China Regulates Ozone Depleting Substances

Bangkok/ Beijing, 1 June 2010- After having closed down all its production plants for CFCs much ahead of the schedule of the Montreal Protocol, China, the world’s largest producer of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), has enacted today the Regulations on the Administration that include controls over consumption, trade, import, export and production of remaining ODS.

China’s ODS regulation enacts strong control measures across all sectors using ODS. Annual quota limits are now required for ODS producers and consumers. ODS servicing firms and recovery and recycling businesses must register with their local or Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau. The regulation also increases the transparency of cross-border trade by strengthening the ODS import/export license system.

“This ODS Regulation further demonstrates the strong political commitment of the Government of China to the protection of the global environment. It will guide Chinese industry to ODS-free technology while minimizing other environmental impacts”, said Mr. Wen Wurui, Director General, Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), Ministry for Environmental Protection (MEP), China.

These regulations will also involve high penalties. For example, facilities and systems that illegally produce ODS will be dismantled and demolished and subject to fines of approximately USD 150,000.

As many ODS are also powerful greenhouse gases, China’s ODS Regulation will further contribute to climate protection effects by reducing the emissions of thousands of millions of tons of CO₂ equivalent.

“With these regulations, China is promoting industry and research institutes to research and develop ODS alternatives which are ozone and climate friendly” said Mr. Rajendra Shende, Head, UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme that has provided policy assistance to China.

China has been Party to the Montreal Protocol since 1991. With a joint effort of industry, government and consumers, China terminated the production and imports of two main kinds of ODS in 2007, two and a half years before the Protocol deadline. By 2008 China had phased out 100,000 tons of ODS production and 110,000 tons of ODS consumption, accounting for 50% of the total ODS phase-out in developing countries. In addition, China ratified the Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on 19 May 2010, a reaffirmation of its commitment to the phaseout of HCFCs, the ozone depleting and high GWP interim alternatives to CFCs.

In order to fulfill this latter commitment, China and other developing countries are building roadmaps, known as “HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs)”, for an HCFC phase out across 8 sectors. This is in response to the accelerated phase-out schedule for HCFCs, agreed to by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2007. HCFCs are mostly used in the same sectors that consumed CFCs, and their global CO₂-weighted emissions having increased by 30% during the period 2004-2007 (Montzka et al. (2008) GRL). The dual threat that HCFCs pose to the ozone and climate systems mean that the world needs to act urgently to control them.
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NOTES TO EDITORS:

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)
UNEP is the United Nations system’s designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action.

Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer
The Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of a number of substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion. The treaty was opened for signature on September 16, 1987 and entered into force on January 1, 1989. Since then, it has undergone five revisions, in 1990 (London), 1992 (Copenhagen), 1995 (Vienna), 1997 (Montreal), and 1999 (Beijing). Due to its widespread adoption and implementation it has been hailed as an example of exceptional international cooperation "Perhaps the single most successful international agreement to date...”

About the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) of UNEP DTIE
UNEP as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol has a unique regionalized programme that delivers compliance assistance services to countries to assist them meet the international commitments under the Protocol. The compliance regime requires countries to: achieve and sustain compliance, promote a greater sense of country ownership and implement the agreed Executive Committee framework for strategic planning.

UNEP through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) has moved from project management approach to a direct implementation initiative through its specialized staff. Consistent with the above approach the Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (ROAP) CAP team has developed to be the centre for policy advice, compliance guidance and conduct training to refrigeration technicians, customs officers and other relevant stakeholders on compliance issues, promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation and promote high-level awareness by utilizing UNEP’s staff.

OzonAction Programme: www.unep.fr/ozonaction
Multilateral Fund: www.multilateral_fund.org
Ozone Secretariat: www.ozone.unep.org