

CORRIGENDA

The following changes have been made since the publication of the original version of the report. The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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The first sentence, last paragraph should read:

“Production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances is strictly regulated under the Montreal Protocol.”

The second sentence, last paragraph should read:

“Since the early 1990s, ODS have been gradually phased out of the production of refrigerators, air conditioners and other equipment in the EU.”

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The second sentence, first paragraph should read:

“However, the use of HCFC-22 in developing countries increased by 11 per cent in 2011-2012, ahead of with the 2013 freeze date for production and consumption of HCFCs in developing countries, increased by 11 per cent in 2011-2012, and illegal use and smuggling of ODS seems to be increasing (UNEP 2014, EIA 2014).”

The last sentence, first paragraph should read:

“Air conditioners can be retrofitted to use non-ODS substitutes, but this is costly at about USD 100-200 per unit (UNEP 2007) and there can be significant safety concerns with flammability of some alternatives used.”

References are added to the first sentence, second paragraph. This sentence should read:

“During the first phase of illegal trade of ODS in the mid-1990s, it was estimated that up to 38 000 tonnes of CFCs were traded illegally every year, equivalent to 15 per cent of the legal CFC commerce and worth up to USD 500 million (UNEP 2001, UNOCD 2013).”

References are added to the second sentence, second paragraph. The sentence should read:

“At that time, a single shipping container of CFCs smuggled into the United States could yield profits of USD 250 000 (RIIA, 2002, UNODC 2013).”

A reference is added to the first sentence, fourth paragraph to read:

“By 2006, it was estimated that up to 14 000 metric tonnes of CFCs, worth up to USD 60 million, were being smuggled into developing countries each year (UNEP 2006).”

A reference is added to the third sentence, fourth paragraph to read:

“The Sky-Hole Patching Operation in East Asia between 2006 and 2010 conducted 51 seizures of illegal ODS totalling approximately 730 metric tonnes – an average of 183 metric tonnes seized per year (RILO-AP 2010).”

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The following references are added to the list:

RIIA (2002). Background Paper for Royal Institute of International Affairs Workshop. International Environmental Crime: The Nature and Control of Environmental Black Markets, 27.28 May 2002. Unpublished. Available from:
http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/public/Research/Energy,%20Environment%20and%20Development/environmental_crime_background_paper.pdf

RILO-AP (2010). Seizure of ODS Made by China Customs (Project Sky-Hole Patching Sept 2006 to Dec 2009), “RILO AP Presentation, Regional Seminar for Customs Officers on Combating Environmental Crime”, Beijing, September 2010.

UNEP (2014). Assessment Of The Funding Requirement For The Replenishment Of The Multilateral Fund For The Period 2015-2017. UNEP TEAP. Available from:
http://ozone.unep.org/Assessment_Panels/TEAP/Reports/TEAP_Reports/TEAP-XXV-8-TF-report-May2014.pdf

UNEP (2007). Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances. Asia and Pacific Region. Available from:
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/6075-e-illegal-trade-asia.pdf>

UNEP (2006). Feasibility study on developing a system for monitoring transboundary movement of ozone depleting substances UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/6 . Available from:
http://ozone.unep.org/Meeting_Documents/mop/18mop/MOP-18-6E.pdf

UNEP (2001). Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances: Is There a Hole in the Montreal Protocol? Ozone Action Newsletter Special Supplement. Number 6. UNEP DTIE. Available from:
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/3617-e-oansupplement6IllegalTrade.pdf>