Report on the Observance of International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, 2019

Organized by

ENVIS Resource Partner on Forest Genetic Resources and Tree Improvement,

Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding,

Coimbatore

ENVIS Resource Partner on Forest Genetic Resources and Tree Improvement at the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Coimbatore observed the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer 2019 on 16th September 2019 at IFGTB. The primary objective of the observance was to preserve the ozone layer from depletion by creating awareness among the students and general public. The programme began with an Invocation on Nature in Sanskrit by Dr Kannan CS Warrier, Scientist F and Coordinator ENVIS. Dr S. Murugesan., Director, IFGTB, during his special address spoke on the importance of protection of ozone layer and the need to reduce the usage of ozone depleting substances. He also pointed out that various human interventions have resulted in changing the chemistry of the atmosphere on global level creating numerous environmental threats like ozone depletion, acid rain and climate change. He opined that healing of ozone layer could be possible only by the contribution from everyone. Dr Kannan CS Warrier explained the theme of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer 2019 “32 years and Healing” and highlighted on the significance of Montreal Protocol. He also explained where our Country stands with reference to the phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances. An awareness poster on the theme and the ozone timeline prescribed by the United Nations Environment Programme was released during the occasion. Short films highlighting the importance of the preservation of the Ozone Layer were also screened. Dr S. Vigneswaran, Programme officer proposed the vote of thanks. Awareness posters and handouts were distributed to students of various schools and colleges in and around Coimbatore for spreading the message on the importance of the protection of ozone layer. Awareness films on the importance of Ozone layer preservation were also screened in various schools.


International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer


ENVIS Resource Partner at IFGTB
Observance of
International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
IFGTB

ENVIS Resource Partner on Forest Genetic Resources and Tree Improvement

Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education)

PB No. 1061, Forest Campus, R.S. Puram PO, Coimbatore - 641 002

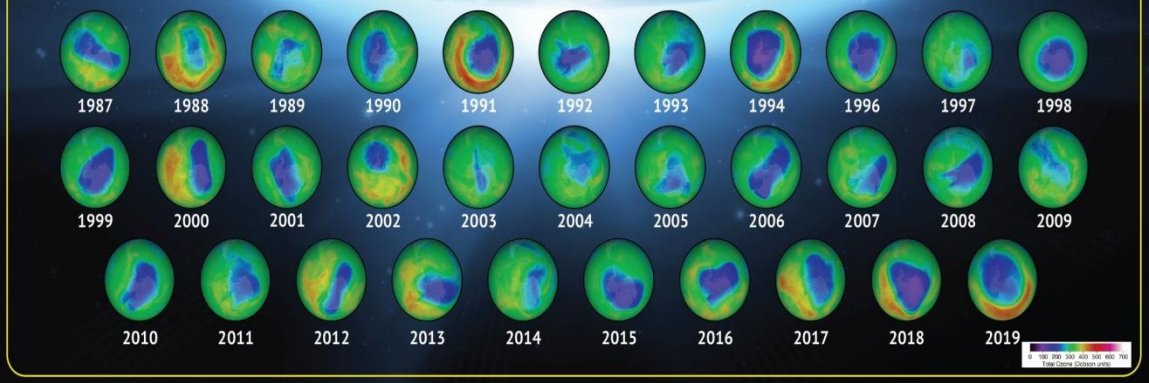
INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE OZONE LAYER

16th SEPTEMBER 2019

32 Years and Healing

The theme for this year celebrates over three decades of remarkable international cooperation to protect the ozone layer and the climate under the Montreal Protocol. It reminds us that we must keep up the momentum to ensure healthy people and a healthy planet.

32 years of OZONE



OZONE TIMELINE

1973 Discovery: Scientists Sherry Rowland and Mario Molina in a scientific article published in the journal Nature warns that human-generated CFCs are harming the ozone layer.

1977 The world plan of action: The world plan of action on the Ozone Layer adopted by the UNEP Governing Council calls for intensive international research and monitoring of the ozone layer.

1984 Antarctic hole: British Antarctic Survey scientists report on the recurring springtime ozone hole over Antarctica.

1987 Montreal protocol adoption: The Montreal Protocol was adopted on 16 September. The day was marked globally as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer since 16 September 1995.

