

United Nations Environment Programme OzonAction Programme

Video News Release (VNR)

DURATION: 7'10"

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ASPECT RATIO: 4:3

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH / FRENCH / NATS

RESTRICTIONS: free access to broadcasters and webcasters worldwide.

DV-CAM TAPE WITH ENGLISH, FRENCH & INTERNATIONAL VERSIONS AVAILABLE UPON
REQUEST: mugure.ursulet@unep.org

SHOT LIST

00:00 - Marco Gonzalez, executive secretary of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol
00:20 - A close up of earth from space
00:22 – Mix, close up of earth from space
00:25 – Mix, close up of earth from space
00:29 – Mix, wide shot of earth from space
00:33 – Mix, Earth with overlay demonstrating the hole in the ozone layer
00:41 – Mix, close up of flags moving in the breeze
00:43 – Archive footage of the Montreal protocol being signed, September 1987
00:47 – Archive footage of applause from the attendees at the Montreal protocol signing
00:51 – Archive, close up of the Montreal Protocol being signed
00:52 – Close up of someone using a cutting torch on a rusted tank, China CFC decommissioning
00:55 – Men look on
00:58 – Man striking the tank and knocking out the section that has been cut
01:02 – Three men load a rusted piece of equipment on to a truck
01:10 – Close up of traffic
01:14 – Close up of cars
01:17 - Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, United Nations Under-Secretary General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi
01:27 – Close up of a torch cutting a rusted tank, China CFC decommissioning
01:31 – Zoom out, man striking the tank and knocking out the section that had been cut, China CFC decommissioning
01:37 – Close up of the hole in the rusted tank
01:40 – Bottles containing refrigerants
01:45 – Close up of ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances) import/export documentation being signed. The camera then pans up to the faces of the men who are present
01:51 – Guus Velders walking along a corridor in his office building
01:53 – Guus Velders sitting down in his office
01:57 – Close up of Guus Velders face
01:58 – Close up of Guus Velders hands typing on a keyboard
02:01 – Guus Velders co-author of the report entitled 'The importance of the Montreal Protocol in protecting climate' published in March 2007
02:09 – Forklift carrying refrigerant canisters moves across camera. Camera pans to track the forklift until it leaves frame
02:19 – A view across the conference floor to the podium. UN press conference, June, New York, UN headquarters

02:24 – A close up looking down the podium at the UN press conference
02:28 – A shot taken from behind Paul Newman at the press conference
02:32 – A close up taken from the side of Lisa Manley speaking at the conference
02:34 – A close up taken from the side of Durwood Zaelke speaking at the conference
02:36 – A shot from the front of Durwood Zaelke speaking at the conference
02:50 – A close up of conference attendees taken from the front
02:52 – A close up of more conference attendees taken from an angle
02:54 – Another angled close up of the conference attendees
02:57 – A close up of Durwood Zaelke at the conference
03:02 – A close up of a Greenfreeze fridge being constructed at the DKK factory in Dortmund, Germany
03:10 – Fridges being constructed
03:11 – A close up of machinery in motion at the fridge construction plant
03:14 – A close up of someone picking up a fridge shelf
03:18 – A shot of someone putting the shelf into a fridge
03:21 – Angled close up of moving machinery at the fridge plant. The camera pans to track the movement of the machinery
03:26 – A woman standing in the fridge plant as the machinery moves from top to bottom, obscuring her
03:33 – People riding bicycles
03:36 – A city scene
03:38 – A close up of people in a city
03:41 – Pedestrians crossing a road in a Chinese city
03:48 – An angled close up of pedestrians and traffic in China
03:53 – A plane landing
03:58 – A plane taxiing in front of a control tower
04:04 – Camera pans across an air conditioning unit that is installed in Hong Kong airport
04:09 – Man operating a console at Hong Kong airport
04:12 – Close up of the console screen
04:14 – Views across an airport terminal
04:17 – Camera follows two people walking
04:21 – Side view of a plane as it comes into land
04:25 – A wide shot of traffic moving across a bridge
04:31 – A close up of trams operating in a city
04:36 – Someone dressed in a Polar Bear costume holding a Greenpeace sign which reads ‘SAVE ME! Coca-Cola Ban HFCs’
04:38 – A mock Greenpeace vending machine
04:40 – Greenpeace campaigners standing in various costumes. One is distributing leaflets
04:42 – A close up of people in conversation at a Chinese appliance fair
04:46 – A close up of manufacturers information at the appliance fair
04:47 – A close up of a promotional poster at the appliance fair
04:49 – A close up of manufacturers information at the appliance fair
04:51 – Rajendra Shende, Head of OzonAction Branch, UNEP
05:04 – A close up of the door to a Unilever building
05:06 – A wide shot of a McDonald’s restaurant
05:10 – An angled shot of people standing at the counter in the restaurant
05:14 – A close up of staff standing next to a drinks dispenser in the restaurant
05:18 – A close up of a girl sitting and drinking in the restaurant
05:23 – A Coca-Cola truck
05:27 - Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, United Nations Under-Secretary General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi
05:40 – A wide shot of a conveyor belt in a factory
05:43 – A close up of a machinery and fridges in a factory
05:45 – Men constructing fridges in a factory
05:47 – A machine producing rolls of foam insulation. The insulation falls on to a conveyor and the camera pans to track its movement.
05:55 – A close up of the machine producing foam insulation
05:58 – People working in an industrial environment

