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**United Nations
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**Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties to the
Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Bali, Indonesia, 21–25 November 2011

Item 4 (i) of the provisional agenda of the preparatory segment*

**Potential areas of focus for the assessment panels' 2014 quadrennial
reports**

**Ideas of the assessment panels on topics for the 2014
quadrennial assessment**

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat is circulating in the annex to the present note the proposals of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the potential areas of focus for the 2014 quadrennial assessments of the Montreal Protocol Assessment Panels. The proposals are being circulated as received and they have not been formally edited by the Secretariat

* UNEP/OzL.Conv.9/1-UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/1.

Annex

Ideas for the 2014 Assessment put forward by the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel

That for the 2014 report, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel should continue to consider the environmental impacts of changes in the ozone layer, UV radiation and interactions of these changes with climate change, by assessing effects on:

- a. UV radiation reaching the biosphere, and how these changes relate to physical, biological and environmental effects;
- b. Human health, including cancers, eye damage, infectious and other diseases, as well as the beneficial effects of UV radiation;
- c. The biodiversity and functioning of ecosystems, including the delivery of ecosystem services such as food production;
- d. The global cycling of carbon and other elements, including potential feedbacks to climate change, air pollution and other contaminants;
- e. Materials, including those used in building construction;
- f. The risks to human health and the environment from substitutes for ozone-depleting substances also will be assessed.

Ideas for the 2014 Assessment put forward by the Scientific Assessment Panel

That for the 2014 report, the Scientific Assessment Panel should consider issues including:

- g. Assessment of the state of the ozone layer and stratospheric climate and their future evolution;
- h. Evaluation of the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic winter/spring ozone depletion and the predicted changes in these phenomena;
- i. Evaluation of the trends in the concentration of ozone-depleting substances and the substitutes for the ODSs in the atmosphere and their consistency with reported production and consumption of these compounds and the likely implications for the state of the ozone layer and climate;
- j. Assessment of the two-way interaction between climate change and changes on the ozone-layer;
- k. Assessment of the interaction between the troposphere and the stratosphere,
- l. Description and interpretation of observed ozone changes and ultraviolet radiation, as well as future projections and scenarios for those variables, taking into account among other things the expected impacts of climate change;
- m. Assessment of consistent approaches to evaluating the impact of very short-lived substances, including potential replacements, on the ozone layer and of their impacts on other components of the Earth's environment;
- n. Identification and reporting, as appropriate, on any other threats to the ozone layer.

Ideas for the 2014 Assessment put forward by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

- o. Technical progress in all sectors, including identification and technical discussion of important uses with no environmentally acceptable alternatives, as well as changes or conversions in the use of refrigerants, blowing agents, solvents and fire extinguishants (plus some information about the quantities), with information about the chemistry of new (unsaturated) substances with low-GWP (and low-ODP) that have been introduced in various types of equipment;
 - p. Status of the transition out of HCFCs in developed and developing countries with a focus on the replacement of HCFCs and high Global warming potential HFCs in the refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and servicing sectors as well as in the foam sector;
 - q. Technical progress on the recovery, reuse and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, including the review of destruction technologies;
 - r. Technically and economically feasible choices for the reduction and elimination of ozone-depleting substances and possible global warming substitutes in feedstock, process agent, and other uses through the use of alternatives, taking into account their impact on climate change and overall environmental performance;
 - s. Review of process agents uses, with emphasis on which actions were taken to remove process agent uses from the list, which process agent uses remain and which are the prospects for the remaining uses to end;
 - t. New views on emissions, destruction etc. of carbon tetrachloride, leading to better explanations of discrepancies between top-down and bottom up emission data (in co-operation with Scientific Assessment Panel);
 - u. Status of ozone depleting substance banks including those maintained for uses qualifying as essential as well as those qualifying for uses that are non-essential or non-critical, including those present in refrigeration/air conditioner and foams, as well as mechanisms to handle them in both parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not so operating in order to mitigate emissions;
 - v. Implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organization directives and harmonisation with European Union.
 - w. History and update of technical interlinkages, collaboration and progress between the Montreal Protocol and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other relevant organizations (Basel, ICAO, IPPC, IPCC, Kyoto, SAICM, Stockholm, UNFCCC, etc.)
 - x. Challenges faced by Parties operating under Article 5 with the 2015 phase-out of methyl bromide. Sustainability of the phase-out achieved and remaining hurdles to implementation and adoption of alternatives for remaining uses.
 - y. Views on alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and preshipment uses.
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