



Ozone layer research and scientific assessments involving the parties, either directly or through international bodies, focus on: physical and chemical processes; human health and other biological effects, particularly changes in ultraviolet solar radiation; climatic effects; substances, practices, processes and activities, and their cumulative impact; effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer; alternative substances and technologies; related socio-economic issues.



Efforts should be made to: facilitate and encourage the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic, commercial and legal information relevant to the Convention; cooperate, taking account of developing countries' needs in promoting the development and transfer of technology by helping partners to acquire alternative technologies, providing the necessary information, such as manuals and guides, supplying research equipment and facilities, training scientific and technical personnel; and inform the decision-making body (the Conference of the Parties) of the measures they have taken to implement the Convention.



Multilateral Fund
for the
Implementation of
the Montreal Protocol



National Ozone Unit (NOU), Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) works with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to fulfil country's commitments under the Montreal Protocol. Together we strive for ozone protection and a greener planet for future generations.



UNDERSTANDING THE VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER





VIENNA CONVENTION

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was signed in 1985 and entered into force in 1988. Pakistan ratified the Vienna Convention in 1992.

The Vienna Convention is a framework Convention that mainly aims to promote international cooperation through exchange of information on the impact of human activity on the ozone layer. It does not require parties to take specific measures. These measures come later in the form of Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention.



The Vienna Convention was the first Convention of any kind to be signed by every country involved, taking effect in 1988 and reaching universal ratification in 2009. It aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects resulting from modifications of the ozone layer.



The Vienna Convention focuses on the ongoing scientific monitoring and observation of the ozone layer, building on the legacy of the scientists who helped define the problem. The findings of this monitoring and observation are used by the parties to the ozone treaties to take necessary measures for dealing with the problem.



The Vienna Convention lays down the principles to protect the ozone layer, following scientific warnings that its depletion was a danger to human health and the environment.



As a general obligation, parties under the Vienna Convention should take appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer. In particular, on the basis of relevant scientific and technical considerations, parties should: adopt appropriate legislative or administrative measures; cooperate on systematic observations, research and information exchange to better understand the issues involved.

