

OzoNews

A fortnightly electronic news update on ozone and climate protection and the implementation of the Montreal Protocol brought to you by OzonAction

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GLOBAL

1. In Memory of Dr. Satyendra Kumar Purkayastha (1953–2025)



We are deeply saddened to share the news of the passing of Dr. Satyendra Kumar Purkayastha, who passed away on 20 March 2025. He was a respected expert and a lifelong supporter of the Montreal Protocol and its goals.

Dr. Purkayastha spent more than 26 years helping Bangladesh carry out its work under the Montreal Protocol. Thanks to his leadership and technical skills, the country made strong progress in phasing out ozone-depleting

substances and meeting its international commitments. His efforts made a real difference in protecting the ozone layer.

As Project Manager for several phases of the Institutional Strengthening Projects at the Department of Environment, he played an important role in projects like the RMP, NOPP, HPMP, and helped with Bangladesh's ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

Dr. Purkayastha was known for his calm and humble nature. He had a Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, published research on cancer treatments, and always approached his work with scientific care and dedication. Beyond his many achievements, he guided and encouraged many young professionals who will carry on his legacy.

His passing is a great loss to the ozone family. We remember him with gratitude and respect for his lifetime of service to the environment.

Our thoughts are with his family, friends, and colleagues.

Excerpt courtesy of the Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Bangladesh.

Source/image: [UNEP Ozone Secretariat](#), 8 April 2025

2. 40 Years of the Vienna Convention: How Science Led to Global Action (VIDEO)



On March 22, 1985, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted, setting the foundation for a global movement to protect our atmosphere from harmful chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

40 years later, the work continues under this treaty, with global cooperation remaining key to ensuring a healthy environment for

future generations. [View video](#)

Source/image: [Ozone Secretariat Facebook](#); [Ozone Secretariat](#), 7 April 2025

3. Nominations open for 2025 Champions of the Earth award with a focus on climate action

Nairobi, 2 April 2025 – The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) today launched a call for nominations for the annual [Champions of the Earth](#) award; the UN's highest environmental honour, which recognizes outstanding leaders from government, civil society, and the private sector for their transformative impact on the environment.



This year, UNEP seeks nominations of individuals, organisations and governments developing and implementing innovative and sustainable solutions and policies that drive climate action and deliver positive benefits to people's health and well-being. This year's awards will focus on solutions on [methane](#), [buildings and construction](#), [sustainable cooling](#) including [energy efficiency](#), [clean air](#), and [forests](#).

A decisive year for climate action

2025 is a critical year for climate action, as governments submit a third round of five-year national climate plans (NDCs) ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference in Belem ([COP30](#)). 2025 will also mark the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement.

Without intensified efforts, current projections show that global temperatures could rise by [2.6–3.1°C above pre-industrial levels](#) by the end of the century. While this is a marked improvement from the 5°C increase projected in 2010, the world remains far from the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.

Sustainable cooling protects people from rising temperatures, maintains food quality and safety, and keeps vaccines stable and economies productive. Action on methane can improve air quality, stop energy waste and strengthen food security– all while creating jobs through methane mitigation efforts and delivering hundreds of billions of dollars in direct economic benefits. Improving air quality prevents premature deaths, improves health, reduces healthcare costs, drives economic development, and mitigates climate change. Restoring forest ecosystems improves water resources and reduces natural disasters while investing in climate-resilient buildings cuts emissions and protect people from extreme weather events. Solutions to climate change can boost economic growth – transitioning to net zero by 2050 could drive global GDP [7% higher](#) than current policies.

The Champions of the Earth award recognizes those who are accelerating progress and inspiring action. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Champions of the Earth awards; since its inception in 2005, UNEP has recognized 122 laureates, including 28 world leaders, 74 individuals and 20 organizations.

