

>> Policies

Five Ministries Issue Ban on CFCs in Domestic Appliances

On May 28, 2007, SEPA, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs, and State Administration of Quality Inspection, jointly announced a ban on CFCs for use in the domestic appliances as refrigerants and foaming agents.

According to the ban, from July 1, 2007, no CFCs shall be allowed for use as refrigerants and foaming agents in any domestic appliances or as cleansing agents during the production of domestic appliances. From September 1, 2007, no enterprises, including both the producers and trading companies, shall be allowed to sell domestic appliances using CFCs as refrigerants or foaming agents. In the mean time, import and export of domestic appliances using CFCs as refrigerants or foaming agents, and compressors using CFCs designed for domestic appliances, shall be prohibited.

For full text, refer to <http://www.ozone.org.cn>

SEPA Issues Ban on CFCs Production

On June 21, 2007, SEPA promulgated its No. 43 edict of 2007, for ban of CFCs production from July 1, 2007, except for use in MDIs, as feedstock and applications exempted by the Protocol. Related enterprises are requested to dismantle their CFCs production facilities before August 15, 2007. The enterprises producing CFCs used for MDIs, feedstock or exempted application must submit applications to SEPA for approval before production.

The edict requires relevant authorities to actively urge and assist the enterprises to seriously follow the ban, and make concrete arrangement for phaseout of CFCs. For any enterprise that disobeys the ban, the local EPBs should take actions together with other related authorities to impose penalties to the enterprise.

For full text, refer to <http://www.ozone.org.cn>

SEPA Issues Ban on CFCs use in Foam Sector

On June 25, 2007, SEPA promulgated its No. 45 edict of 2007, for ban of CFCs as foaming agents in any production or construction from January 1, 2008.

The edict requires local EPBs to actively urge and assist the enterprises to make concrete arrangement for phaseout of CFCs in foam production and construction. For any enterprise that disobeys the ban, the local EPBs should take actions together with other related authorities to impose penalties to the enterprise.

For full text, refer to <http://www.ozone.org.cn>

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Ozone Action in China



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CHINA SEPA PUBLICATION CHINA LEADING GROUP FOR OZONE LAYER PROTECTION

Special Issue on Conference of China on Completion of CFCs/Halons Phaseout

Focus on Changshu >>

National Conference and International Workshop Held for Celebration of Accelerating Phaseout of CFCs/Halons



The year 2007 witnesses the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol. From July 1, 2007, China will completely stop its production and import of CFCs/Halons, except for essential uses, which is two years and half ahead of the schedule set by the Protocol. On July 1, SEPA, World Bank and Jiangsu Provincial Government jointly convened the National Conference in Changshu, Jiangsu Province, for celebration and review of the success of CFCs/Halons phaseout, which was attended by over 200 representatives from the Ozone Secretariat, the MLF Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank, Germany, Italy, Sweden, United States, member ministries of China Leading Group for Ozone Layer Protection, Jiangsu Provincial Government, local EPBs, industrial associations, research institutes, universities, enterprises, and some press agencies.

Mr. Zhang Lijun, Vice Minister of SEPA, Mr. Qiu He, Vice Governor of Jiangsu Province, Ms. Magda Lovei, Deputy Chief of Sustainable Development of East Asia and Pacific Region of World Bank, Mr. Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary of Ozone Secretariat, Mr. Philippe Chemouny, Chair of MLF Executive Committee, Ms. Maria Nolan, Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund, attended the event.

SEPA's Vice Minister Mr. Zhang Lijun delivered an important speech at the conference, and gave a comprehensive review of the progress and experiences obtained during the past 16 years. He also analyzed the current and future tasks for implementing the Protocol and made instructions for next steps. The representatives from international organizations and bilateral countries expressed their congratulations for China's achievements and hoped that China would take further steps for continuing success in the future.

At the conference, SEPA, jointly with the international agencies issued contribution awards to 25 organizations for their outstanding contribution to CFCs/Halons phaseout.

