



16 de Setembro

Dia Mundial da Preservação da Camada de Ozono

sob lema:

“Acção Global por um Planeta mais Fresco”



Vienna Convention
MONTREAL PROTOCOL



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REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL OZONE UNIT

TOPIC 1: WHAT IS OZONE, WHAT IS THE OZONE LAYER AND LOCATION OF THE OZONE LAYER



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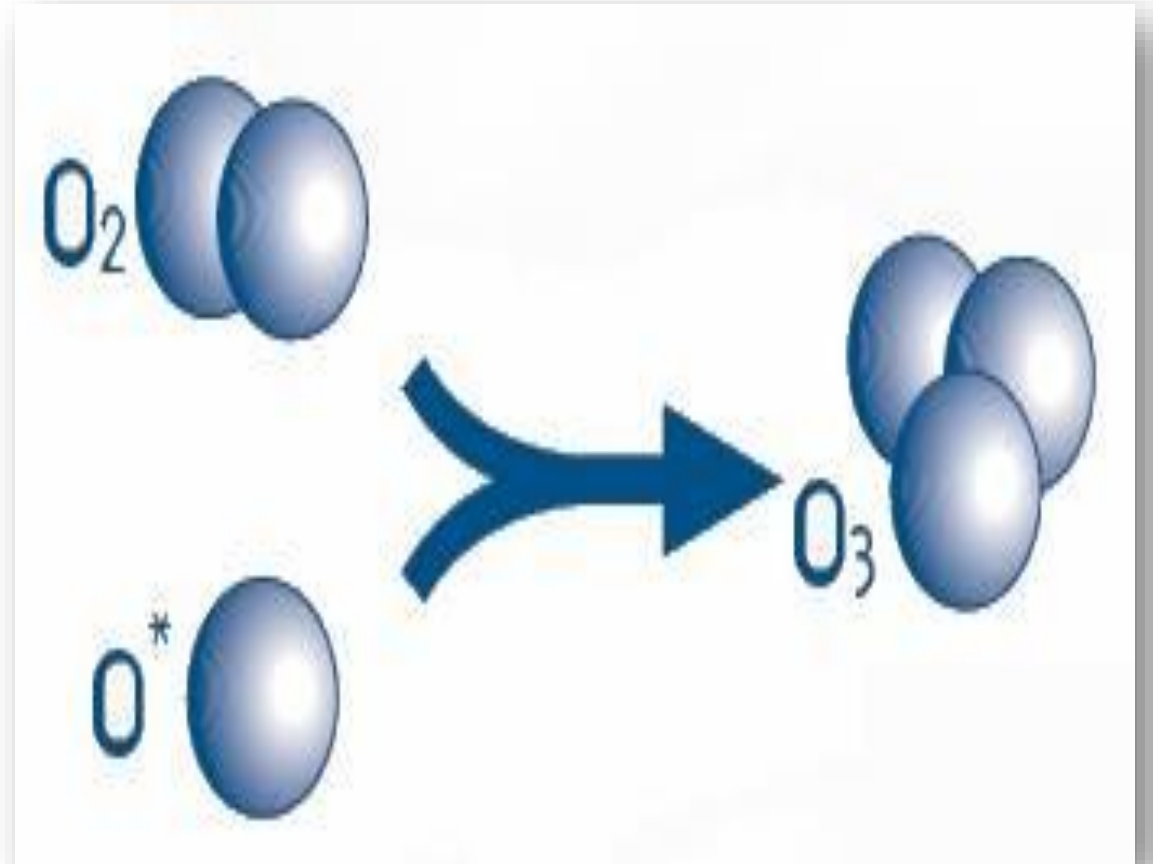


