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SECOND MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT
DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

London, 27-29 June 1990

RESOLUTION ON
OZONE DEPLETION
BY THE
INTERPALIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON
THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

ADOPTED MAY 2, 1990 WASHINGTON, D.C. USA

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ADOPTED MAY 2, 1990 IN WASHINGTON, D.C. by
THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
RESOLUTION ON
OZONE DEPLETION

Whereas:

- The best available scientific evidence shows that certain manufactured substances, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and halons, are causing destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer;
- Destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer will lead to increased rates of disease in humans, including skin cancers and cataracts, threaten food crops and marine resources, and otherwise damage the natural environment;
- No level of stratospheric ozone depletion caused by human activities can be deemed safe;
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer provides a framework for all nations of the world to protect the Earth's ozone shield;
- The control measures that are currently set forth in the Montreal Protocol are far too weak to protect the stratospheric ozone layer;
- Ozone-destroying CFCs and related compounds are also powerful greenhouse gases projected to be responsible for 20 to 25 percent of global warming;
- Stratospheric ozone depletion from continued emissions of CFCs and other ozone-destroying compounds imperil human health and the environment worldwide;
- In order to protect adequately the stratospheric ozone layer, avoidable emissions of all ozone-destroying compounds should be terminated rapidly;
- Industrialized nations should encourage industries to develop and convert to safe, alternative products and technologies that do not rely on ozone-destroying compounds;
- There will be substantial development and transition costs which will be more difficult to bear in developing than in developed economies;
- The effort to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out ozone-destroying compounds cannot succeed if it is not universal;

NOW, therefore, be it resolved that:

- National laws, regulations, agreements and similar enforceable standards must be reviewed and improved to minimize the release of all ozone-destroying compounds to the atmosphere, through use of improved emissions controls, recapturing and recycling, and safe disposal systems;
- National laws, regulations, agreements and similar enforceable mechanisms should encourage the transition from all ozone-destroying compounds to environmentally benign substitutes, through the application of measures such as taxes or fees, incentives, and the implementation of national safety and licensing standards;
- National laws, regulations, agreements and similar enforceable standards should be used to encourage the rapid development of new technologies, processes and/or manufactured compounds so that the costs of transition will be minimized;
- National laws, regulations, agreements and similar enforceable standards must be applied to prevent the transfer or exchange of ozone destructive technologies among nations;
- The Montreal Protocol must be strengthened at the June, 1990 Second Meeting of the Parties in London by
 - (1) expanding coverage to include all ozone destroying compounds, such as methyl chloroform, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and carbon tetrachloride;
 - (2) accelerating the reduction schedule for production and use of all ozone

destroying compounds;

- (3) limiting growth in production and use of HCFCs, with more stringent limits applicable to compounds that either have an atmospheric lifetime greater than two years or that contribute significantly to other environmental threats, including but not limited to global climate change;
 - (4) providing for elimination of the production of CFCs, the halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform as early as possible, but in no event later than January 1, 2000, with special consideration to the needs of developing countries; and
 - (5) providing for elimination of the production of HCFCs as early as possible, but in no event later than January 1, 2030, with earlier elimination dates applicable to compounds that either have an atmospheric lifetime greater than two years or that contribute significantly to other environmental threats, including but not limited to global climate change.
- To encourage global participation in and compliance with the Montreal Protocol, equitable mechanisms must be developed to share the responsibilities and the costs of transition to ozone-safe processes, technologies, and/or manufactured compounds, including but not limited to bilateral and multilateral funding assistance from industrialized nations to developing countries and creation of an international fund to assist developing countries seeking to comply with the Montreal Protocol.
 - Those countries capable of reducing and eliminating production or use of ozone-destroying compounds faster than required by the Protocol, especially compounds with atmospheric lifetimes greater than two years, should do so.