In the afternoon of June 30, SEPA and China National Chemical Construction Corporation, the Domestic Implementing Agency, signed CFCs phaseout contracts with the last remaining 6 CFCs producers. In the morning of July 1, the participants, totally over 200 people, paid a site visit to Changshu 3F Chemical Industry Co. Ltd., and observed dismantling of its CFCs production facilities, witnessing the historical moment of the complete phaseout of CFCs in China. In the afternoon of July 1, an international workshop was convened for review and outlook of the Montreal Protocol implementation in China. The participants devoted warm discussions on the situation and challenges to be faced by China. On July 2, representatives from international organizations and bilateral countries were invited to visit Suzhou City, which is one of the demonstration cities for accelerating CFCs/Halons phaseout.

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Speech on the Celebration for the Accelerated Phase-out of CFCs and Halon in China

Mr. Zhang Lijun, vice minister of SEPA(July 1, 2007)

Honorable Mr. Gonzalez, the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, honorable Mr. Qiuhe, the vice governor of Jiangsu Province, dear guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Good morning!

On the 20th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, it is quite significant that the State Environmental Protection Administration of China, the World Bank and the People's Government of Jiangsu Province jointly organize the celebration for the accelerated phase-out of CFCs and Halon in Changshu, the beautiful city of Suzhou, Jiangsu province to look back on the 16 years of phase-out history of CFCs and Halon in China, to analyze the present compliance situations and challenges, to discuss the future measures and solutions and to look into the future of the ozone protection work.

Taking this opportunity, on behalf of SEPA, I would like to extend our warm welcome to the representatives present today from the Ozone Secretariat, the Executive Committee, the MLF Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank, the US, Germany, Italy and Sweden, and the representatives from the members of the National Leading Group for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the People's Government of Jiangsu Province, local EPBs, industry associations, universities and research institutions, enterprises and media.

According to the work plan of CFC production sector, yesterday afternoon, SEPA signed production phase-out contracts with the last remaining six CFC producers; and today, we will witness the dismantling of CFC production lines by Changshu 3F Fluoro-chemical Co. Ltd. According to the Notice jointly issued by SEPA and related ministries, starting from today, except for essential uses, China stops the production and import of CFCs. Before that, China stopped the production of Halon-1211. This is a milestone in China's history of compliance with the Protocol, indicating China's success in realizing its phase-out goals solemnly committed to the international community two and a half years ahead of the Protocol timeframe. On this occasion, I would like to share with you two of my views on this issue.



I. China's achievements and experiences from ozone layer protection work.

After two decades of hard efforts, our phase-out work has achieved remarkable progress. First, all ODSs have been significantly reduced. Around 100,000 tonnes of CFC production and consumption have been reduced, roughly 40% of the total amount for A5 countries, around 80,000 tonnes of Halon production and consumption have been reduced, roughly 90% of the total amount for A5 countries; we have issued production bans and consumption bans of ODS in 8 related sectors. At the same time, as the result of years of hard work, the disposal issue of CTC as a byproduct of CM has been solved and non-compliance risk of CTC has been greatly reduced; the phase-out of TCA will be completed in 2010, 5 years ahead of the MP schedule; the phase-out of MB is on good track, too. With regard to HCFC, the Long-term Management Strategy has been finalized. China have been in good compliance with the Protocol, though we are the largest producer and consumer in A5 countries. Secondly, we have successfully set up and run the management framework. The National Leading Group for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its subordinating compliance office, ODS import and export management office have all played important roles. Laws, regulations and management system for ODS have been established, and the Country Program has been successfully implemented. Thirdly, constant public awareness-raising activities have strengthened

the compliance abilities of the government and the understanding of the general public, enterprises can better handle environmental requirements. Fourthly, through coordination and cooperation, related departments of the government, universities and research institutions, industry associations, enterprises, the general public, media and international agencies, bilateral agencies have formed a partnership in the ozone family, which greatly promote the phase-out work.

In order to get a whole picture of what we have done in the last two decades and share our achievements with you, we organize an exhibition with pictures and words. You can see clearly from these pictures and words that our every single step forward is the result of the use of wisdom and efforts of many people, it includes the vision of the early participants, close cooperation of the international community, and the hard work of numerous enterprises, researchers and technicians, and management personnel at all levels.

