCs. The overall reduction to be achieved will represent about 17% of China's total amount of controlled HCFC use. China will be assisted in its efforts by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank and the Governments of Germany and Japan.

According to Maria Nolan, the Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund, "The approval of China's HCFC phase-out management plan represents an extraordinary achievement by the Multilateral Fund and its stakeholders to reduce HCFCs". Through submitting this plan China has promised to use the assistance from the Multilateral Fund to entirely eliminate China's HCFCs by 2030. In the words of Mr. Wen Wurui from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China "One Fund, one dream, the Fund makes the dream come true".

*\* "Agreement between the Government of China and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the reduction in consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons" made at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee that took place in Montreal, Canada from 25 to 29 July 2011.*

*The Multilateral Fund is managed by an Executive Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the operation of the Fund. The Committee comprises seven members from developed and seven members from developing countries. In 2011 the Committee membership includes Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Japan, Switzerland, United States of America (developed countries) and Argentina, China, Cuba, Grenada, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco (developing country members) and is chaired by Mr. Patrick McInerney of Australia. The Committee is assisted by the Fund Secretariat which is based in Montreal, Canada. Activities are implemented by four international agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank) and a number of bilateral government agencies. Since 1991, the Multilateral Fund has*

approved activities including industrial conversion, technical assistance, training and capacity building worth over US \$2.6 billion that will result in the phase out of almost 460,000 ODP tonnes of consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries. In September 2007 the Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided to accelerate the freeze and phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). The Multilateral Fund intends to finance HCFC phase-out in all 144 developing countries eligible for its financial and technical assistance and as at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee, 81 countries have HPMPs in place.

**For further information, please contact:** Julia Anne Dearing, [secretariat@unmfs.org](mailto:secretariat@unmfs.org)  
<http://www.multilateralfund.org/InformationandMedia/default.aspx>

## **2- The Report of the 8th Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers (8ORM) of the Vienna Convention Now Available from the Ozone Secretariat Website**

The eighth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was held at the Headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva, from 2 to 4 May 2011.

The meeting was organized by the Ozone Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in accordance with decision I/6 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. A list of participants is provided in annex A to the present report.

The Ozone Research Managers, together with Assessment Panel Co-Chairs and representatives of various international programmes relevant to systematic observation, monitoring and research, and under the able leadership of Dr. Michael Kurylo, reviewed ongoing national and international programmes and activities to ensure proper coordination and to identify gaps that need to be addressed. The special topic of focus of the meeting included satellite observation of high-vertical resolution profiles for ozone and other ozone-relevant gases in order to understand the changes in ozone as CFCs decrease, substitute chemicals increase and climate change occurs.

The 8ORM also addressed issues of research needs, ground-based systematic observations, data archiving and capacity building and drew up recommendations in all these areas.

Those recommendations will be considered at the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention to be held jointly with the Twenty Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol from 21 to 25 November 2011 in Bali, Indonesia. **Read/download Full Report:**

[http://www.unep.ch/ozone/Meeting\\_Documents/research-mgrs/8orm/8ORM\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.unep.ch/ozone/Meeting_Documents/research-mgrs/8orm/8ORM_full_report.pdf)

## **AFRICA**

### **3- Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol: Angola Wins the Race Despite Late Start**

Ratification documents were received at the UN Headquarters on 23rd June 2011.

Nairobi, Kenya, 11 July 2011- Despite its late start, Angola takes a big leap forward as the UN treaty Depository recently announced receipt of ratification documents for all the Amendments to the Montreal protocol on the protection of the Ozone layer in one go.

The ratification of all the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol will now clear the way for Angola to get all the assistance from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol to get the remaining phase out of HCFCs and Methyl Bromide done in time.

The Government of Angola ratified the Montreal Protocol on 17 May 2000 but had prolonged difficulties in getting ratification of the subsequent amendments due to institutional and language issues. The Amendments were not available in Portuguese, thus limiting the capacity of the Parliament to review and analyze the proposal. Furthermore, the Members of the Parliament needed to be sensitized on the issue of Ozone Layer Protection and the importance of ratification.

Mr Antonio Matias, Angola's Coordinator of the National Ozone Unit addressing the 24 Eastern and Southern African countries during the Network Meeting of Ozone Officers in Mahe, Seychelles, on 20 June 2011, said "It may have been slow considering the many challenges that we faced but in the end we achieved the feat of getting ratification of all the amendments (London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments) to the Montreal Protocol approved by the Parliament of Angola, all at once".

