



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

C &WM: CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Ozone Depleting Substances:
Discontinuation of Methyl Bromide in
South Africa
10 August 2016



Overview

- Background on Montreal Protocol
- Legislative framework
- Monitoring and Control of Methyl bromide (MB) in SA
- MB Phase-out in SA
- Permitting Control System
- Exempted uses
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Summary/ Way-forward



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Background

- South Africa (SA) Party to the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances
- SA was Initially classified as a developed country meaning complete phase-out by 2005 (with possible CUEs)
- SA re-classified as a developing country with a methyl bromide (MB) complete phase-out by 2015 (with possible CUEs)



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Legislative framework

- Act 36 of 1947 regulates the manufacturing, distribution, importation, sale, use and advertisement of fertilizers, animal feeds, pesticides, stock remedies as well as the operation of sterilizing plants and pest control operators in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947).
- Regulation Regarding Phasing-out and Management of Ozone Depleting Substances (Hereafter referred as ODS Regulations) under section 53(a) and (e), read with sections 55(1)(a) and 55(2) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- ODS Regulations from NEM:AQA; where amongst others the regulations prohibit the import of banned substances under the MP and indicates the phase-out schedule of ODSs (HCFCs and MB)



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Summary of ODS Regulations

- The phase out for Methyl bromide. On **01 January 2015** the import, use and placing on the market of Methyl bromide would not be allowed, except for uses that do not have feasible alternatives (critical use).
- Annual reporting on imports, exports, stockpiles and stocks of critical use exemptions.
- The reporting on the nature in which the ODS have been used in the country, the quantities used or held in stock, the imports and exports. Quarterly reports on the use of available stock should be recorded and reported by all users/owner to the Registrar of (Act 36 of 1947) at the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Monitoring and Control of MB in SA

- SA has a quota system for MB imports and to date we have been meeting the targets. Quotas are monitored by DEA, DAFF and ITAC with assistance of Customs.
- Quotas were allocated to Landkem, Chemfit and Mebrom to import controlled quantities into RSA
- Importers of must report annually on their distribution of MB and uses in the country to the Registrar.
- DAFF inspectorate monitors/controls MB imports through the ports in respect of quotas and in-land at the users' premises.
- Users/importers must report on MB stock on a monthly basis to the Department (DEA).



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MB Phase-out in SA

- The Copenhagen Amendment, adopted by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1992, brought methyl bromide under the jurisdiction of the Protocol as an ozone depleting substance (ODS). Distinct phase-out schedules were agreed for developed countries -non Article-5 (non-A-5) Parties to the Protocol – in 1992, and for developing countries -Article 5 (A-5) Parties - in 1997. Aside from its ozone depleting potential, MB is highly toxic to humans, and is a possible carcinogen.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MB Phase-out in SA

METHYL BROMIDE PHASE-OUT SCHEDULE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (e.g. South Africa)

