



THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AN INTRODUCTION

The Montreal Protocol

- International agreement to protect the world's ozone layer.
- Now more than 190 countries are parties.
- More than 100 different substances are controlled by the Protocol.
 - Only a small number of substances are in commercial use worldwide and an even smaller number are common in the Pacific.

What is the Montreal Protocol

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 - Signed 16 September 1987 in Montreal, Canada
- Protocol under the 1985 Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
 - Vienna Convention has no formal obligations so not usually discussed.

Montreal Protocol Status of ratification (August 2006)

Country	Vienna Convention (1985)	Montreal Protocol (1987)	London Amendment (1990)	Copenhagen Amendment (1992)	Montreal Amendment (1997)	Beijing Amendment (1999)
Fiji	23 Oct 89	23 Oct 89	09 Dec 94	17 May 00		
FSM	03 Aug 94	06 Sep 95	27 Dec 01	27 Dec 01	27 Dec 01	27 Dec 01
Kiribati	07 Jan 93	07 Jan 93	9 Aug 04	9 Aug 04	9 Aug 04	9 Aug 04
Nauru	12 Nov 01	12 Nov 01	10 Sep 04	10 Sep 04	10 Sep 04	10 Sep 04
Palau	29 May 01	29 May 01	29 May 01	29 May 01	29 May 01	29 May 01
PNG	27 Oct 92	27 Oct 92	04 May 93	7 Oct 03		
RMI	11 Mar 93	11 Mar 93	11 Mar 93	24 May 93	27 Jan 03	19 May 04
Samoa	21 Dec 92	21 Dec 92	4 Oct 01	4 Oct 01	4 Oct 01	4 Oct 01
Solomon Is	17 Jun 93	17 Jun 93	17 Aug 99	17 Aug 99	17 Aug 99	
Tonga	29 Jul 98	29 Jul 98	26 Nov 03	26 Nov 03	26 Nov 03	26 Nov 03
Tuvalu	15 Jul 93	15 Jul 93	21 Aug 00	21 Aug 00	21 Aug 00	4 Oct 04
Vanuatu	21 Nov 94	21 Nov 94	21 Nov 94	21 Nov 94		

The Montreal Protocol

- The Montreal Protocol has two features which were unique in international treaties:
 - Developing countries that meet certain criteria can delay phase-out by up to 10 years
 - Assistance (financial and technical) is available from the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund to help countries meet their obligations

The Montreal Protocol

- Originally signed in 1987 in Montreal
- It has been amended five times since then:
 - London 1990
 - Copenhagen 1992
 - Montreal 1997
 - Beijing 1999
 - Kigali 2019
- Each amendment must be ratified separately

Key obligations of the Montreal Protocol

- Control, then phase out “consumption” of listed “bulk substances” e.g. CFCs, HCFCs by agreed dates.
- Collect data on consumption of controlled bulk substances (including mixtures containing these) and send to Ozone Secretariat.
- Control trade in ODS with non-Parties.

Consumption

$$\text{Consumption} = \text{Manufacture} + \text{imports} - \text{exports}$$

BUT for most Pacific countries there is no manufacture and no export so consumption = imports

Consumption does NOT mean use

Bulk Substances

- Must be a “Controlled Substance”
 - i.e. listed in the Montreal Protocol’s Annexes
- Can be alone (eg CFC 11, CFC-12)
- or in a mixture (eg CFC-502)
- Is in a container used for transportation or storage

Includes

- All cylinders and tanks
- Pressure vessels
- Disposable cylinders (13kg jugs)

Excludes

- Domestic refrigerators
- Car air-conditioners (MACs)
- Ships
- Fire Extinguishers

Obligations

There are two main ways to control and reduce consumption of bulk substances

- 1) Reduce the supply of substances through import controls.
 - Can also reduce demand by preventing manufacture/import of products that will later need servicing.
- 2) Improve the practices of those using the substances to reduce waste/losses to the atmosphere.
 - Note: Separate training has been provided to users of ozone depleting substances (ODS) to assist them.

Customs Officers Involvement

- Montreal Protocol is primarily a border control treaty
 - Requirement to monitor quantities and report amounts of imports and exports of substances
 - Prohibitions on imports and exports of bulk substances after phase-out date
 - Prohibitions on imports of (some) finished products
 - Prohibition on trade (imports and exports) with non-Parties

Thank You !

ANY QUESTIONS ?