



The Environmental Investigation Agency has attended meetings of the Montreal Protocol for more than two decades and we are pleased to be here at the 30th Meeting of the Parties to deliver this statement.

Thirty years ago, we resolved to work on the collective goal to protect the ozone layer. Not only have we successfully placed the ozone layer on a path to recovery, but actions of the Montreal Protocol have also delivered significant climate co-benefits. The Kigali Amendment, with robust implementation, could additionally help avoid nearly half a degree of warming.

Today the Montreal Protocol is at a critical juncture. The illegal production, use and trade in CFCs threatens to delay the recovery of the ozone layer and create significant current and future greenhouse gas emissions that our climate cannot afford. EIA commends the sense of urgency and commitment expressed by the Parties in taking immediate action to respond to the unexpected emissions of CFC-11.

However, the exposure of new production and use of a CFC that has been banned since 2010, at a point when the Parties are preparing to adopt a new set of controls on HFCs, illustrates the need for the Montreal Protocol to thoroughly re-examine its framework and institutions to ensure that Parties can effectively deliver on all their obligations.

Past achievements of the Montreal Protocol have been made possible by its strong institutions, grounding in scientific and technical assessments, and financial support provided by developed countries to developing countries.

New responsibilities and new challenges are an opportunity to redouble our efforts to refine the Protocol implementation strategies and render them even more effective for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It is, therefore, an important time to invest in the Montreal Protocol to modernize the compliance mechanisms and strengthen national capacities to adopt modern technologies to address the drivers of any non-compliance well as the challenges associated with enforcement.

This includes improving the monitoring of feedstock production and uses and finding alternatives to the use of ODS feedstocks given the risks associated with byproduct emissions and the potential for ODS feedstocks to be diverted to illegal emissive markets.

EIA also believes that this is the right time to address the continuing issue of ODS and HFC banks, which could avoid up to 96.5 GtCO₂e globally between 2020 and 2050. This issue is exacerbated by the creation of a new CFC-11 bank and the uncertainties over emissions from existing, historical banks.

The recent International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C unequivocally urged 'rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society' in order to stay below 1.5°C. The Montreal Protocol can contribute not just through the phase-down of HFCs but also by fully implementing Decision 28/2 and effectively maximizing energy efficiency improvements in the RAC sector as it transitions away from HCFCs and HFCs.

EIA looks forward to continuing to work with all Parties and institutions of the Montreal Protocol to sustain the recovery of the ozone layer while addressing the other global threat of climate change.

Thank you.