These achievements are fruits coming from the efforts of the Chinese government and people as well as the international society; they are the success of the Montreal Protocol as well as that of the global environmental protection course. Here, I'd like to exchange and share the experience for success with all of you:

1. The Protocol has been consistent with the principle of "common but different responsibilities" China's success in implementation of the Montreal Protocol is primarily because the Protocol well embodies and practices the principle of "common but different responsibilities", which enables the large number of developing countries including China to actively and effectively participate in the convention implementation activities. This is the basis for the success of the Protocol. It is on this base that the Protocol has formed a scientific and self-improving management system and a clear, definite and flexible legal framework, which enables the countries to integrate and coordinate their convention implementation activities, constantly overcome difficulties and solve problems and consequently carry out the convention implementation work in a deep and permanent way.

2. Developed an intact implementation plan. China developed and issued the Country Program on Gradual Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances of China as early as 1993. The CP follows the guiding principle that production and consumption phase-out are carried out jointly, alternatives are development at the same time, and policies and regulations are formulated together with phase-out action. In the guidance of this principle, the Convention Implementation Management Office has constantly pushed work in different field. Production and consumption phase-out has been well balanced, laws and regulations have been improved and alternatives have been greatly developed, which not only guarantees today's targets in convention implementation, but also lays the foundation for sustainable compliance in the future.

3. Taking the sector approach. Establishment of the sector implementation modality has played a critical role for Article 5 countries in convention implementation and resulted in predominant ODS phase-out effects. China is the first to advocate and practice the sector implementation modality. In 1997, the Multilateral Fund approved the halon phase-out plan in the fire fighting sector in China, which realized the transformation of ODS reduction from individual projects to sector plan. Using 62 million US dollar grants from the Multilateral Fund, the halon sector plan closed 15 halon extinguishing agent production plants, closed or changed production of 106 halon extinguisher production plants, and supported a series of work such as awareness-raising, training, policy making and standards amendment. Through the sector modality, halon production and consumption in China had been reduced by 87% by 2005, far exceeding the 50% reduction target set in the Protocol. During 1998 to 2005, actual output of halon in China was 30,000 ODP tons less than that set in the agreement between China and the Multilateral Fund Excom. By using the 150 million US dollar grant from the Multilateral Fund, the CFC production sector gradually reduced production quota, dismantled production facilities of 32 enterprises by way of bidding and negotiation, and supported construction of key facilities for alternative production. The production phase-out target has been reached. Other CFC consumption sectors also smoothly implemented the agreements between China and the Multilateral Fund and a number of sector phase-out targets have been realized.

4. Combining of phase-out activities with industrial development. ODS phase-out shall not be carried out at the cost of damaging the healthy development of industries; this is a fundamental principle in developing the country program. With the help of the Multilateral Fund, in the course of CFC phase-out, China actively introduced in advanced international technologies for substitution, enhanced technical

and informational exchange with developed countries, learned advanced management experience, strengthened personnel training and promoted technical innovation of enterprises. All these have effectively promoted the healthy development of relevant industries and satisfied the market needs. The work of ozone layer protection has thereby widely supported and actively participated by various agencies, industrial sectors, enterprises and scientific research institutions, and therefore has achieved fruitful results. The phase-out activities must be combined with sustainable development of the industries; this is the guiding principle that we were insistent with in the past, and will keep on in the future.

5. Strengthening leadership and guidance in the work of ozone layer protection and pushing inter-agency coordination and cooperation. Over the years, we have been dedicated to strengthening coordination and cooperation among the member agencies of the National Leading Group on Ozone Layer Protection. Relevant ministries have jointly issued and implemented more than 100 policies and regulations, set up over ten working group to develop and implement Multilateral Fund projects and carried out law enforcement actions. The State Environmental Protection Administration together with ministries such as the General Customs Administration conducted a great deal of trainings for the grassroots law enforcement agencies, compiled specifically targeted training materials and developed the online training system. Good cooperation among agencies is the guarantee for our success. Though years of training, the abilities of grassroots law enforcement personnel have been greatly improved. Since 1995, China has organized celebration activities for the International Ozone Day for 12 consecutive years and timely promoted key work in convention implementation at different phases. Since its start in 1991, 135 volumes of China Ozone Layer Protection Action have been published, becoming an important window for publicity of phase-out activities.

