

**UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral Fund****Maintaining Military Readiness by Managing Ozone Depleting Substances:
Guidelines for Armed Forces in Developing Countries****INFORMATION NOTE - NEW PUBLICATION
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National security and environmental security are closely linked and interdependent. A new publication describing this relationship in the context of the Montreal Protocol, *Maintaining Military Readiness by Managing Ozone Depleting Substances: Guidelines for Armed Forces in Developing Countries*, has been released by the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics 'OzonAction Programme'. Based on the lessons learned by developed countries' military services, the guide assists armed forces in Article 5 (i.e. developing) countries with establishing and implementing their own programmes to manage and reduce use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in accordance with their national obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Most military systems-weapons systems, support systems and facilities-rely on ODS such as CFCs and halons and cannot function effectively without them. Accordingly, the use of these chemicals is directly linked to military readiness and national security. The armed forces in developing countries should accord a high priority to ensuring that their ODS use is properly managed and that the transition to alternatives under the Montreal Protocol is a smooth process. *Maintaining Military Readiness* provides background information and guidance on how this can be done.

Developed as part of UNEP's Work Programme under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the guide is written for members of the armed forces in Article 5 countries who are responsible for operations, facilities and/or equipment that rely on ODS. It is targeted at personnel involved in environmental compliance/protection issues, as well as operation chiefs and managers whose responsibilities include weapons systems, support systems and facilities that use ODS.

Once they discovered that virtually every weapon and support system in their arsenal used ODS for some purpose-refrigeration, fire protection, solvents and other important uses-the armed forces in developed countries quickly understood the link between those chemicals and military readiness. Their experience with designing and implementing ODS management programmes is presented in this guide.

Military organizations in NATO and other European countries, Countries with Economies in Transition and Article 5 countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific region, the Indian Ocean and South and Central America contributed information to the guide. Other information sources included interviews with members of the armed forces responsible for implementing programmes that comply with the Montreal Protocol and information collected during a series of three international workshops on the "Role of the Military in Implementing the Montreal Protocol". Members of the UNEP Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the US Department of Defense ODS Subcommittee provided additional inputs.

Although much progress has already been achieved in phasing out ODS in Article 5 countries, many ODS users in the armed forces may still be unaware of their government's commitments under the Montreal Protocol. In particular, developing countries have already passed an important milestone: the 1999 freeze in consumption and production of CFCs. In 2005, this CFC use must be reduced by 50% and then 100% phased out by 2010. Similarly, developing countries must meet the 2002 freeze in consumption and production of halons, a 50% reduction by 2005 and total phase out by 2010. Clearly, the quantity of ODS permitted in the manufacture, operation and maintenance of critical military weapons systems will be restricted in the near future.

In the interest of making this document widely accessible to those who need it, UNEP is also making it available free-of-charge on the OzonAction Programme's Web Site at www.uneptie.org/ozone/home.html.

This publication 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.

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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 cooperation, partnerships and transfer, improving understanding of environmental impacts of trade issues, promoting integration of environmental considerations into economic policies and catalyzing global chemical safety.

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