Individuals, organizations, and government entities may be nominated under the categories of [Policy Leadership](#), [Inspiration and Action](#), [Entrepreneurial Vision](#), and [Science and Innovation](#). **Nominations are open from 2 - 30 April 2025 to everyone.** The Champions of the Earth will be announced in late 2025. [Read more...](#)

[Nominate a Champion of the Earth](#)

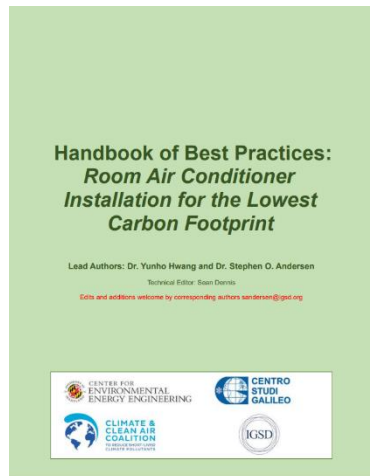
Source/image: [UNEP](#), 2 April 2025

Related:

[Champions of the Earth](#)

[UNEP OzonAction](#), 4 April 2025

4. New Handbook of Best Practices: Room Air Conditioner Installation for the Lowest Carbon Footprint



27 February 2025 - [The Center for Environmental Energy Engineering \(CEEE\)](#) at University of Maryland, the [Climate & Clean Air Coalition \(CCAC\)](#), [Centro Studi Galileo](#), and the [Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development \(IGSD\)](#) released an open-source handbook that explains how to appropriately install high-efficiency room air conditioners for the highest energy efficiency and lowest carbon footprint over the products' lifetime. The Handbook is available [here](#).

Source/image: [IGSD](#), 27 February 2025

AFRICA

5. Leading the way in sustainable cooling: Namibia's accelerated HCFC phase-out



When Namibia committed to an accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in 2011, it wasn't just a policy shift—it was a decision made at the highest levels of government to align environmental action with the country's goal of carbon neutrality by 2030. The country's HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP), submitted at the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, set an ambitious course: phasing

out HCFCs far ahead of global requirements while simultaneously reducing carbon emissions.

The Government of Germany, serving as Namibia's bilateral implementing agency, provided critical support to phase out HCFCs in a way that delivered long-term climate benefits. By 2015, Namibia had already reduced its HCFC consumption by 36 percent—more than three times what was required under the Montreal Protocol. By 2020, that number soared above 90 percent, far exceeding its commitments. Now, with its final phase-out within reach, Namibia is proving that a strong regulatory framework, industry-wide training, and strategic incentives drive lasting environmental and economic benefits.

A Commitment Backed by Action

Just over a decade ago, Namibia relied entirely on imported HCFC-22 for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing, along with a smaller amount of HCFC-141b used as a flushing agent. Initially, the country's HCFC baseline consumption was estimated at 6.03 ODP tonnes, but by 2013,

revised data adjusted this to 8.4 ODP tonnes. Even with the updated baseline, Namibia remained committed to complete its HCFC phase-out by 2025 while maintaining only a 2.5 percent servicing tail until 2030.

A Comprehensive Model for Phase-Out Success

Namibia's success is the result of a carefully structured HPMP, ensuring rapid reductions while equipping industries and technicians with the tools for a seamless transition. Regulatory enforcement was a central component, with customs officers receiving training to identify HCFC imports, and a licensing and quota system put in place to curb illegal trade.

Building technical expertise was another key element of the strategy. National training programs ensured that RAC technicians and service providers had the necessary skills to handle low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives such as ammonia and CO₂. Retrofit kits were also distributed to facilitate conversions away from HCFC-based systems. Meanwhile, businesses and consumers were incentivized to upgrade outdated, inefficient equipment, supporting a broader shift toward energy-efficient refrigeration and air-conditioning solutions.

Raising awareness was central to creating an industry-wide movement. Public education efforts ensured that businesses not only understood the environmental risks of HCFCs, but also the long-term financial savings associated with cleaner cooling technologies. These combined strategies created broad support for the transition, helping Namibia maintain steady momentum toward full elimination.

