PRESS RELEASE

<u>Brussels, 14 September, 2007</u>: The European Fluorocarbon Technical Committee (EFCTC) celebrates the 20th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol.

EFCTC the European Fluorocarbons Association celebrates the 20th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, which was signed on September 16, 1987. It would like to congratulate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Multi-lateral 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.

EFCTC welcomes the initiative of the coming Meeting of the Parties to discuss an accelerated HCFC phase-down for developing countries – fostering thereby the further reduction of ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances) emissions.

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.

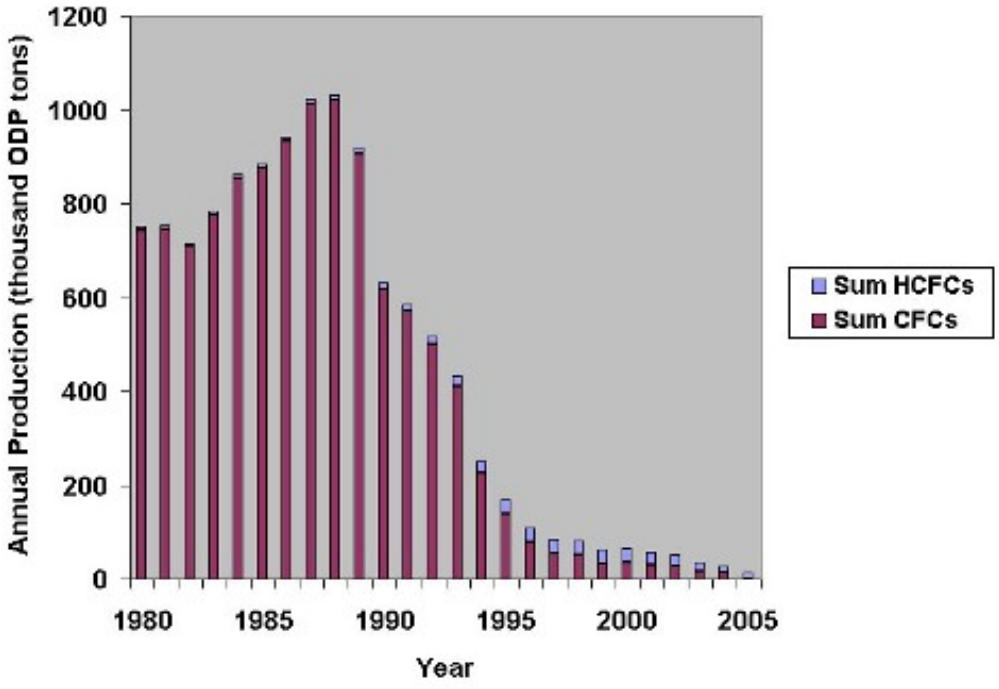

Figure 1 - ODP-weighted Fluorocarbons Production (1980-2005)

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On the other hand, it is today acknowledged that 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_2

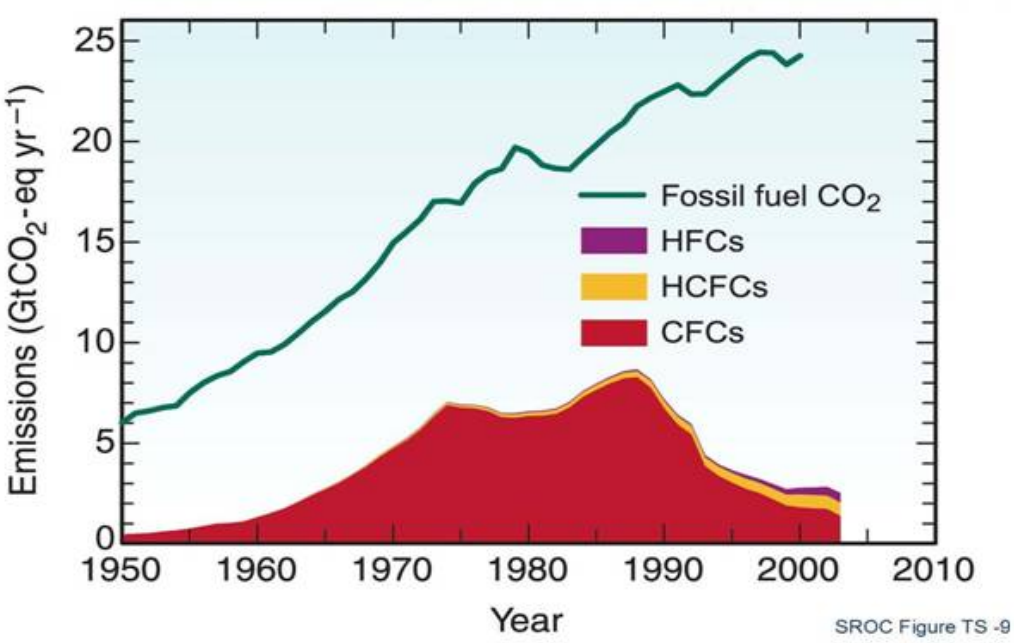

Figure 2 (reproduced from the Special Report on Ozone and Climate)

Ends.

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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).

More about the Report

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