6. Strengthening international and cooperation. Without the support of the international society and great assistance of all the international implementing agencies, convention implementation work in China couldn't go on so smoothly. Development, fund application, project implementation, supervision and management of all the 800 million dollar projects in China are completed with the assistance and guidance of the international agencies. The growth of China Ozone Units has also benefited from the long-term cooperation with the international agencies. We are very happy that today, representatives from different international agencies and countries all come to the meeting and celebrate this important day together with us. China's success is your success. Cooperation between us is greatly significant to the course of ozone layer protection in China and even in the whole world.

Taking the opportunity of the conference, we'd like to express our thanks to the international agencies, ministries and industrial associations for your efforts. At this very moment, we shall also treasure up the sacrifice behind success to those entrepreneurs who made sacrifice for the course of ozone layer protection. To CFC and halon production enterprises, our success today implies the end of their business operated elaborately for years. I sincerely hope that they achieve success in their new undertakings.



II. The current situation and arrangement for future work

Through years' of efforts, although China has achieved the decisive victory in CFC and halon phase-out, we shall be soberly aware that we still have heavy responsibilities in

ozone layer protection and face a lot of challenges in particular at present. There are difficulties in process agent phase-out and substitution of methyl bromide used in agri-

maceutical aerosol containing CFC; there is not an intact scheme for recycle and disposal of the great amount of CFC and halon retained in the society; there is a great work to be done in prevention of illegal CFC production, consumption and trading; and HCFC phase-out is on the agenda. All these are huge challenges we are facing. Therefore, in the next phase, we shall do the following work well:

Firstly, we shall raise the awareness continuously. According to the forecast of the Ozone Scientific Evaluation Team, the ozone hole in the South Pole became the largest in the history in 2006 and the ozone layer is still very fragile. Based on the current situation, if all the countries firmly abide by their commitments to the Protocol, the ozone layer can be recovered to the situation of 1980s around 2065 to the earliest. This shows that implementation of the Protocol is a long process and ozone layer protection long and unremitting efforts. Furthermore, we should be fully aware that the Protocol is an open system. It is possible that new substances are added in the control list and the control schedule is adjusted according to the need of convention implementation. The development of the Protocol shows that the convention implementation work is increasingly complete and the task is increasingly urgent. This requires that we should raise awareness and shouldn't slack off a little bit.

Secondly, we shall further establish and improve the legal system and enhance local capacity building in convention implementation. Since China entered into the Protocol, more than 100 policies and regulations have been issued and management and supervision on ODS production, sales, consumption and import and export have been regulated, which has effectively guided the development of industries and enterprises. At present, we are making every effort to promote the promulgation of the Regulation on Ozone Depleting

Substances Management by the State Council. We hope that the Regulation, together with other policies and measures, can effectively supervise and manage the ODS work in China. On the other hand, we shall endeavor to enhance local capacity building in convention implementation, give full play of different agencies and grassroots governments to strengthen publicity and training, strictly implement national policies and regulations and strike hard on illegal actions. We shall carry out our work in an innovative way and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of industries and sectors so that they become the powerful strength in maintaining and implementing the systems.

Thirdly, we shall further strengthen research on and dissemination of alternatives and substitution technologies. Economically viable alternatives and substitution technologies is one of the critical factors for successful ODS phase-out in developing countries. The Chinese government attaches great importance in substitution technology research and has provided huge support for research, development and production of CFC and halon alternatives. At present, research on substitution of methyl bromide, pharmaceutical aerosol and HCFC is lagging behind and cannot adapt to the current situation. Therefore, in the following few years, we shall endeavor to increase national investment in substitution technology research and encourage and push enterprises to actively carry out substitution technology research.

Fourthly, we shall make good preparation for HCFC phase-out. In the just completed 27th open-ended working group meeting, the proposal on accelerated phase-out of HCFC got support from a number of country; EU, America and Canada also declared that they would consider further financing the accelerated phase-out plans of Article 5 countries. Many countries hope that an agreement can be reached

in the Conference of Parties this September. Based on the current situation, HCFC production and consumption in China account for 88% and 56% respectively in the total of Article 5 countries. The major task and responsibility of accelerating phase is actually on the shoulder of China. Because the HCFC sector in China involves a large economic scale, long industrial chains and a great number of sub-sectors while having no mature alternatives, we are facing unprecedented challenges and must look before leap. However, China, just as all other countries, is willing to contribute to promoting more successful and effective implementation of the Protocol.