Beyond Compliance: Expanding Energy Efficiency Measures

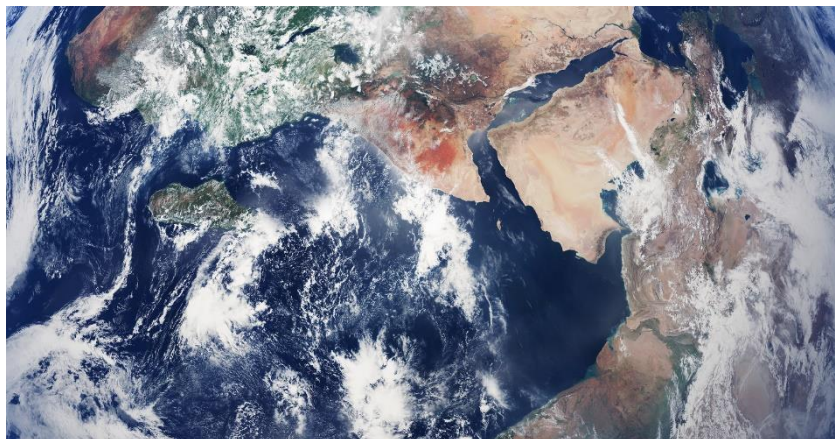
Namibia's leadership saw the HCFC phase-out as an opportunity to do more than just meet compliance deadlines. In 2023, the country expanded its focus on energy efficiency within its HCFC phase-out strategy, leveraging a funding window approved at the 89th meeting of the Executive Committee to enhance cooling sector sustainability. As part of this initiative, Namibia conducted a national market survey to assess the energy performance of RAC equipment and establish a baseline for future efficiency improvements. New minimum energy performance standards were introduced, alongside an energy labeling system to guide businesses and consumers toward energy-efficient cooling solutions. Strengthening regulatory measures further supported this transition, while awareness campaigns encouraged investment in next-generation cooling technologies.

Ensuring Long-Term Sustainability

Backed by the Multilateral Fund's continued support, Namibia's transition is structured for long-term success. By accelerating its phase-out of HCFCs while integrating climate-smart and energy-efficient alternatives, Namibia is not just eliminating harmful substances—it is setting a global example for sustainable cooling solutions that support both economic growth and environmental resilience.

6. We're Giving Up (Just Kidding)

In a shocking turn of events, we at EARTHDAY.ORG would like to announce that we are throwing in the towel and are taking a break from defending the health of all people and the planet. Or are we? Of course not! We wouldn't even dare.



While it is certainly easy to feel overwhelmed by the magnitude of the challenges we face, history shows us that we have overcome seemingly insurmountable environmental hurdles before. If we surrender now, all that will be left to do is drown in despair over the fate of the world. The key to a better future lies in our collective determination, perseverance and by highlighting the WINS!

In these trying times, it can be tempting to feel like giving up, but acceptance without action is futile. Instead, let's draw inspiration from past victories that prove we can indeed solve even the most dire of environmental problems our world faces. Here are three remarkable success stories to remind us that accepting defeat is not an option:

Ozone Layer Recovery: A Global Triumph

The recovery of the ozone layer stands as a testament to the power of global unity in addressing environmental challenges. In 1985, [scientists discovered a significant hole in the stratospheric ozone layer](#), leading to increased exposure to dangerous ultraviolet radiation on Earth's surface.

The depletion of the ozone layer had serious consequences for both the environment and human health. As the ozone thinned, more [UVB rays](#) reached the ground, contributing to a sharp rise in skin cancer, particularly melanoma. [UVB radiation](#) also contributes to reduced agricultural productivity and developmental disruptions in marine life. Repairing that hole became absolutely necessary.