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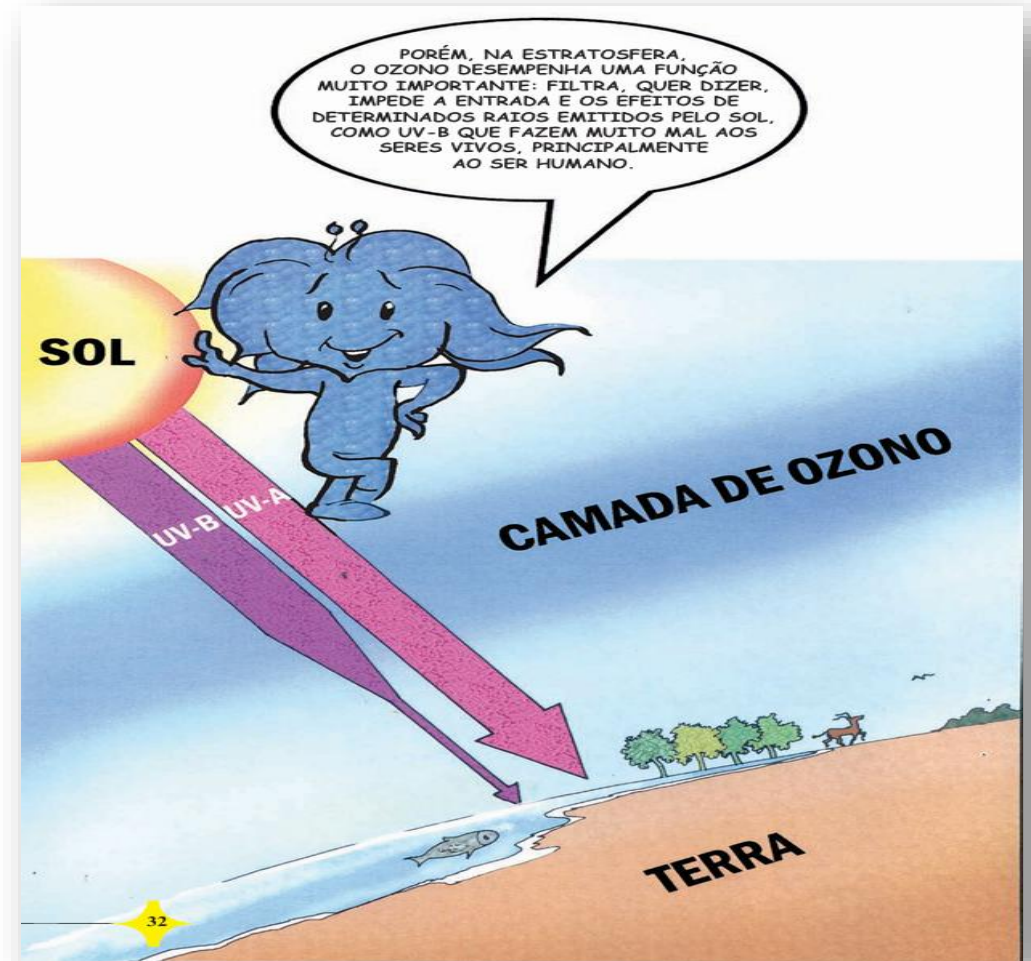
WHAT IS OZONE

Ozone is a chemical compound formed by oxygen. Each Ozone Molecule is composed of three oxygen atoms. It is a gas, which belongs to the family of rare gases that make up atmospheric air and about 90% of ozone. It is located in the atmosphere between 10 and 50 km from the Earth's surface.