Fifthly, we shall effectively strengthen international cooperation. Ozone layer protection is the common undertaking of all the human beings and strengthening international exchange and cooperation is still of great significance to future implementation of the Protocol. Actively carrying out international cooperation and vigorously introducing in funds, technologies and management experience is indispensable for China to continue its effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol and promotion of sustainable development of various sectors. We expect to continue cooperation with international organizations and foreign countries and face the future challenges together.

The above are my suggestions for the work in the next step. This afternoon, we will hold an international workshop on the theme of "Review and Prospect" to discuss with everybody the problems we are facing and the measures to solve them. I hope that everybody actively participate in it. Finally, I wish full success of the accelerated phase-out of CFC/halon, smooth going on of all the activities of the conference, and happy life and work of all the guests in Changshu! Thank you all!

Organizations and Countries Congratulate China for Complete Phaseout of CFCs/Halons

The accelerated phaseout of CFCs/Halons in China aroused global attention extensively, and received great supports from international organizations and bilateral countries.

At the National Conference held on July 1, 2007, the representatives from Ozone Secretariat, MLF Secretariat, other international organizations and bilateral countries expressed congratulations to China for advanced phaseout of CFCs/Halons. Dr. Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary of UNEP Ozone Secretariat, stated that advanced phaseout of CFCs/Halons in China is of great significance even exceeding the importance of the 20th anniversary of the Protocol itself.

The United States is one of the first parties that proposed China to adopt an accelerated phaseout plan, and provided 10 million USD of bilateral donations for this purpose. Mr. Tom Land, representing US EPA at the Conference, gave warm congratulations to China for its realization of the accelerated phaseout targets as planned.

As the international implementing agency for China's sectoral plans of CFCs/Halons phaseout and the accelerated phaseout plan, the World Bank has been given China large support. Ms. Magda Lovei from the World Bank highly praised China for the great achievements, and pointed out that there are three important factors contributing to the overall fulfillment of the complete phaseout, namely, wide participation of the local governments, improved policies and regulations, and effective management of CTC production. She also expressed that World Bank would continue to cooperation with China to facilitate and deepen the ozone layer protection in China.



Vice Governor Present at Conference

On July 1, 2007, Vice Governor of Jiangsu Province, Mr. Qiu He attended the National Conference on Review of CFCs/Halons Complete Phaseout held in Changshu City, Jiangsu Province, and delivered welcoming remarks.

As stated by Mr. Qiu, environmental protection is a common issue with global concerns. It closely relates with economic development and is also an important basis and precondition for a sustainable development. The ozone depletion is one of the dominant global environmental problems.

According to the country program, Jiangsu Province undertook phaseout activities both in production and consumption sectors. Through a series of projects, the country program were well carried out in Jiangsu Province. Since 1992, a total of 113 MLF projects, with grants totaling 70 million USD, have been implemented in Jiangsu, resulting in 30,000 tons of ODS phaseout. Three cities in Jiangsu, namely, Suzhou, Nantong and Zhenjiang, actively participated in the initiative of establishing ozone-friendly provinces and cities in 2005, and took the lead in advanced phaseout of CFCs and Halons. Mr. Qiu expressed that Jiangsu Province will take this conference as an opportunity to learn good experiences and practices from others and to further promote and deepen the work of ozone layer protection.



Vice Governor of Jiangsu Mr. Qiu He delivers remarks at the Conference.

25 Organizations and Enterprises Awarded for Contribution

At the National Conference on July 1, SEPA, together with the international implementing agency, issued awards for contribution to CFCs/Halons phaseout to 25 organizations and enterprises. Mr. Li Xinmin, Deputy Director General of Pollution Control Department of SEPA, announced the awarding list on behalf of SEPA, and invited the distinguished guests to present the award medals to the organizations and enterprises awarded.

Mr. Meng Quansheng, Vice Chairman of China Petro-chemical Industry Association, delivered remarks for winning the award on behalf of the winners. He stated that the achievement of complete phaseout of CFCs/Halons in China was achieved under the enhanced leadership of the government who attaches high importance to this issue. The partnership and multi-level cooperation mechanism, MLF support, the active facilitation of the line ministries, and efforts of the enterprises, all contribute to the success. Nevertheless, although the CFCs/Halons are phased out, our final targets have not been fulfilled, and the task for ozone layer protection is still arduous. Therefore, the award winners will continue to give support and cooperation to the government for convention implementation.