Such an achievement was made possible by the worldwide effort to reduce the use of ozone-depleting substances, specifically [chlorofluorocarbons \(CFCs\)](#), and safeguard humanity from the sun's harmful UV rays. At the time, these substances were widely used in everyday products such as refrigerators, air conditioning systems, and aerosol propellants like hairspray and paint.

In spite of political and cultural divisions, the international community came together to address this issue and prove that humanity can solve environmental problems when it is willing to adapt without contestation. [The Montreal Protocol](#) – adopted in 1987 – was a landmark agreement that phased out nearly all ozone-depleting substances, marking a significant milestone in environmental cooperation toward ozone layer recovery. The repair process was gradual but decisive, driven by a universal recognition of the ozone hole as an existential threat. Today, the

healing of the ozone layer serves as a beacon of hope. It demonstrates the potential for collective action to address even the most daunting environmental challenges if we can maintain a unified front. [Read more...](#)

Source: [Earthday.org](https://earthday.org), 1 April 2025; image: NASA

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

7. Call for RAC licensing reforms



The Australian Refrigeration Council (ARC) has welcomed the federal government's announcement to introduce a national licensing scheme for electrical trades people.

ARC is calling on the government to include refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) technicians with restricted electrical licences in the reforms.

The 2025–26 Budget will enable the design and implementation of the national licensing

scheme through the National Competition Policy (NCP) framework.

The government has committed \$900 million to the National Productivity Fund to drive NCP reforms.

Treasurer Jim Chalmers said national licensing will enable people in electrical trades to work seamlessly across state and territory borders without reapplying for a separate licence or paying additional fees.

“By removing unnecessary barriers, this scheme will encourage highly skilled electrical workers to go where they are needed most in the industry, like in housing construction and clean energy,” he said.

“Of all the construction trades, more workers are employed in electrical services than any other, accounting for around one in seven workers in construction.”

Productivity Commission modelling shows that reforming occupational licensing across a range of industries could provide significant benefits, including a boost to economic output of up to \$10.3 billion.

The previous government abandoned a national license scheme agreed with states and territories at their first Council of Australian Governments (COAG) meeting under then Prime Minister Tony Abbott in 2013.

National licensing will allow electrical professionals to work seamlessly across state and territory borders without the need to reapply for separate licences or pay additional fees. However, ARC said it should also include restricted electrical licence holders which will ultimately contribute to Australia's net-zero emissions goals.

RAC equipment accounts for over 24 per cent of energy consumed in Australia and contributes more than two per cent to the nation's GDP.

National electrical and communications associations (NECA) have long campaigned for this reform, with the full support of ARC.

"This is a major win for our industry, and one that NECA's national executive specifically identified as a policy priority," NECA said in a statement earlier today.

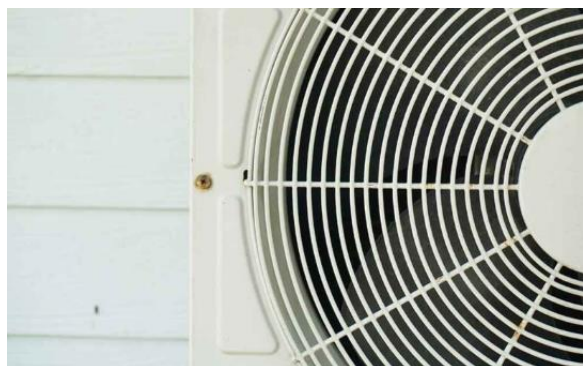
ARC CEO, Glenn Evans, said the government should be commended for recognising the value of national licensing.

"This national licensing reform is a significant step forward, it's crucial that restricted electrical licences be included to ensure flexibility and mobility across borders," Evans said.

Source/image: [CCN](#), 25 March 2025

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

8. EU urged to back natural refrigerants in heat pump roll-out



UK: A group of environment-focused European NGOs have written to the European Commission to urge support for the roll-out of best-in-class "natural" refrigerant heat pumps.