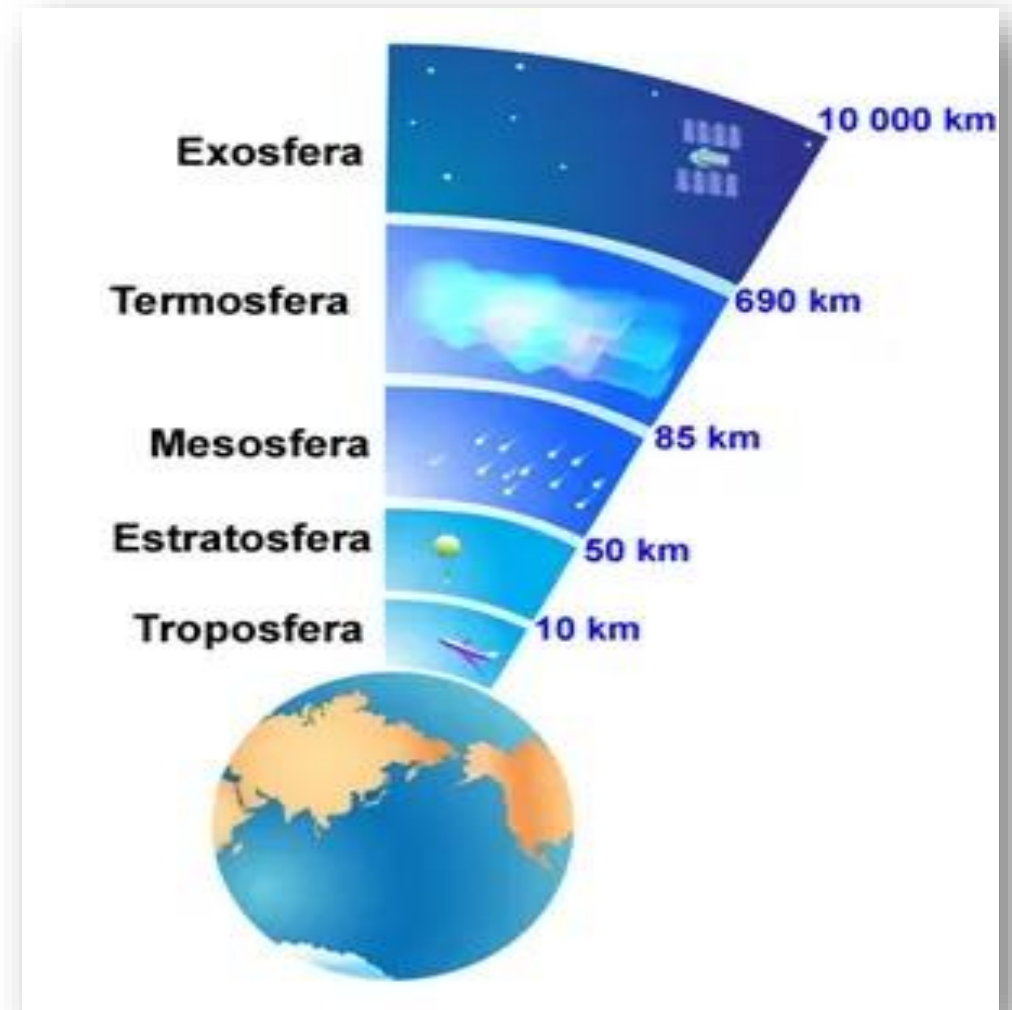
WHAT IS THE OZONE LAYER

The Ozone Layer performs a very important function: It filters, that is, it prevents the entry and effects of certain rays emitted by the sun, such as ultraviolet rays, which are very harmful to living beings, especially to human beings.



LOCATION OF THE OZONE LAYER

The highest concentration is found in the stratosphere, in a band between 20 and 25 km high from the earth. Due to its highest concentration of ozone, in this band, it was called the Ozone Layer.



**Thank you very much for your
attention**

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TOPIC 2: CAUSES OF OZONE DEPLETION



