

# CONTROL MEASURES

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## A. TARGETS AND TIMETABLES

There is general agreement that it is technically feasible to phase out use of the five CFCs controlled by the Montreal Protocol. What remains is determining the targets and timetables for their elimination and providing assistance to developing countries to encourage them to join the Protocol. Canada can contribute to this process by controlling CFCs in this country, by helping to develop and implement amendments to strengthen the Protocol, and by indicating its intention to ensure additional resources are available to developing countries. Time, however, is of the essence; the Protocol will be renegotiated in June 1990.

This Committee recommended that Canada take a strong position on amending the control provisions of the Montreal Protocol at the November 1989 international meetings. We stand by, and in some cases strengthen our former position, which was stronger than Canada brought to the negotiating table at that time. Other countries subsequently proposed controls as strong as those of this Committee. We hope that more countries including Canada will have the courage at the June 1990 negotiations to adopt a timetable for eliminating CFCs.

Our recommendations for the control of CFCs and related substances are now more comprehensive than those the Committee made in November 1989. This is primarily the result of two factors. First, more information regarding the technical potentials for controls has been made available since that time, and second, the urgency of the problem has also become clearer to the international community. Targets and timetables as outlined below are necessary to reduce the threat to the ozone layer and to reduce global warming.

**(1) We recommend that the following be adopted as the basis for regulations under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)* and be promoted prior to amending the Montreal Protocol:**

- a) a minimum 85% reduction in the production and consumption of all CFCs by 1995, with a complete phaseout by 1997; and
- b) a complete phaseout in the production and consumption of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform by 1995, except for their use as a feedstock for CFC or halon substitutes and as organic laboratory solvents.

Problems in phasing out halons, whose use may be deemed essential because of safety or security applications, have led to disagreement about technically attainable targets. There is also reluctance to further limit the use of halons because of perceived economic costs, should benign and inexpensive substitutes not be found. There does seem to be agreement, however, that improved management of the present stock of halons in fire extinguishing systems and the prohibition of non-essential uses could reduce the demand for halons by 95%.