Led by the UK-based Environmental Investigation Agency, the group of nine urge member states to include refrigerant gas considerations in their upcoming national Social Climate Plan (nSCP) measures related to heat pumps.

The letter, backed by a 20-page report, comes as EU member states put together plans to spend the €86bn of funds provided to them under the Social Climate Fund.

"As the European Union seeks to rapidly accelerate the heat pump roll out through the Social Climate Fund (SCF) and other means, it should ensure that it is maximising emissions reductions by prioritising the roll out of climate friendly refrigerants," the group states in the letter.

European policymakers are urged to maximise the potential of heat pumps in the climate change fight, arguing that as many of the heat pumps installed over the funding period of the SCF could still be in operation in 2050, the use of HFC refrigerants could seriously impact the EU's 2050 net zero target.

It suggests providing additional financial bonuses on top of standard heat pump subsidies for heat pumps using "natural" refrigerants.

It points to incentives implemented in Germany, where homeowners are eligible for an additional 5% grant if they choose a "natural" refrigerant heat pump.

The group also suggests that member states should also signal their intent by announcing a date beyond which they will only fund the installation of natural refrigerant heat pumps.

“Ensuing additional funding to support uptake of best-in-class natural refrigerant heat pumps not only brings climate benefits but supports consumers through lower energy bills,” said EIA climate campaigner Adam Aucock.

Source/image: [Cooling Post](#), 19 March 2025

9. The 21st European Conference on RACHP Technologies is just around the corner



Organized by the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** in collaboration with **Centro Studi Galileo**, the **International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)** of Paris, **AREA**, the **Renewable Energy Institute (REI)** of Edinburgh, and the **Italian Association of Refrigeration Technicians (ATF)**, the **European Conference** will return to the **Politecnico di Milano** on **June 12–13, 2025**.

As always, this **biennial event**, among the world’s most renowned in the field of **heating and cooling technologies**, will bring together **leading experts, researchers, and institutional representatives** to address the **challenges and opportunities ahead**. Across **five sessions** and over **40 scheduled speeches**, **Presidents and Speakers** will provide **insights, forecasts, and key recommendations** for the near future.

The topics will not only be **technical** but will also cover **policies, inclusivity, and environmental protection**, while analyzing the sector's **responses to the recently enacted regulatory changes**. The five sessions will focus on:

1. New refrigerants and energy efficiency

The first session will explore the opportunities presented by alternative refrigerants in relation to the European F-Gas Regulation EU 573/2024 and energy efficiency advancements.

2. Components and technical innovations

A deep dive into designing technologies with alternative refrigerants, combining efficiency and environmental respect.

3. Policy and training

Discussions will center on evolving regulations, strategies for training and certification, and the new Italian decree on PFAS.

4. Energy efficiency and heat pumps

A session dedicated to green cooling solutions and the role of heat pumps in the energy transition.

5. The cold chain

The final session will cover the distribution and preservation of food and vaccines, with a focus on refrigerated transport and digital controls.

Inclusivity and future perspectives will take center stage during the special session, **Women in Refrigeration**, developed in collaboration with the **INWIC network**. This session aims to **foster diversity** and **promote technical and engineering careers for women** in the sector. Additionally, the session will celebrate the winner of the third **Women in Cooling Video Competition**, organized by **AREA** and **World Refrigeration Day** with **ATF's support**.

The conference will conclude with **recommendations** from key industry figures, including **Yosr Allouche (IIR)**, **Jim Curlin (UNEP)**, and **Marco Buoni (AREA)**, and it will also celebrate the **50th anniversary of Centro Studi Galileo**.

For more details and to register for the event, please visit www.centrogalileo.it/conference.

Source: [UNEP OzoneAction](http://UNEP.OzonAction), Image: Centro Galileo, 4 April 2025

10. Virgin R404A refrigerant being sold as reclaimed



POLAND: A Polish refrigerant reclamation business has warned of high GWP gases like R404A being passed off as reclaimed material in breach of the European F-gas regulations.