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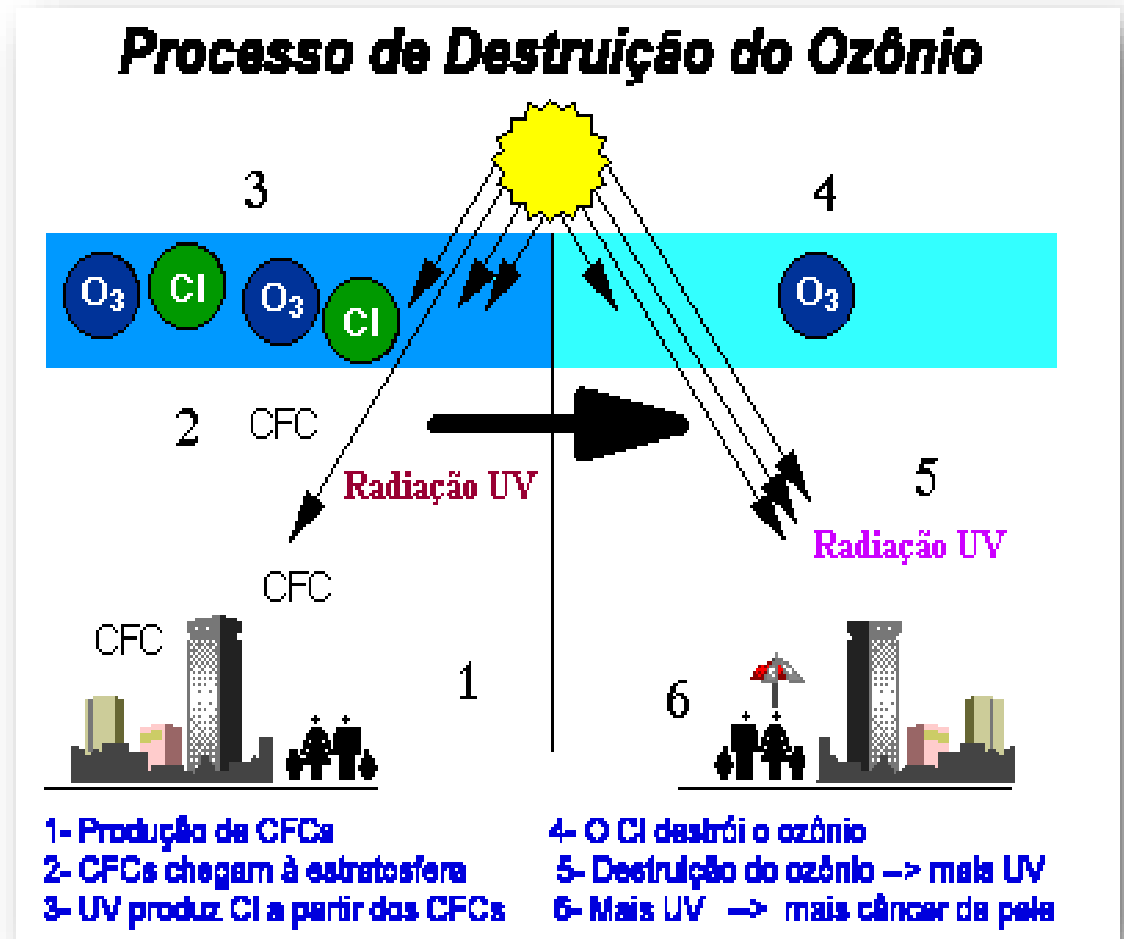
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CAUSES OF OZONE DEPLETION

The Ozone Layer decreases, because substances created in laboratories are reaching the atmosphere, which enter the manufacture of Products used by Human Beings, on a large scale.