It is worth noting that some African countries that ratified the Montreal Protocol and some of the amendments much earlier had not succeeded in ratifying the subsequent Amendments.

"I have seen the relentless efforts of the Government of Angola for the last few years to move steadily towards the ratification of the Amendments and at the same time implementing phase out activities to meet the 2010 target for total phase out of CFCs" said, Rajendra Shende, Head of UNEP's OzonAction Programme.

This important milestone is a result of effective multilateral and South-South cooperation. Mr Matias worked based on information and awareness material made available by the UNEP's OzonAction Programme in Portuguese, with support from the Government of Portugal and Brazil. The Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) regional team also provided him training as Montreal Protocol focal point for the Government of Angola, and the opportunity to network with other African countries to understand the ratification process.

**For further information please contact:**

Jeremy Boubie Bazye, Senior Regional Coordinator, [jeremy.bazye@unep.org](mailto:jeremy.bazye@unep.org)  
Antonio Matias, Coordinator of the National Ozone Unit, Angola, [adfm61@yahoo.com.br](mailto:adfm61@yahoo.com.br)

#### 4- African Countries Report Growing Incidences of Illegal Trade from the Gulf Coast

Some African countries have reported recent cases of illegal trade in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) shipped from the Gulf Coast. During a meeting arranged by the UNEP OzonAction Programme's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) through the Regional Office of Africa for 24 English speaking and Portuguese speaking countries participants were made aware of the ODS smuggling from presentations by delegates from Gambia and Sudan.

[Read more: African countries embark on HCFC phase out with total support for iPIC](#)

## NORTH AMERICA

#### 5- US EPA Issues Rule for HCFC Allowances in 2011

In response to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit's partial vacatur of the December 15, 2009, final rule titled "Protection of Stratospheric Ozone:

Adjustments to the Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production, Import, and Export" in *Arkema v. EPA*, EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson signed an interim final rule today adjusting the allowance system for control of U.S. production and consumption (including import) of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) called hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) by allocating allowances for the 2011 control period. A copy of the rule can be found at [www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/phaseout/class2.html](http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/phaseout/class2.html)

Interested stakeholders should submit comments identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-1040, by one of the following methods:

- [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov): Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- Email: <mailto:a-and-r-docket@epa.gov>
- Fax: 202-566-1741
- Mail: Docket # EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-1040, Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail code: 6102T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460.

- Hand Delivery: Docket #EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-1040 Air and Radiation Docket at EPA West, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Room B108, Mail Code 6102T, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or e-mail.

EPA is particularly interested in comments on the supply of HCFC-22.

#### 6- Officials: Miami Man Smuggled Ozone-Depleting Gas

MIAMI -- A Miami man was sentenced to 18 months in prison after pleading guilty to illegally importing refrigerator gas that depletes the ozone layer and can increase ultraviolet radiation. Brendan Clery, 34, was sentenced Friday. He formed a sham company, Lateral Investments LLC, in 2005 so he could import the illegal substance, hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22, from China and sell it, according to officials with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Between June and August 2007, Clery illegally smuggled approximately 278,256 kilograms or 20,460 cylinders of the restricted gas. The substance has a market value of \$1.4 million. Clery did not have the authority to legally import the substance, according to the EPA.

A federal judge also ordered Clery to pay a \$40,000 criminal fine and forfeit illegal proceeds of more than \$900,000.

The substance, also known as R-22, is regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act because of its dangerous effects on the ozone. "EPA takes seriously the smuggling of illegal substances that can harm the ozone layer, which protects us from harmful UVB radiation that can cause skin cancer and cataracts," said Cynthia Giles, assistant administrator for EPA's office of enforcement and compliance assurance. EPA established a schedule to phase out the production and importation of ozone-depleting substances, with a complete phase-out starting in 2030.

Clery's case was part of a larger criminal investigation known as Operation Catch-22, which was a joint effort by the EPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

**SOURCE:** The Associated Press, 30 July 2011, <http://bit.ly/oLVlSk>

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

#### 7- Japon : le blouson climatisé pour lutter contre la chaleur et les coupures d'air conditionné

Le Japon est actuellement confronté à une importante vague de chaleur. Face à la hausse du

thermomètre, les Japonais doivent en outre faire face à des restrictions d'électricité importantes. Une conséquence indirecte de l'accident de Fukushima 1, la majorité des réacteurs du pays étant aujourd'hui à l'arrêt, certains à titre préventif, et un désagrément non négligeable pour un peuple habitué à utiliser l'air-conditionné en période estivale.

