



# PRESS RELEASE

## EFCTC commemorates Ozone Day, the day of signing the Montreal Protocol

**Brussels, 18 September 2006:** The European Fluorocarbon Technical Committee (EFCTC)

The Ozone Day on September 16 refers to the day when the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed, back in 1987.

As the Protocol is entering in its 20th year, EFCTC, the European Fluorocarbons Association, commemorates this Ozone Day, and would like to congratulate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Multilateral Fund and its Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies, the Parties to the Protocol and all the stakeholders who have been instrumental in making the Montreal Protocol one of the most successful global environmental agreements.

Commenting on the significance of this occasion, Nick Campbell, EFCTC Chairman, takes the opportunity to recall that *"by introducing HFCs as one of the main CFCs substitutes, we have simultaneously benefited both the Ozone Layer and the Climate"*.

Indeed, on one hand CFCs replacements like HCFCs and HFCs allowed a swift improvement in reducing the ozone impact of Fluorocarbons (see figure 1), used mainly for refrigeration and air-conditioning, building insulating foams, medical aerosols, etc.

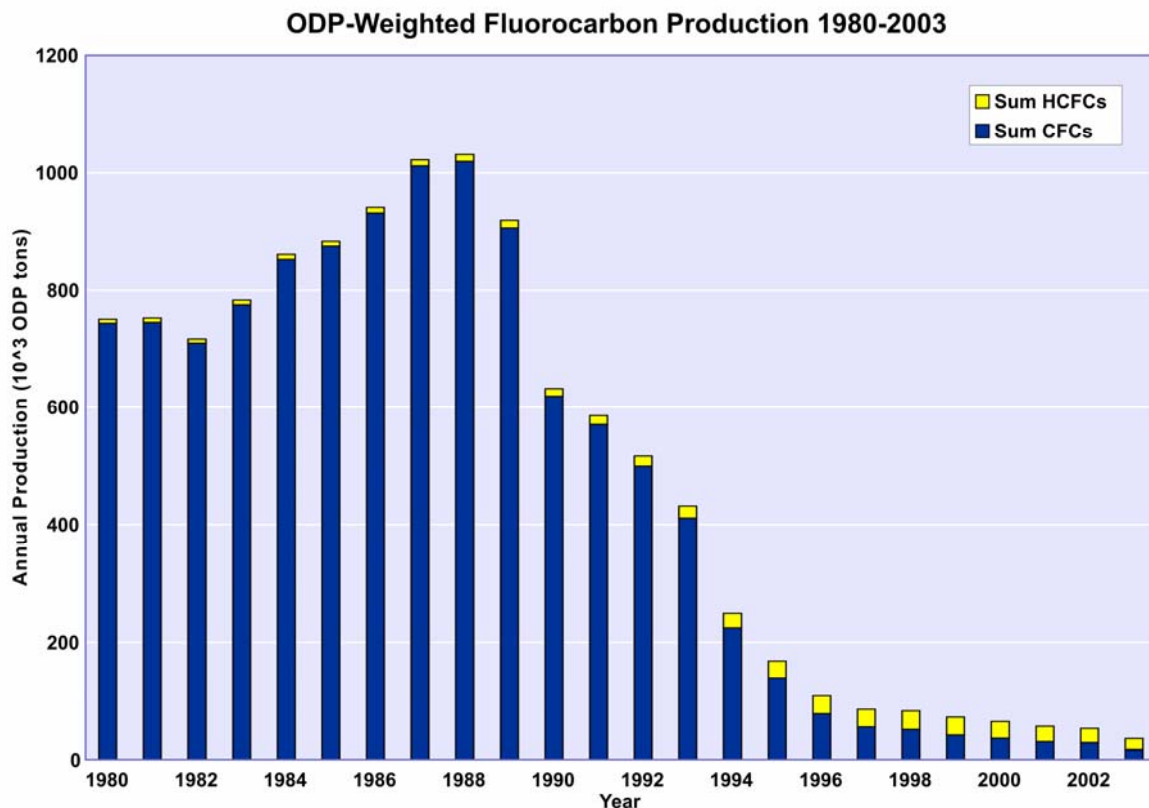


Figure 1

On the other hand, replacing high quantities of high GWP (Global Warming Potential) CFCs by lower quantities of lower GWP HFCs, contributed dramatically to reduce their Climate Impact - about 3-4 times the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol.