05:59 – A close up of aerosols being produced
06:05 – A close up of an 'R134A' HFC unit
06:07 – An angled shot of hydro-carbon fridges moving along an assembly line
06:11 – A close up of a woman assembling a fridge
06:15 – Fridges on factory floor
06:19 – A wide shot of the March 2009 Bonn conference hall interior
06:23 – A close up of the Chair of the AWG-LCA sitting at the podium during the Bonn conference
06:26 – A shot of the 'countdown to Copenhagen' clock at the Bonn conference
06:29 – A close up of Bonn conference delegates
06:31 – An angled close up of delegates at the Bonn conference
06:34 – A close up taken from above of the Bonn delegates
06:36 – A shot from the balcony looking across the Bonn conference floor
06:39 - Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, United Nations Under-Secretary General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi

THE END

SCRIPT

MARCO GONZALEZ
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OZONE SECRETARIAT

With the recent ratification by Timor L'est of the Ozone treaties all countries around the world have joined the ozone treaties to protect the ozone layer. I'm very pleased to welcome Timor L'est, the youngest democracy of the world for having ratified the ozone treaties.

COMMENTARY

The Montreal Protocol is known as the world's most successful environmental treaty, and now has every country of the world as a signatory, the only international treaty to achieve this.

The treaty has reversed a catastrophic loss of ozone high up in the earth's atmosphere.

And 22 years after its signing this year it completes the phase out of 100% of all ozone destroying Chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs.

It's a remarkable feat, but the treaty is also responsible for a less well-known achievement, and one no less impressive.

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By eliminating CFCs, the Montreal Protocol has also removed 8 gigatonnes of global warming gases from the atmosphere.

That's equivalent to the carbon dioxide emissions of 55 million cars over the next 30 years¹.

ACHIM STEINER
UNEP ED

The Montreal Protocol has also delivered in carbon emission equivalents more than we have been able to deliver with the Kyoto Protocol so far.

COMMENTARY

The Montreal Protocol has been so successful in removing global warming gases, it's outstripped the as yet unrealised target for the Kyoto climate treaty by a factor of 4.

And the reason?

The most common Chlorofluorocarbon, CFC-12, has a global warming potential that is 12,000 times higher than CO₂.

The findings have been presented by an international team of researchers led by Guus Velders.

GUUS VELDERS

US ACADEMY OF SCIENTISTS

Without the early warning in 1974 the contribution of these ozone depleting gases to climate change, not to ozone depletion but to climate change, could have been the same as the contribution of CO₂. If you compare the effects on climate of the Montreal Protocol with Kyoto, then we can say that with the Montreal Protocol the effect is about 5 to 6 times larger than the Kyoto target.

COMMENTARY

Details of the extent of the Montreal Protocol's impact on climate were announced this June at a press conference in the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Science, business and the law were represented by NASA, Coca-Cola and international compliance lawyer Durwood Zaelke.

DURWOOD ZAELKE

PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The greenhouse gasses removed under the Montreal Protocol is almost equal to the entire CO₂ contribution – that's half the problem.¹ Furthermore, reducing CO₂ does not produce a cooling effect for 1,000 years – reducing CFC and HCFC gases produces cooling much faster.

COMMENTARY

The work of the Montreal Protocol in achieving greenhouse gas reductions is not limited to the CFC phase out.

The future challenges are the removal of the CFC replacement gases HCFC's and HFC's. HCFCs are less ozone-depleting than CFCs, and HFCs are safe for the ozone layer. However, both have a high global warming potential, up to 1,700 times that of CO₂, and therefore can contribute to climate change.

Under the Montreal Protocol HCFCs, widely used by developing countries, are to be phased out by 2030. This will amount to saving 9,000 million metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions.

But the climate benefits will only be assured if HFCs, such as those used here at the new Hong Kong airport, are not taken up as the main replacement to CFC and HCFC. And at present, there is no international timetable for removing HFC gases, and no international mechanism under which to do it.

However momentum is building.

In July 2009 leaders of the worlds eight biggest industrialised nations agreed to reduce HFC emissions.

And in August 2009 Mexico, Canada and the US all agreed to work together under the Montreal Protocol to phase down the use of HFCs.

One example of action in avoiding HFCs is a joint campaign between business, NGOs and the Montreal Protocol, called Refrigerants, Naturally!

RAJENDRA SHENDE

OZONE ACTION

the Montreal Protocol kick started a process of getting rid of CFC's but it also gave rise to innovative technology change ... Under the partnership of Refrigerants, Naturally! businesses like MacDonalds, Unilever and Coca-Cola have challenged suppliers to get rid of HFCs and supply appliances which are more energy efficient, they wanted their supply chain to move towards sustainable development.

ACHIM STEINER

UNEP ED

The Montreal Protocol was a partnership with the private sector that made it part of the solution, because quite clearly you had to bring in those that manufacture ozone depleting substances. And I think It is in that partnership that the key to environmental action lies.

COMMENTARY

In just 20 years the Montreal Protocol has achieved targets thought impossible at the outset. The total phase out of ozone damaging CFCs. A timetable for the phase out of the climate damaging CFC replacement gases HCFCs. Building momentum for the adoption of a mechanism for the phase out of HFCs.

And along the way it has championed new energy efficient technologies and created new clean green jobs.

As the Copenhagen climate conference looms this December, the Montreal Protocol shows the way. It's partnerships with industry, and governments from both north and south have not only saved the ozone layer, it's proven to be an extremely effective treaty for removing global warming gases.

ACHIM STEINER

The lessons we have learnt in the Montreal Protocol are equally valid for the negotiations leading up to Copenhagen, and I think have already influenced the nature of the deal. Perhaps the challenge is that we sometimes try and compensate for national interest by complexity and over-designing mechanisms. The big prize is to have a deal in Copenhagen that allows a North-South partnership that allows for a transition to a low carbon economy.

THE END