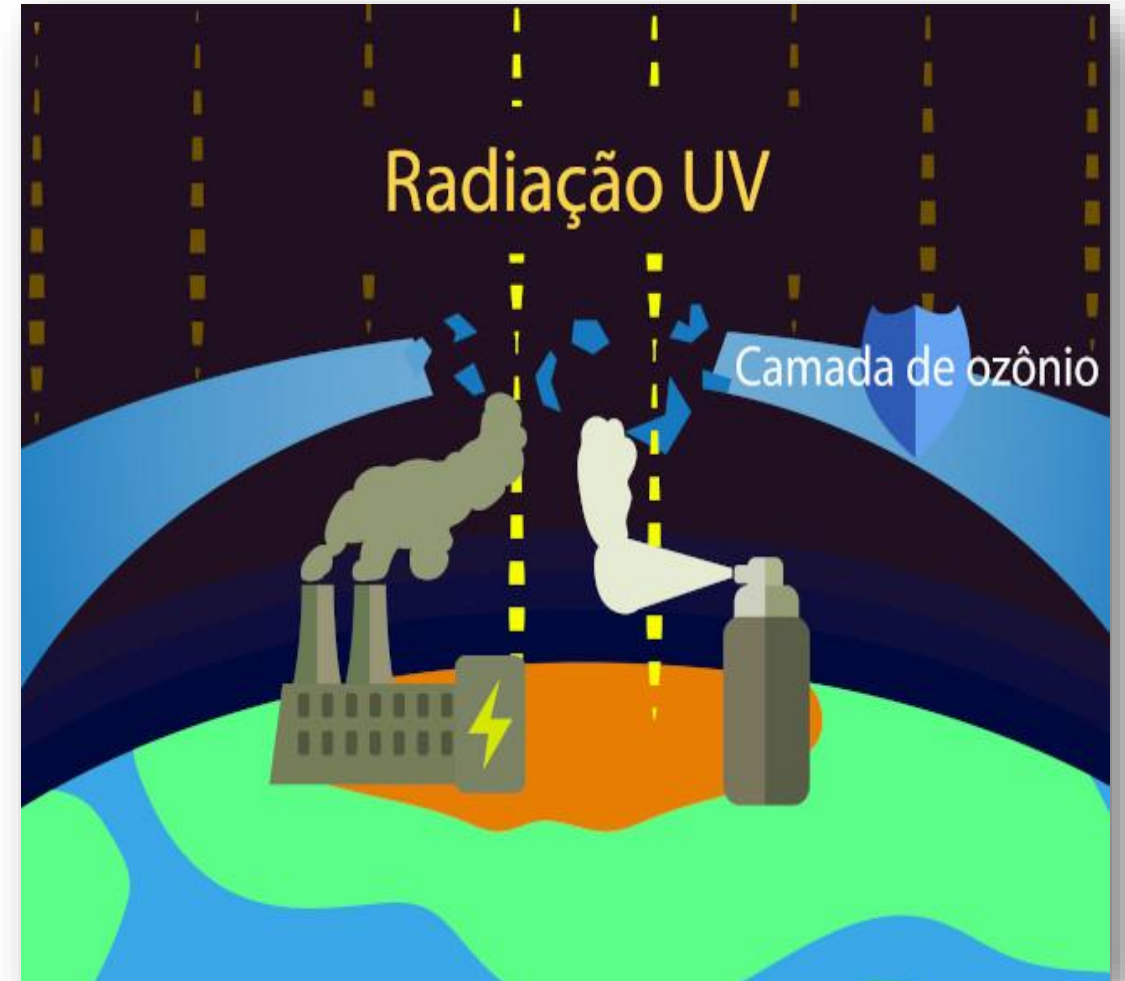
These substances are very stable, that is, they can last for dozens of years. They do not fall apart, nor do they lose their characteristics, until they reach the Stratosphere. For others and society to consume in large quantities, Products that reduce the Ozone of the Stratosphere.



CAUSES OF OZONE DEPLETION

What are these products? They are all those that have Chlorine or Bromine in their chemical composition.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are chemical substances created in the laboratory. It does not exist in Nature and among other applications it is used as a Refrigerant Substance. It is used in Glaciers, Arks and Air Conditioners. CFCs have chlorine in their chemical composition, for this reason it contributes to the destruction of the Ozone Layer, as well as the element Bromine, which is in the chemical composition of Methyl Bromide and Halons.



**Thank you very much for the
Attention**

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TOPIC 3: CONSEQUENCES OF OZONE DEPLETION



