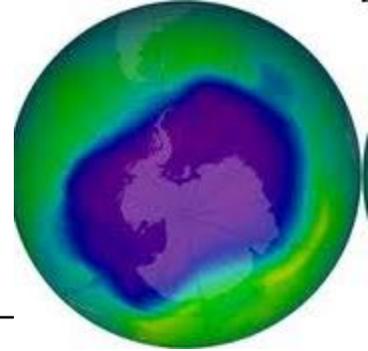




Methyl Bromide Effects on Environment & Ozone Layer

National Ozone Unit
Ministry of Environment

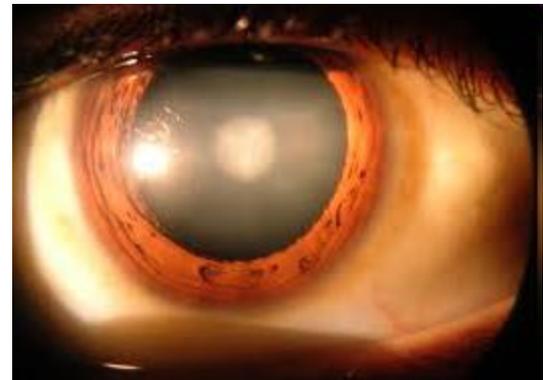
Ozone Depletion



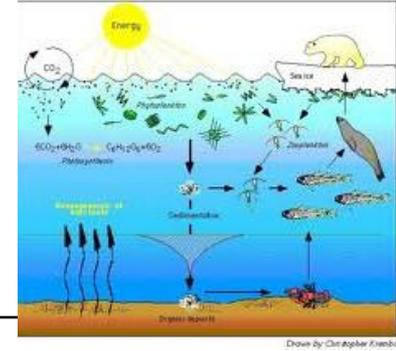
- ❖ Ozone Depletion is the one of the major global environmental issues.
- ❖ During 1970s and early 1980s, scientists observed that the stratospheric ozone layer was getting thinner due to emissions of man made chemicals are referred to ozone depleting Substances (ODSs)
- ❖ Substances used in industrial and agricultural sectors such as Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), Halons, Carbon tetrachloride, Hydro Chloro Flouro Carbon (HCFCs) and Methyl Bromide (MeBr) are mainly responsible for ozone depletion.

Impacts of Ozone Depletion

- **Thinning of the ozone layer leads to have many health and environmental consequences.**
- **Overexposure to UV causes skin cancers, cataracts in eye and immunity suppressions.**



Impacts of Ozone Depletion



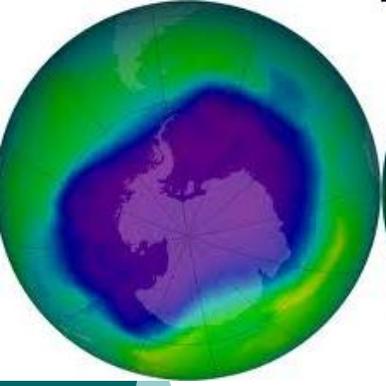
ozone layer depletion leads to increase surface UVB levels significantly, which could bring damage to the ecosystem as,

- ❖ Affect the physiology of plant thus affects the plant growth and crop yield.
- ❖ Threaten the survival of certain species e.g.. Amphibians and larvae
- ❖ Leads to destruction of phytoplankton thus affects the aquatic food chains.
- ❖ Could have impacts on nutrient cycling process.
- ❖ Cyanobacteria are highly sensitive to UV light which play a major role in fixing atmospheric Nitrogen in legume plants.



International Responses to address the issue

- The international community realized the necessity of protecting the ozone layer and established the Vienna convention for ozone layer protection in 1985.
- Vienna Convention is considered as the one of most successful International environmental agreements addressing the global problem of stratospheric ozone depletion.
- As a legally instrument, the Montreal Protocol was adopted in 1987. This is the first ever universally ratified Protocol and up to date 196 countries have ratified it.



