

# SOME IDEAS FOR STORIES ON MONTREAL PROTOCOL RELATED MATTERS



- Some countries are proposing that a class of high global-warming potential chemicals, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), currently addressed by the Kyoto Protocol, be instead addressed by the Montreal Protocol. **This issue will be discussed in Kampala, Uganda, at the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in November 2010.**
- Over 98% of the consumption of ozone depleting substances controlled by the global treaty known as the Montreal Protocol has been phased out – but what remains will be difficult to eliminate
  - Global regime to protect the ozone layer is estimated to have prevented tens of millions of cancer deaths and hundreds of millions of cancer and cataract cases globally
- Climate change and ozone depletion – The Kyoto Protocol and the Montreal Protocol – separate treaties – but interlinked issues
- Montreal Protocol has phased out the equivalent of over 25 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases – more than the Kyoto Protocol anticipates to reduce during its first commitment period
- Did the Montreal Protocol lead countries to convert to gases that promote climate change, thereby harming efforts to address climate change?
- Why has methyl bromide proven harder to phase-out than the other chemicals?
  - Do some farmers really still need this pesticide?
  - Why have some countries been able to phase-out and not others?
  - Are exemptions to the methyl bromide phase-out really important?
- The problem of illegal trade in ozone depleting chemicals was once noted in one country as being second only to cocaine. Will it be a big problem again at the end of the phase-out?
- Ozone regime builds capacity - establishes ozone offices in 140 developing countries to help them comply with treaty obligations – compliance is high
- If the Montreal Protocol is working, why is the ozone “hole” still so large?
- Why have some said the Montreal Protocol is working better than the Kyoto Protocol?
- Are Kyoto Protocol decisions to fund certain developing country reductions negatively affecting Montreal Protocol implementation?
- **Approximately \$2.5 billion has been spent to help over 135 developing countries protect the ozone layer**
- While over a million and a half tonnes of ozone depleting substances have been phased out, the Protocol's assessment panel points out that there is much more than that in stocks that will eventually be released, causing ozone depletion. What will the Protocol do?
- Are developed countries “dumping” their obsolete CFC dependent equipment on developing countries, making their phase-out harder? What will happen to all of the CFC dependent equipment **now that there are practically no more CFCs available?**
- The Montreal Protocol has been acclaimed as the most effective environmental treaty ever negotiated and is the first and only treaty to have achieved universal ratification.