

Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol – Ozone Layer (OZONE)

Key features

Type of organisation: Secretariat of convention

Charter/Constitution: Vienna Convention (Article 7) and Montreal Protocol (Article 12), <http://ozone.unep.org/en/treaties-and-decisions/vienna-convention-protection-ozone-layer>, <http://ozone.unep.org/en/treaties-and-decisions/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer>

Membership:

- Nature: Governments
- Number: 197 parties

Year of establishment: 1985 (Vienna Convention was adopted in 1985, Montreal Protocol was adopted in 1987)

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

Secretariat staff: 18 (2017)

Total budget: US\$ 5.3 million (2017)

Type of activity: Policy dialogue, policy-science interface, data collection and analysis, information exchange, development of legal instruments, compliance

Sectors of activity: Phase out of production and consumption of listed ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in order to protect human health and the environment

Webpage: www.ozone.unep.org

Members

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Observers

Over 80 observers, including IGOs, NGOs, Industry.

Mandate

The Ozone Secretariat (OZONE) is the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The mission of the Ozone Secretariat is to facilitate and support the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and other stakeholders as appropriate, in implementing actions to protect and heal the ozone layer against adverse impacts resulting from its modification, thus protecting human health and the environment, including minimising impacts on climate.

IRC processes taking place within the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol – Ozone Layer



Categories of legal and policy instruments

	Is it taking place within the IO?	Approximate number
Treaties for ratification by States (excluding the funding one)	√	7
Legally binding decisions	√	> 550
Recommendations	√	> 400
Political declarations	√	28
Model treaties or law		
Production of technical standards		
Non-binding guidance/best practices document		

Interactions with other international organisations active in the field

Mechanisms of interaction	Approximate number of IOs involved		Examples
Develop joint instruments			
MoU or other agreements	√	~ 5	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank, WMO,
Participate in co-ordinating institution	√		UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
Joint meetings that provide forum for co-ordination	√	2	
Observe relevant actions of other bodies	√	~15	
Exchange information	√	~10	

OZONE history

In 1981 negotiations started on the first international convention for the protection of Earth's ozone layer. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988. The convention contained pledges to co-operate in research and monitoring, to share information on chlorofluorocarbons production and emissions and to adopt control protocols if and when warranted. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed on 16 September 1987, and entered into force on 1 January 1989.

Source: Updated from OECD (2016), *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264244047-en>