Under the European F-gas regulation 2024/573, it is prohibited to service stationary refrigeration equipment with virgin or non-reclaimed refrigerants with GWP greater than 2500. This includes such commonly previously

used refrigerants such as R404A, R507A and R422D.

Reclaimed refrigerant can still be used until 2030 for servicing existing equipment but these must have been reclaimed in accordance with applicable regulations.

PROZON Foundation, the only entity in Poland performing the reclamation of fluorinated greenhouse gases, has warned that these high GWP refrigerants are appearing on the market that have not been subjected to appropriate processing and do not meet quality standards. Their use is prohibited and is subject to criminal liability and administrative fines.

In addition to the negative impact on the environment, PROZON warns of the possibility of damage to the system, a decrease in energy efficiency and a threat to the health and safety of people operating and servicing the equipment.

PROZON advises that legitimate reclaimed material carries a quality certificate in accordance with the F-gas regulation and include the name and address of the EU-located authorised

remanufacturing facility, batch number of the regenerated agent and quality specification in accordance with AHRI 700 standard, as well as a legible signature and stamp.

Source/image: [Cooling Post](#), 4 April 2025

11. Changes to Ozone Depleting Substances Export Measures



On 28th February 2025, the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) implemented changes on behalf of the Environment Agency to the controls on Ozone Depleting Substance(s) (ODS) as previously notified in Tariff Stop Press Notice - 27 January 2025 - UK Integrated Online Tariff. The changes have been causing some confusion, so the following guidance is intended to assist with declaration completion.

Export measure

The export ODS measure is split between using additional codes 4603 and 4604.

Additional code 4603 is used to declare that the ODS is being exported for destruction. Although this additional code includes the options for declaring an export licence or claiming a waiver, neither of these options will permit the declaration to be accepted. There is an absolute prohibition on the export of ODS for destruction. Additional code 4603 should, therefore, never be used, and CDS will correctly reject a declaration if it is declared.

Additional code 4604 should be used to declare that the goods either do not contain ODS or contain ODS which is being exported but not for destruction. The use for goods which do not contain ODS is not clear in the definition of 4604, so DBT is now looking at either amending the definition or introducing a new additional code specifically for declaring that goods do not contain ODS. In the meantime, please treat 4604 as including goods which do not contain ODS.

Import measure

The import ODS measures have a similar split between ODS goods for destruction and ODS goods not for destruction. The difference is that ODS can be imported for destruction purposes but must be covered by an import licence.

Additional code 4601 should be used to declare ODS being imported for destruction, in which case document code L100 must be declared with details of the import licence covering the consignment. The conditions against additional code 4601 permit the options to declare that the goods are not subject to the ODS measure (document code Y902) or that they are being imported into Northern Ireland (document code 9Y06), in which case they are excluded from GB ODS import controls (although they would still be subject to Northern Ireland ODS import controls). DBT is reviewing the measures, so please restrict the use of additional code 4601 to ODS goods which are being explicitly imported for destruction under licence.

Additional code 4602 should be used to declare ODS that is being imported but not for destruction, and also for goods that do not contain ODS. As with 4603 above, it is not clear that 4602 is also intended to cover goods which do not contain ODS.

When importing goods subject to ODS controls, document code L100 must be completed with the import licence covering the consignment.

For goods not subject to ODS controls, document code Y902 can be declared to claim a waiver from the measure. For goods being imported into Northern Ireland, document code 9Y06 should be declared, in which case the consignment will be excluded from GB ODS import controls (although they would still be subject to Northern Ireland ODS import controls). OFFICIAL

DBT is now looking at either amending the definition or introducing a new additional code specifically for declaring that goods do not contain ODS. In the meantime, please treat 4602 as including goods which do not contain ODS.