Mr. Li Xinmin, Deputy Director General of Pollution Control Department of SEPA, announces list of winners.

List of Winners

Ministries:

State Tobacco Monopoly Administration
Fire Protection Bureau of Ministry of Public Security

Industrial Associations:

China Petro-chemical Industrial Association China Household Appliances Association China Automobile Industry Association

Domestic Implementing Agency:

China National Chemical Construction Corporation

CFCs/Halons Producers:

Changshu 3F Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Fujian Shaowu Fluoro-Chemical Plant	Zhejiang Ruian Haitian Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.
Zhejiang Quhua Fluoro-Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Shanghai Fluoro-Alkali Chemical Plant	Zhejiang Lanxi Refrigerant Factory
Jiangsu Meilan Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Hubei Wuhan Changjiang Chemical Plant	Suzhou Xinye Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.
Zhejiang Yingguang Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Chongqing Tianyuan Chemical General Plant	Jiangsu Changshu Yudong Chemical Plant
Linhai Limin Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Jiangsu Wuxian Juxing Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Guangdong Zengcheng Ouming Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.
Zhejiang Blue Sky Environmental High-tech Co. Ltd.	Jiangsu Wuxian United Chemical Plant	
Jinan 3F Fluoro-Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Jiangsu Wuxi Hushan Refrigerant Factory	



Vice Chairman of China Petro-chemical Industry Association delivers remarks on behalf of the winners of award.



25 organizations receive awards for contribution to CFCs/Halons phaseout.

»» Signing Ceremony

CFCs Production Phaseout Contracts Signed with Last Six Factories



The last CFCs production phaseout contracts signed

In the evening of June 30, 2007, just before the opening of National Conference for Review of Complete Phaseout of CFCs/Halons, the final 6 CFCs/Halons producers signed with SEPA and DIA for their production phaseout. These factories are Changsu 3F Fluoro-Chemicals Co. Ltd, Jiangsu Meilan Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, Zhejiang Dongyang Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, Zhejiang Blue Sky Environmental High-tech Co. Ltd, Linhai Limin Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, and Zhejiang Quhua Chemicals Co. Ltd.

The signing of these contracts marks China has completely phased out its CFCs production, except for essential uses, which is two years and half ahead of the schedule set by the Protocol. The total phaseout amount reaches 49,807 ODP tons, with 122,000 tons of CFCs production capacity eliminated.

»» Equipment Dismantling

Representatives Witness Dismantling of CFC Production Facilities

During the National Conference held on July 1, over 200 participants paid a site visit to Changshu 3F Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, and witnessed the dismantling of its CFC-11 production facilities.

The dismantling ceremony was chaired by the Mayor of Changshu Mr. Wang Jiankang, and attended by senior officials from SEPA, UNEP Ozone Secretariat, MLF ExCom, MLF Secretariat, World Bank, Jiangsu Provincial EPB and Municipal Government of Changshu. With the button being pushed by the distinguished guests, the production facilities were dismantled with the key equipment destroyed for ensuring permanent stop of CFC-11 production.

Changshu 3F is one of the factories in China that has phased out the largest number of ODS. Its total phaseout amount accounted for 35% of the total production in China. The dismantling of its production facilities marks fulfillment of the commitments of the enterprises to stop CFCs production, which showed a historical significance for ODS phaseout in China.



Participants of the Conference witness the dismantling of CFCs production facilities in Changshu 3F.

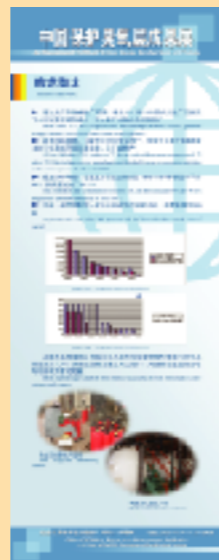


Dismantling of CFCs production equipment

>> Exhibition

SEPA Hosts Expo for Ozone Layer Protection

During the National Conference on Completion of CFCs/Halons Phaseout, SEPA organized an exposition for demonstration of the achievements of China on ozone layer protection. Through words and pictures, the expo reviews the 16-year history of ozone protection in China, and gives a comprehensive show of the efforts and achievements made by China, covering the managerial structure, policies and regulations, overall progress and sectoral plans, international cooperation, import and export management, publicity and education, combating illegal activities, and conversion technologies and substitute development.