Pour lutter efficacement contre la chaleur sans pour autant consentir un investissement déraisonnable, un quinquagénaire a eu une idée des plus insolites : PDG de l'entreprise Kushou-fuku, Hiroshi Ishigaya a mis au point des « vêtements climatisés ». Dans l'esprit des ventilateurs de poches, ceux-ci sont directement greffés dans le tissu d'une veste qui, une fois fermée, retient l'air frais contre le corps.

Une batterie lithium-ion alimente deux petits ventilateurs situés de chaque côté de la veste et qui brassent jusqu'à vingt litres d'air par seconde entre le corps et le tissu. Capable de tenir sans recharge pendant onze heures ce système n'utilise qu'une fraction de l'électricité normalement requise avec l'air-conditionné conventionnel. Une solution efficace donc, bien que très peu esthétique, pour rester au frais tout en respectant les restrictions d'électricité.

Egalement disponible sous forme de fauteuils ou de coussins, ce système fait actuellement un tabac au Japon, à tel point que l'entreprise a maintenant du mal à suivre les commandes. Hormis les particuliers, qui sont prêts à dépenser 95 euros pour une veste « bibendum », près d'un millier de sociétés ont en effet adopté les vestes et fauteuils air-conditionnés, notamment dans les domaines du bâtiment, de l'alimentaire et de l'automobile. Kushou-fuku s'attend à vendre jusqu'à 40 000 pièces cette année, soit deux fois plus que la précédente.

Ancien ingénieur chez Sony, M. Ishigaya a en réalité lancé son concept en 2004, à la suite d'une autre canicule et après s'être « rendu compte qu'il n'était pas nécessaire de rafraîchir la pièce entière si les gens s'y sentaient déjà au frais ». Ce n'est toutefois que cette année que les ventes ont décollé. Face à la limitation de l'utilisation de l'air conditionné, les Japonais préfèrent de loin rester au frais que d'entretenir un look fashion. Sage décision.

**SOURCE:** Zegreenweb, By: jessica rat, Mardi 26 juillet 2011

**Learn more/watch related video at:** <http://bit.ly/pVBix6>

## WEST ASIA

### 8- IGTC-Chubb Fire Qatar Introduces State-of-the-Art Fire-Fighting System

Fire retardant technology has been developing for as long as there have been fires to prevent and extinguish. Water and sand, of course, have been standbys for millennia, and are still appropriate for many fires today, but for several decades now the emphasis has been on systems that, in the unfortunate event of a fire, actually attack the blaze - to extinguish it as quickly as possible and minimize damage.

The development and implementation of 'aggressive' fire-fighting systems is more important now than it has ever been with offices, installations and warehouses potentially holding not only high-value goods, but also crucial information and electronic equipment. Currently, the most popular top-end fire-fighting systems use Halon gas as a flame retardant. Halon is effective, but, increasingly, environmental and safety issues surround its use. Halon's day is drawing to a close and there's now a new kid on the block.

The US-based multinational 3M has developed an innovative system that is right on the cutting edge of fire prevention technology - Novec 1230 - and IGTC-Chubb Fire Qatar is the first company in Qatar to offer the product to the local market.

3M's Novec 1230 Fire Protection Fluid is a 'next generation' clean agent which is a direct replacement for Halon in retardant systems that currently use the gas. It is suitable for a range of offshore and land-based operations to protect occupied spaces and critical equipment.

Novec 1230 - specifically designed to alleviate concerns for human safety, performance and the environment - has numerous advantages over Halon-based systems that make it the state-of-the-art.

Unlike Halon, Novec 1230 does not damage the Ozone Layer, nor does its use contribute to global warming. It is not restricted by the Kyoto Protocol and has no 'phase-out' requirement.

The technology has a higher safety margin versus other extinguishing agents - and a faster extinguishing time. It has also been approved by Qatar Civil Defence for use in the country. It saves space and weight over Halon, and has no restrictions on shipping by air, sea or land, and is supplied with 3M's 20-year 'Blue Sky' lifetime warranty.