1988 First control measures: The first set of control measures under the Montreal Protocol take effect for developed countries.

Convention enters into force: The Vienna Convention enters into force on 22 September.

1989 First reports published: First reports by Assessment panels on the review of control measures under the Montreal Protocol were published based on available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information.

The Montreal Protocol enters into force on 1 January.

1990 Ozone phase-out begins: Interim non-compliance procedure adopted

Financial Mechanism adopted: Parties decide to amend the Protocol to create a financial mechanism.

1991 Multilateral fund becomes operational & Adjustments enter into force: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1990 in London at the Second meeting of the Parties enter into force.

1992 Adoption of the non-compliance procedure: London Amendment enters into force

1993 International Ozone Day proclaimed: The UN General Assembly proclaims 16 September as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, to be observed from 1995. **Permanent Multilateral fund established**

1994 Ozone work wins nobel prize: The Nobel Prize for Chemistry is awarded to Sherwood Rowland, Mario Molina and Paul Crutzen for their pioneering work in atmospheric chemistry, particularly concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone.

Developed countries phase out halons, Copenhagen Amendment enters into force: The Copenhagen Amendment agreed in 1992 in Copenhagen at the 4th meeting enters into force.

1996 Developed countries phase out production and consumption of CFCs, followed by developing countries by 2010

Protocol adjustments enter into force : Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1995 in Vienna at the Seventh meeting of the Parties enter into force.

1997 First developing country control measures take effect: The first set of control measures under the Montreal Protocol take effect for developing countries.

1998 Protocol adjustments enter into force: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1997 in Montreal at the Ninth meeting of the Parties enter into force.

1999 Montreal amendment enters into force: The Montreal Amendment agreed in 1997 in Montreal at the Ninth meeting of the Parties enter into force.

2000 Protocol adjustments enter into force: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1999 in Beijing at the Eleventh meeting of the Parties enter into force.

2002 Beijing amendment enters into force: The Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1999 in Beijing at the Eleventh meeting of the Parties enter into force.

2003 Montreal protocol wins praise: Former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan terms the Montreal Protocol "perhaps the single most successful international environmental agreement to date."

2004 Developed countries phase out methyl bromide: Developed countries phase out methyl bromide, followed by developing countries by 2015.

2005 Largest antarctic ozone hole recorded: The largest Antarctic ozone hole, averaging 26.6 million sq.km., is recorded.

2007 HCFC phase-out accelerated: The Montreal Protocol is adjusted to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs by developing countries.

2008 Universal ratification achieved: The Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol become the first multilateral environmental treaties to achieve universal ratification.

Protocol adjustments enter into force : Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 2007 in Montreal at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties enter into force.

2009 Climate change impact measured: Scientific studies have proved that the Montreal protocol has averted more than 135 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions going to the atmosphere, thus significantly contributing to the mitigation of climate change.

2010 All parties phase out fully hydrogenated ODSs: All parties to phase out the consumption and production of CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride and other fully hydrogenated ozone depleting substances.

2012 Skin cancer prevention recognized: Through ozone protection efforts, up to 2 million cases of skin cancer may be prevented each year by 2030.

2013 Healing of ozone layer confirmed: The scientific assessment of ozone depletion in 2014 confirms that the ozone layer is healing and will return to pre-1980 levels by mid-century. **Developed countries eliminate 90% of their HCFC production and consumption. Developing countries freeze HCFCs**

2014 All four protocol amendments ratified: All four Amendments to the Montreal Protocol achieve universal ratification by 197 Parties.

2015 HFC phase-down pathway agreed to : Parties agree to work under the Dubai Pathway on HFCs to phase down HFCs.

Notable reductions by developing countries: Developing countries phase out methyl chloroform and 10 % production and consumption of HCFCs reduced

2016 Kigali amendment adopted: Parties adopt the Kigali Amendment on 15 October, agreeing to phase down the consumption and production of HFCs

2019 Kigali amendment enters into force: The Kigali Amendment to reduce the projected production and consumption of HFCs by more than 80 % over the next 30 years entered into force on 1 January 2019.