*"The conclusion of the IPCC/TEAP Special Report, Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System, puts this achievement into perspective," says Campbell "HFC radiative forcing (cumulative contribution to global warming) will remain below 1% of the estimated radiative forcing of all greenhouse gases in 2015, while, in terms of yearly emissions, they will account for 2 % of greenhouse gas emissions" (see figure 2).*

### Historic GWP-weighted Emissions of CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs relative to Fossil Fuel CO<sub>2</sub>

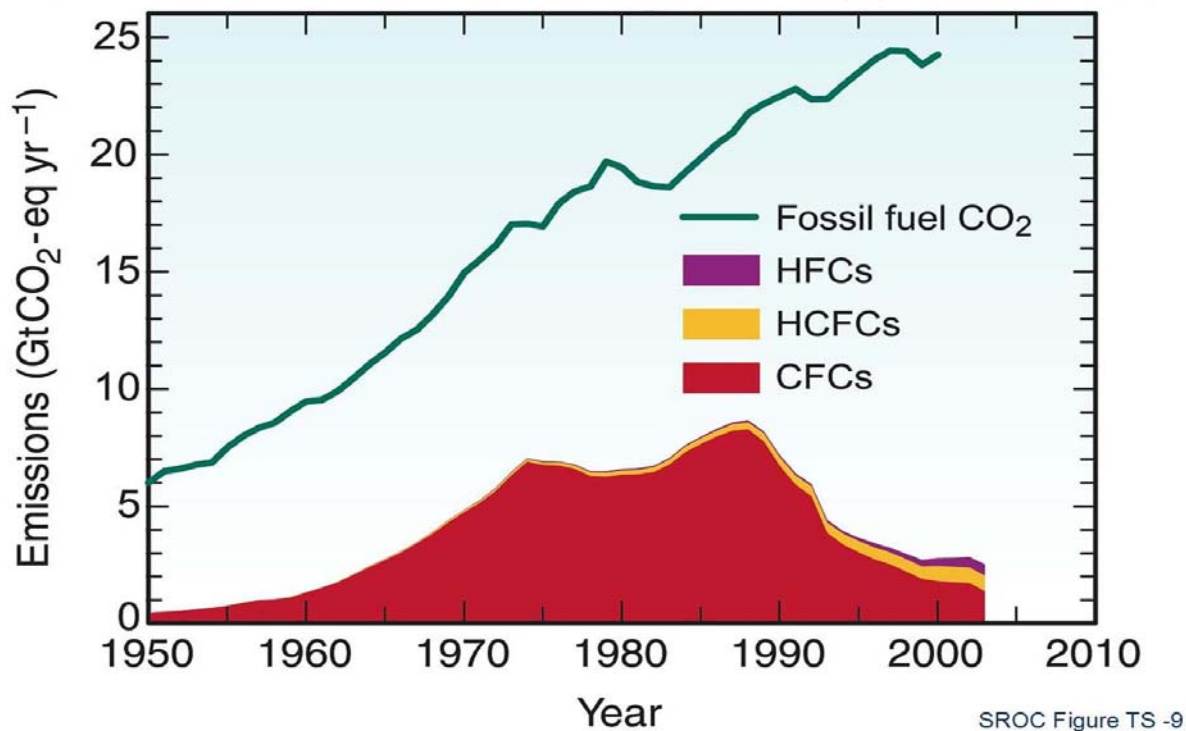


Figure 2 (reproduced from the Special Report on Ozone and Climate)

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### Note to Editors

**IPCC** is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme. Its role is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change.

**TEAP** is the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel established by UNEP, providing technical information on the way to eliminate Ozone Depleting Substances.

The Summary for Policymakers and the Technical Summary of the "IPCC/TEAP Special Report, Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System" can be found on the [General Library Page of the EFCTC Website](#) (in English, French and Spanish)

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