IGTC-Chubb Fire Qatar's General Manager, Rami Batrawi, said of the new product, "Environmental concerns are high on everyone's agenda and that's not going to change. While Halon fire-fighting systems are definitely capable, the gas is not good for the environment. What 3M has done is pioneered a new product - Novec 1230 - that can be used instead of Halon in existing systems as a straight replacement." "Novec 1230 is superior to Halon in a whole host of ways. It is a product that is highly sympathetic to the environment. There is no price to pay in terms of diminished fire-fighting ability for Novec 1230's environmental cleanliness, indeed, it extinguishes faster than Halon," he noted.

"All rounds, Novec 1230 is significantly more advanced than Halon and we're delighted to be able to bring such a cutting-edge product to Qatar.

Our company has a history of bringing the best products to the Qatari market and, with the superb innovation of our partners at 3M, we have done it yet again," Batrawi concluded.

Related Link: <http://www.mhalmanagroup.com/chubb>

SOURCE: AMEInfo, 1 August 2011, <http://bit.ly/oYd9DY>

## FEATURED

**Highlights from OzonAction >>>** <http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/>

**20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of OzonAction Branch** - The 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2011 marked the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of OzonAction Branch. To celebrate this occasion with our team we invite you to visit the special [celebrations webpage](#) and learn more about OzonAction History, Awards, Pictures and more >>

Moreover, the Anniversary **will mark the retirement of Mr. Rajendra Shende**, Head OzonAction Branch. You may wish to send him your farewell message and read the messages received so far [by clicking here](#)



**Ozone Secretariat Highlights >>>** <http://bit.ly/j5V5BR>

**Thirty-first Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group** of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (OEWG 31), 1-5 August 2011 | Montréal, Canada  
<http://bit.ly/oaZmFg>

Daily Web Updates/Summary Report is available from the IISD Reporting Services (IISD RS)  
<http://www.iisd.ca/ozone/oewg31/>

## READING >>>

Los documentos de la **Reunión de la Redes de Acción por el Ozono de América Central, América de Sur, México y Caribe** publicado. PARAGUAY --- 29 de Junio 2011. La Unidad de Ozono-SEAM, han publicado los documentos de la Reunión de la Redes de Acción por el Ozono de América Central, América de Sur, México y Caribe de habla hispana, realizado del 22 al 24 de Junio en Asunción-Paraguay. Visite este enlace donde podrá acceder a los documentos y descargarlos.  
<http://ozono.seam.gov.py>

---

Additional information available from Ozone Officers' Network of the Latin American and Caribbean Region  
<http://www.estis.net/sites/lac-ozone/>

### **Rocky Research Technologies. Complex Compounds.**

Background of Complex Compound Technology Sorption refrigeration and thermal storage systems produce refrigeration through the sorption of a refrigerant by some sorbent media. Complex compounds are one class of solid sorbent media and they provide many advantages over other liquid and solid sorbents. Included herein is a brief description of sorption refrigeration, followed by an explanation of complex compounds and their advantages in sorption refrigeration. <http://bit.ly/mR6rkc>

-----  
We invite you to visit the "**Montreal Protocol Who's Who**", to learn more /  
nominate an ozone layer protection champion from your country/region >>  
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/MontrealProtocolWhosWho.htm>  
*Feel free to include a link on your website*  
-----

The United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP DTIE) OzonAction Programme provides OzoNews as a free service for internal, non-commercial use by members of the Montreal Protocol community. The goal of OzoNews is to provide current news relating to ozone depletion and the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, to stimulate discussion and promote cooperation in support of compliance with the Montreal Protocol. With the exception of items written by UNEP and occasional contributions solicited from other

organizations, the news is sourced from on-line newspapers, journals and websites. The views expressed in articles written by external authors are solely the viewpoints of those authors and do not represent the policy or viewpoint of UNEP. While UNEP strives to avoid inclusion of misleading or inaccurate information, it is ultimately the responsibility of the reader to evaluate the accuracy of any news article in OzoNews. The citing of commercial technologies, products or services does not constitute endorsement of those items by UNEP.

If you have questions or comments regarding any news item, please contact the source indicated at the bottom of each article directly.

OzoNews is prepared by: Samira de Gobert, *OzonAction Information*, reviewed by: Anne Fenner, *Information Manager*

If you wish to submit articles, invite new subscribers, please contact:  
Mrs. Samira de Gobert, Tel. (+33) 1 44.37.14.52, [samira.degobert@unep.org](mailto:samira.degobert@unep.org)

To unsubscribe, send a blank message to [samira.degobert@unep.org](mailto:samira.degobert@unep.org)  
with 'unsubscribe OzoNews' as the subject.

###