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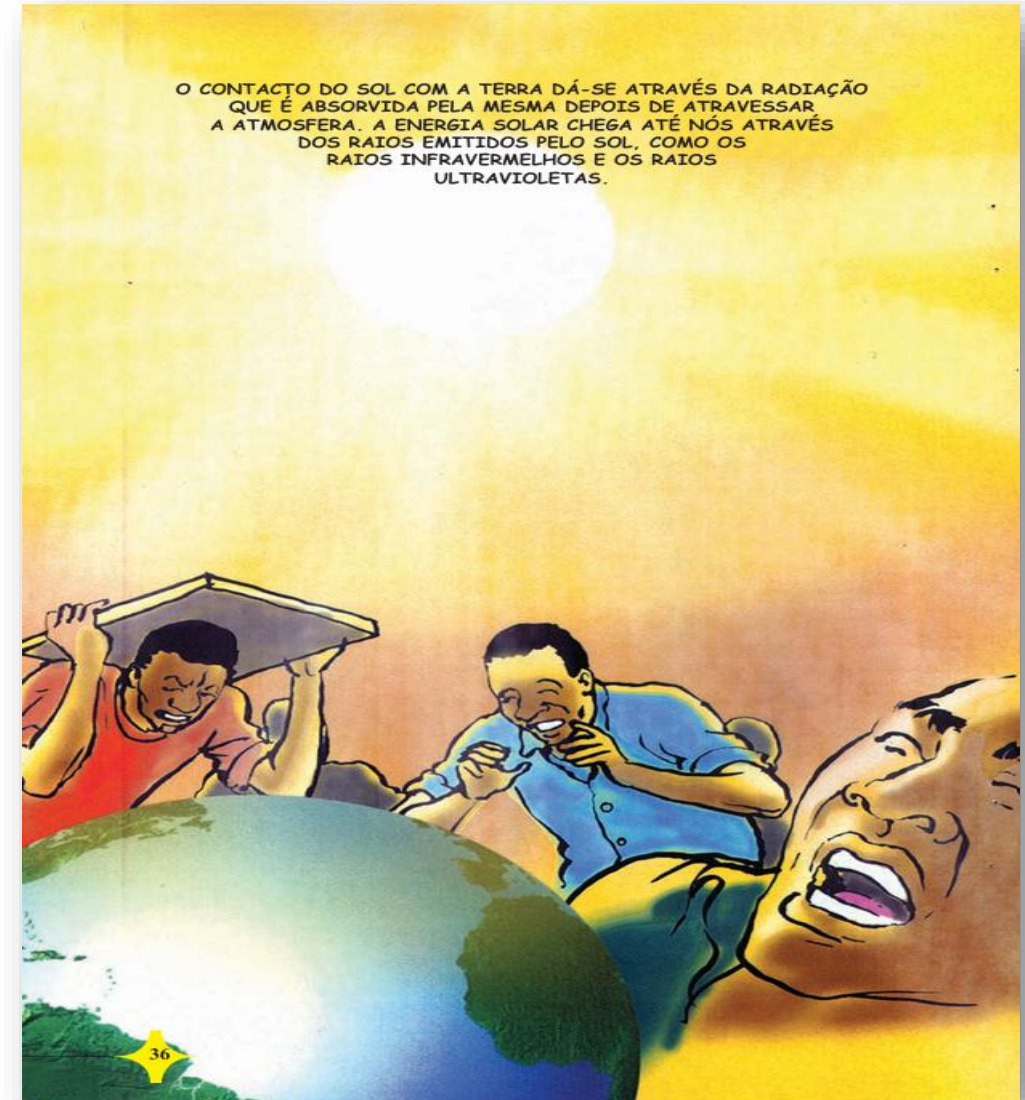


