

~~Notes~~  
~~Street~~  
~~2/29~~  
~~2/29~~

Too low

Life.C.

ANNEX I

C.F.C.'s

100%

Could be achieved

Notes

DRAFT SPEAKING NOTE

Structure

Chen P. P.  
1-1 bill

PRESS CONFERENCE

This conference has exceeded all my  
expectations.

The attendance of 118 countries has been  
a truly magnificent response to a  
serious global problem - the  
depletion of the ozone layer.

So is the announcement by 20 countries to sign the Montreal Protocol and by another 11 to seriously consider doing so. This conference has thus increased the number of Parties to the Protocol by 50%.

This conference has <sup>also</sup>~~thus~~:

- greatly increased the awareness of the need to preserve the ozone layer across the five continents;  
  
and most important
- generated positive action in defence of this vital protection of man's environment.

I have got the clearest possible  
impression from moving among the  
delegates how much they have  
appreciated the UK Government's  
action in calling the conference.

As I have indicated in my speech the  
action does not end here.

We want to encourage many more countries  
to sign the Protocol.

We must harness the scientific resources  
of the world to the effective  
solution of this problem.

We must enable the Third World steadily to advance its standard of living while at the same time improving rather than damaging the environment. As I have said, we in the UK will give greater emphasis to environmental needs in allocating aid.

We must work through established institutions like the UNEP.

The next step is the Second World

Climate conference next year.

The Inter-governmental Panel on  
Climate Change, inaugurated last  
year by the UNEP and the World  
Meteorological Organisation is  
preparing a report for that  
conference.



We in the UK are playing a leading role  
in the Inter-governmental Panel,  
chairing one of the three working  
groups and participating in the  
other two, one as a core member.

We are aiming for further international  
action next year in line with  
soundly based recommendations from  
the IPCC.

My aim is to keep up the momentum.

My impression from this conference is  
that that is exactly what the many  
countries represented want to see.

Any Questions?

ANNEX II

BRIEFING FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - 7 MARCH 1989

Q. When would it be sensible to buy a new refrigerators?

A. European manufacturers of domestic refrigerators and freezer have agreed to reduce the CFC content of appliances by 45% by the end of this year. New chemicals to replace the CFCs used as refrigerants and in the foam insulation should be available early in the 1990s, subject to toxicology testing.

Q. What do you think about the European Commissioner's suggestion that we phase out CFCs by 1996?

A. We want to see the end of CFCs as quickly as possible. I will be absolutely delighted if we can do this earlier than the end of the century. We have heard from industry what they are doing to achieve a full range of alternatives.

Q. Should the EC ban trade in CFCs with countries who have not signed the Protocol?

A. The Protocol Parties have already decided to ban imports of CFCs from non-signatories by the end of this year.

Exports of CFCs to countries who have not signed will leave less available for use within Europe. We don't want to encourage them to build new CFC factories.

Q. What about trade in products made with CFCs?

A. The Protocol already has provision to control this trade if necessary, but we very much hope that it won't be.

Q. What is the latest number of signatories to the Protocol?

A. A number of countries have announced during the Conference that they will join the Protocol. This increases the number of Parties by [over 50] per cent. [See attached list - which may need updating]. Other delegations have said that they will recommend signature to their governments.



SAVING THE  
OZONE LAYER  
L O N D O N  
CONFERENCE  
8 - 9 MARCH 1989

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT  
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Countries announcing they will become Protocol Parties: (as at 1500  
hours 6 March)

Austria  
Hungary  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Zambia  
Trinidad & Tobago  
Iceland  
Poland  
Gambia  
Turkey  
Ghana  
Togo  
Chile  
Brazil  
Ethiopia  
Senegal  
Nepal  
Tunisia

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## SUBSTITUTES FOR CFCs IN REFRIGERATION

Line to take

1. A substitute for the most dangerous CFCs (HCFC 22) is already available for use in many commercial refrigeration and air conditioning applications.

Its effect on the ozone layer is only one twentieth of the damage done by the controlled CFCs, and we are encouraging its use where possible until fully ozone friendly substitutes are available.

2. Domestic refrigerators still need to use the old CFCs, but a new chemical, HFC 134a, which does not damage the ozone layer at all, should be available in the next few years, once it is fully tested for any toxic side-effects.

/cont..

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Background

The different requirements of domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning mean that different chemicals have to be used as refrigerants. At present, domestic refrigeration uses CFC12, one of the substances covered by the Montreal Protocol. ICI and Du Pont have both announced plans to produce by 1991 HFC 134a, which will be fully ozone-benign, but which has yet to complete toxicological testing.

In most commercial applications, HCFC 22 can be used, and is being used increasingly. It causes only 5% of the ozone depletion of CFC12, and we have supported its use as an interim measure, pending the development of an ozone-benign substitute. It may be possible to use HCFC 22 in very large domestic refrigerators and freezers.