- **As a party to the Montreal Protocol, Sri Lanka is bound to implement the protocol provisions including phase out Ozone Depleting Substances.**
- **National Ozone Unit of Sri Lanka on behalf of the focal point(Ministry of Environment) is responsible for implementing activities to phase out ODS on specific time targets.**

Sri Lanka as a party



- ❖ Sri Lanka has been a party of the Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer since 1989. Therefore the government of Sri Lanka has to comply with obligations given under the protocol.
- ❖ Sri Lanka is categorized as an Article V country under the Montreal Protocol as annual per capita consumption of ODS is below 300g.

Methyl Bromide

Methyl bromide (MeBr) is an odorless, colorless gas that has been used as a soil fumigant to control pests across a wide range of agricultural sectors.

Methyl Bromide and Ozone Depletion

- Considerable evidence has accumulated that methyl bromide is a potent ozone depleting substance and the compound is scheduled to be phased out under the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- The ozone depleting potential of MeBr is 0.6

Methyl Bromide and Ozone Depletion

- The Montreal Protocol has classified MeBr as a controlled substance under Annex E and control measures were introduced in the Copenhagen amendment in 1992 .
- Agreed control measures required parties to phase out production and consumption of MeBr by 1st of January 2005 for developed countries (Article 2 countries) and by 1st of January 2015 for developing countries (Article 5 countries).

Phase out schedule applicable for Article 5 countries

Base level	Average of 1995-1998
➤ Freeze	January 1, 2002
➤ 20% Reduction	January 1, 2005
➤ 100% Reduction (critical use exemption)	January 1, 2015 (with possible exemption)

Success of Sri Lanka in implementing Montreal protocol Activities

- Sri Lanka has been working on ozone protection since its signatory to the Vienna convention on protecting the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Sri Lanka is one of the countries that complying with Montreal protocol obligations successfully and Sri Lanka has been awarded the best implementers in 2007.

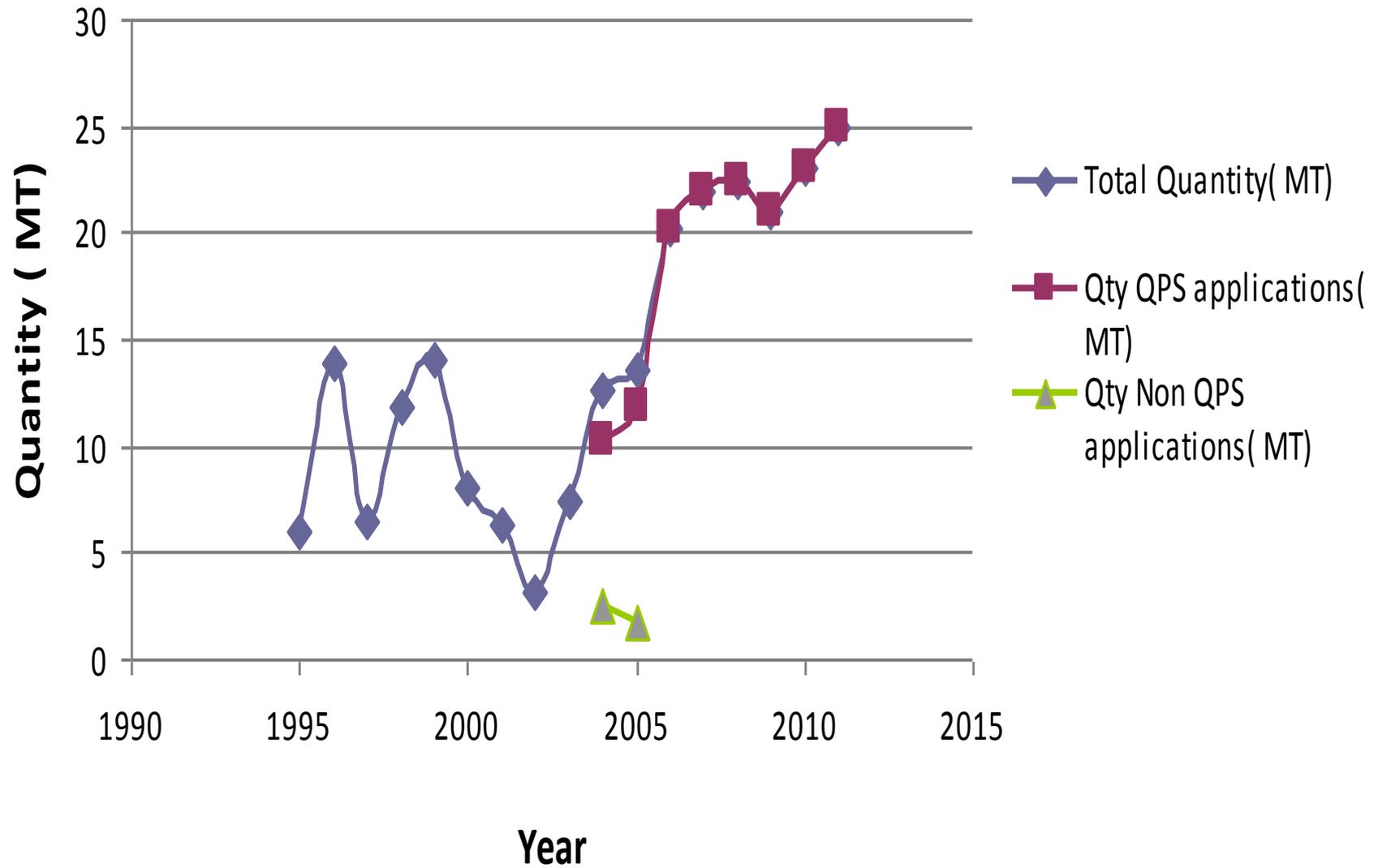
Sri Lanka Initiatives towards MeBr Phase Out