中国保护臭氧层成果展

Achievement of the Ozone Layer Protection in China

前言

Preamble

中国于1975年和1991年分别签署加入《保护臭氧层维也纳公约》和《关于消耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书》(伦敦修正案)。2010年4月,中国加入《蒙特利尔议定书》(蒙特利尔修正案),标志着我国全面履行《蒙特利尔议定书》。在履约过程中,中国法律体系逐步完善,履约工作取得显著成就。

China became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1975, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (London Amendment) in 1991, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Amendment) in April 2010, marking the full implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2010年4月,中国加入《蒙特利尔议定书》(蒙特利尔修正案),标志着我国全面履行《蒙特利尔议定书》。在履约过程中,中国法律体系逐步完善,履约工作取得显著成就。

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中国保护臭氧层成果展

Achievement of the Ozone Layer Protection in China

履约总体进展

Compliance progress

2010年4月,中国加入《蒙特利尔议定书》(蒙特利尔修正案),标志着我国全面履行《蒙特利尔议定书》。在履约过程中,中国法律体系逐步完善,履约工作取得显著成就。

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International Workshop Held for Review and Outlook of Montreal Protocol in China



Mr. Yue Ruisheng, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation Department of SEPA, and Mr. Steve Gorman from World Bank co-chair the international workshop.



Mr. Wen Wurui, Deputy Director General of FEEO of SEPA, delivers speech on follow-ups and challenges.



Mr. Marco Gonzalez delivers speech in the workshop.

In the afternoon of July 1, 2007, SEPA and World Bank jointly organized an international workshop for review and outlook of Montreal Protocol in China. The workshop were participated by representatives from international organizations, bilateral countries, line ministries, industrial associations and enterprises who also attended the National Conference on Completion of CFCs/Halons Phaseout. The workshop was co-chaired by Mr. Yue Ruisheng, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation Department of SEPA, and Dr. Steve Gorman from World Bank.

Mr. Wen Wurui, Deputy Director General of Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of SEPA, delivered a keynote speech, focusing on main tasks and key challenges to be tackled by China after 2007. According to him, by 2010, the main tasks will be the phaseout of CTC production and its use as processing agent, the phaseout of TCA production and consumption, and the phaseout of MBr in agriculture. There will be 5 key challenges, i.e., substitution of pharmaceutical aerosols, ODS recycling and disposal, supervision on ODS production and use, combating illegal activities, and accelerated phaseout of HCFCs.

The workshop provided an opportunity for dialogue between international society and the enterprises in China. The participants were well involved in the discussions, and exchanged views on the future of the Protocol implementation in China. The representatives from international organizations mainly introduced the current development of the Protocol and the experiences in developed countries, and specially stressed the benefits from the accelerated phaseout of HCFCs on both the ozone layer protection and the climate change. They hoped that the Chinese government and enterprises could unite to create another great success of HCFCs phaseout. The representatives from some industrial associations in China gave remarks and pointed out their challenges and difficulties, and agreed that HCFCs phaseout would be more difficult than phaseout of CFCs and would result in more impacts to the industries. Some representatives from enterprises expressed that they had devoted great efforts in the global actions and faced many specific difficulties and pressure. Therefore, they hope to receive more understanding and support from the international society.

The workshop provided a good opportunity for China and the international society to further cooperate on Protocol implementation.

Active intervention by representatives



International Organizations Visit Suzhou

Upon invitation of the Vice Mayor of Suzhou Ms. Tan Ying, the representatives from international organizations attending the National Conference on CFCs/Halons Phaseout paid a visit to Suzhou City on July 2, 2007. Suzhou is one of the demonstration cities in China for advanced phaseout of CFCs and Halons.

Ms. Tan introduced to the guest about the works conducted for accelerating its CFCs and Halons phaseout, including data collection, publicity, training and law enforcement. She also guided the guests for tour in the city around which gave the guests a good impression of the beautiful city.



Vice Mayor of Suzhou Ms. Tan Ying meets representatives from international organizations.