Source/image: [Strong & Herd](#), 28 February 2025

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

12. Sustainable Cooling in Ecuador: Enabling a 'Cool' Transformation in Latin America



The annual carnival season as well as the famous 'Montubio Rodeo' attracts huge crowds to Quevedo, a riverside city in the Los Rios province in Ecuador. Weekends bring in new visitors and families who want to enjoy a snack and a drink, especially during the warm months. Among the numerous kiosks and shops dotting the riverside selling snacks and drinks is the one belonging to Juan Jiménez.

As a small business owner, Juan suffered from high electric bills and operating costs for his refrigeration equipment, often compromising the viability of his operations. It was then he decided to buy the latest equipment from a well-known Ecuadorian appliances brand, Indurama.

Soon, Juan witnessed a significant drop in his energy bills and operating costs. "For small businesses like mine, the equipment is a perfect partner—reliable, efficient and quiet," he says. Little did he know that the energy-efficient equipment is also using a climate-friendly refrigerant, thanks to the Montreal Protocol project by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Ecuador.

Impactful foundation in household refrigeration

"Our collaboration with Indurama started a decade ago. With the support of the Government of Ecuador, UNIDO and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), Indurama—the only active manufacturer of domestic and commercial refrigerators in the country—transformed its thermal insulation production line, replacing an ozone-depleting chemical with a climate-friendly alternative," said Rodrigo Serpa, UNIDO's Project Manager. In line with the above and in agreement with UNIDO, Indurama started producing household refrigerators using Isobutane (R600a) as a refrigerant, a climate-friendly option replacing Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC-134a), known for its high Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Commercial Refrigeration goes green

The latest conversion project of commercial refrigeration appliances production line, completed in September 2024, introduced the use of natural refrigerants—Propane (R-290), replacing HFC-134a. HFCs do not damage the ozone layer but cause global warming. They need to be gradually phased down as per the requirements of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

“At Indurama, we have incorporated new machinery into our refrigerator production line with the support of UNIDO. This allowed us to automate processes, boost productivity and accelerate product innovation to meet the expectations of modern consumers,” according to Georgy Toledo, Head of Research & Development at Indurama. UNIDO also advised Indurama on best practices to ensure that energy efficiency is maintained by its customers. [Read more...](#)

Source/image: [UNIDO](#), 24 March 2025

13. Mexico organizes Training workshop for Customs officials



A two-day training workshop for Customs officials on ‘controlling regulated substances under the Montreal Protocol and preventing illicit trafficking of banned substances’ was held in the port city of Manzanillo in Colima, Mexico.

Sixty officials took part in the training workshop, which was as organized by [UN Environment Programme](#) and [UNIDO](#), the implementing agencies of the [hashtag#MontrealProtocol](#) in the country. Custom officials play a crucial role in implementing the

Montreal Protocol. Mexico's Undersecretary of Environmental Regulation, Ileana Villalobos was also present on the occasion.

Officials from the Ministry of Environment, Federal Environmental Protection Agency ([PROFEPA](#)), Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risks ([COFEPRIS](#)) were among those present.

Manzanillo port is one of the biggest in the country and the Government recently launched its expansion works, which aims to quadruple its capacity by 2030, and make Manzanillo one of Latin America's largest ports.

Source/image: [UNIDO Environment](#); image: National Ozone Unit, Mexico, 19-20 March 2025

WEST ASIA

14. Oman announces limited import quotas for ozone-depleting substances



The Environment Authority has announced the availability of limited import quotas for the ozone-depleting substance (HCFC-22) for the year 2025.

MUSCAT : This announcement is in accordance with the Royal Decree No. 73/98 and the Sultanate of Oman's commitment to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer.

This announcement comes as part of the ongoing efforts to regulate and protect the ozone layer, in line with the regulations established by Ministerial Resolution No. 107/2013.

Those interested in obtaining a quota to import HCFC-22 are advised to follow the legal procedures set by the Environment Authority.

Source/image: [The Arabian Stories](#), 26 March 2025

FEATURED



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