-
- Sri Lanka used MeBr as a fumigant extensively for pest control in soil fumigation, for warehouses, for stored products, for archival materials and for Quarantine and Preshipments Applications (QPS).
 - Agreed control measures required parties to phase out production and consumption of MeBr by 1st of January 2005 for developed countries (Article 2 countries) and by 1st of January 2015 for developing countries (Article 5 countries).

Sri Lanka Initiatives towards MeBr Phase Out

- Sri Lanka government has taken actions for complete elimination of MeBr import by 2015 only import of MeBr for “Critical” “Quarantine and Preshipment” purposes is exempted after the year 2015 in terms of the provisions of the Gazette Extraordinary No 1363/29 dated 22nd October 2004 published under Import and Export control Act No 01 of 1969.

Methyl Bromide Consumption in Sri Lanka



Sri Lanka Initiatives towards MeBr Phase Out

- Sri Lanka has stopped MeBr consumption for non- QPS applications from 2008 onwards.
- Statistics show that MeBr consumption in Sri Lanka has been increasing drastically.
- It is required Sri Lanka to report MeBr consumption for QPS applications to MLF and Ozone secretariat and justifications should be done for increased levels of consumption.

Sri Lanka has completed two projects on MeBr

1. Phase out use of MeBr from Tea lands of Sri Lanka at controlling Tea Nematodes. Project on Implementation of National Programme for Phasing out MeBr in Tea Industry of Sri Lanka.
2. Project on MeBr Phase out for all remaining uses in Sri Lanka excluding Quarantine and Pre Shipment Applications.

Government Notifications

IMPORT AND EXPORT (CONTROL) ACT, No. 01 OF 1969

NS made by the Minister of Trade, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, under Section 20 of the Import and Export Control Act, No. 1 of 1969.

JEYARAJ FERNANDEZ

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Consumer Affairs

ade, Commerce and Consumer Affairs,
shana Mandiraya,
t,

2004.

Regulations

This regulation may be cited as the Imports and Exports (Control) Regulation, No. 01 of 2004.

Every person shall import into Sri Lanka the goods specified in Column I in the Schedule in the circumstances specified in the corresponding entry in Column III of that Schedule, effect



Thank You