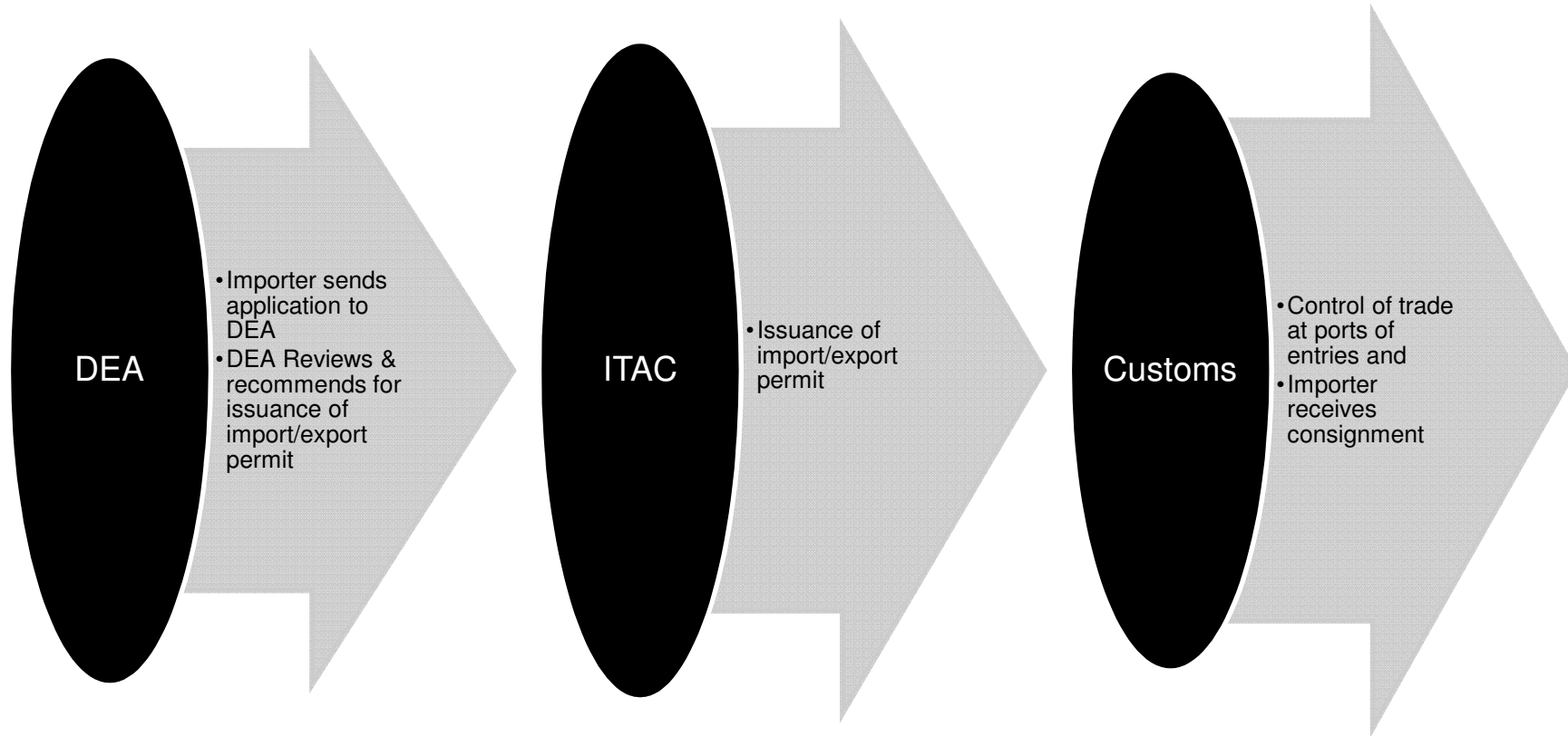
Base level (baseline):	Average national consumption 1995-1998
Freeze:	By 1 January 2002
20% reduction:	By 1 January 2005
100%: critical uses)	By 1 January 2015(with potential exemption for



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MB Permitting System



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MB Permitting System

MB IMPORT (EXPORT) PERMIT SHOULD CONTAIN

- Importer/exporter name and details
- Quantity
- Use/application (ONLY Structural fumigation, Mills, QPS and ISPM is accepted for import in 2016)
- MB formulation (for which ONLY 100% MB is allowed to be imported for abovementioned uses)
- MB CUSTOMS TARIFF HEADING: 2903.39.20 with description of “methyl bromide”
- MB Tariff Heading to BE CHECKED at PORTS among others: 2903.39.90 with description of “other”



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Exempted Uses

- MB for QPS/ISPM no.15 is exempted.
- The quantity for these two uses is approximately 30 tonnes per annum.
- That means MB can ONLY be imported into South Africa for structural fumigation, mills, QPS and ISPM in 2016.
- South Africa has applied for the same uses for 2017

IMPORTERS

There is only 2 registered MB importers in South Africa and they are;

- Landkem
- Chemfit/ Mebrom



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Roles and Responsibilities

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES	COMMENTS
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control consumption • Import quotas • Recommend/decline for issuance of import permit 	
DAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of pesticides • DAFF inspectorate at the sea ports of entries, land border posts and in-land 	
ITAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of import/ export permits 	
Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade facilitation at the Ports 	MB is listed in the SARS Prohibited and Restricted List- i.e. at the ports MB must be restricted for DAFF Inspectors for inspection.



Summary/Way-forward

- MB use for Structural fumigation, Mills, QPS and ISPM is exempted under the Montreal Protocol and ODS Regulations nationally.
- Permits only issued for the abovementioned uses in 2016.
- Applications for 2017 is being considered by the MBTOC and ultimately in the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) in Kigali, Rwanda.
- Quantities used for these applications must be reported to the DEA/DAFF and thus to the Ozone Secretariat
- MB restricted at the ports by Customs for DAFF Inspectors
- MB Stocks should be reported to DEA/DAFF annually and upon request.
- Alternatives are currently being considered for registration by industry at DAFF e.g. Sulfuryl fluoride.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

THANK YOU

Ozone Unit Team

L Maweni: Lmaweni@environment.gov.za

L Ndhlovu: Lndhlovu@environment.gov.za

G. Molokwane: Gmolokwane@environment.gov.za



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA