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)

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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

Consumption = Manufacture + imports - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes</th>
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<tr>
<td>◦ All cylinders and tanks</td>
<td>◦ Domestic refrigerators</td>
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<td>◦ Pressure vessels</td>
<td>◦ Car air-conditioners (MACs)</td>
</tr>
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<td>◦ Disposable cylinders (13kg jugs)</td>
<td>◦ Ships</td>
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<td>◦ Fire Extinguishers</td>
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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?