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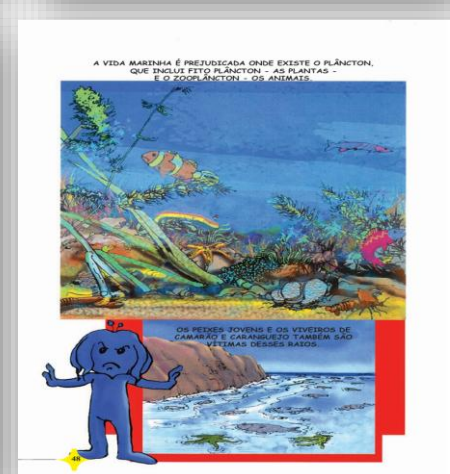
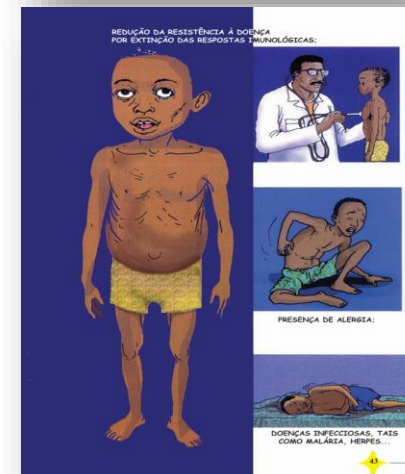
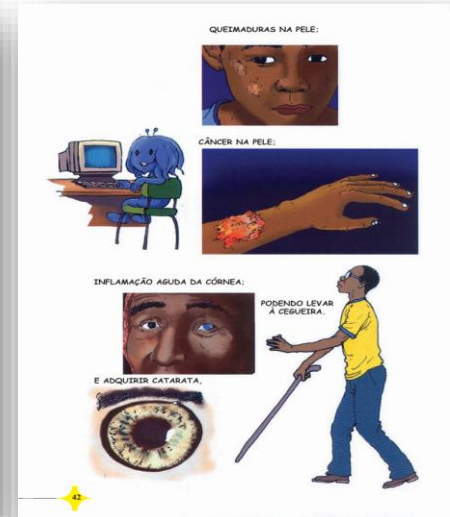
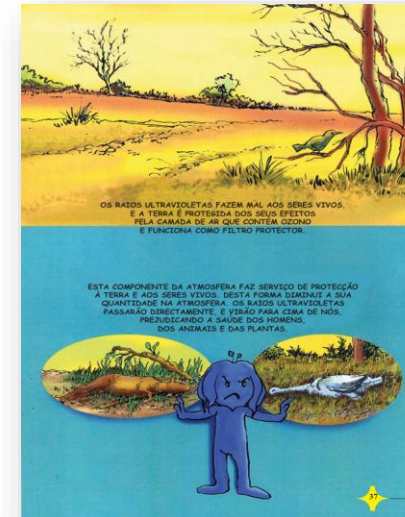
CONSEQUENCES OF OZONE DEPLETION

Ultraviolet rays are harmful to living beings. The earth is protected from its effects by the Ozone Layer which acts as a protective filter. Without the Ozone Layer to protect us from the Ultraviolet Rays emitted by the Sun, sunbathing can cause several health problems, such as:



CONSEQUENCES OF OZONE DEPLETION

- Skin Burns;
- Skin Cancer;
- Acute Inflammation of the Cornea, which can lead to Blindness and acquire Cataracts;
- Reduction of Resistance to Disease by extinction of Immune responses;
- Presence of Allergy;
- Infectious Diseases such as Malaria, Herpes, Skin Rashes due to the use of certain medications.
- Plants and Marine Life also suffer the effects of these Rays.



**Thank you very much for your
attention**

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TOPIC 4: MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND ITS AMENDMENTS

WHAT ANGOLA IS DOING



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MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND ITS AMENDMENTS - WHAT ANGOLA IS DOING

The Montreal Protocol adopted on September 16, 1987 is an International Treaty whose main objective is to protect the Ozone Layer and has 5 Amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing and Kigali Amendments.

The Republic of Angola ratified the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on May 17, 2000, the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments on June 21, 2021 and the Kigali Amendment on November 16, 2020.



MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND ITS AMENDMENTS - WHAT ANGOLA IS DOING

In 2001, the Data Survey of the Use and Consumption of Substances in the Agriculture, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Industry and Fire Fighting Sector was carried out. As a result of this work, large quantities were found in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector.

Since 2003, the Republic of Angola has been implementing Programs for the Progressive Elimination of Refrigerants that belong to the Chlorofluorocarbons, Hydrochlorofluorocarbons and Hydrofluorocarbons Families in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector.



Minister of the Environment - **Ana Paula Chantre Luna de Carvalho Pereira** and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Tax Administration (AGT) - **José Vieira Leiria**

**Thank you very much for the
Attention**

Name: Marlene Chiquete

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