

SCRIPT: Video report "Repairing our Ozone Layer"

TC IN	TC OUT	REFERENCE DG COMM: I-054882
00:00:00	00:01:30	Colour bars/ 1000 Hz
00:01:30	00:02:00	Black
00:02:00	00:11:44	Version
00:12:00	00:22:44	International Version
00:23:00	00:32:00	B Roll REF: I-054883
TOTAL DURATION	32:00:00	

INTERVIEWEES	
NAME	TITLE
Dr. Charles Renoirte	Dermatologist, Institut Jules Bordet, Brussels, Belgium
Hugo de Backer	Senior Scientist, Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium
Marianne Wenning	European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment, Belgium
Erza Clark	Environmental Investigation Agency, France
Fred Bergwerff	Fred Bergwerff, General Manager, EcO2, Netherlands
Arie van Weijan	Customs Officer, Port of Rotterdam, Netherlands

SCRIPT Video report "Repairing our Ozone Layer"		
00:02:00	00:12:00	<p>Voiceover: Sunbathers in Spain</p> <p>This is the resort of Benidorm in southern Spain. It is late spring and the beaches are already packed with sun-worshippers from northern Europe. For many tourists a glowing tan is synonymous with good health and vitality, but today in Europe half an hour under the midday sun can be enough to damage the skin. It is a far shorter time than 30 years ago.</p> <p>The reason is that over the last decades the ozone layer that protects us from harmful UV rays has been thinning at an alarming rate. The effects on human health and the natural environment are dramatic.</p>
00:02:36	00:12:36	<p>Interview in French: Dr Charles Renoirte, Dermatologist, Institut Jules Bordet, Brussels</p> <p><i>Malheureusement les cancers de la peau sont de plus en plus fréquents. Il y a plusieurs causes à cela. Une des principales causes c'est que depuis quelques dizaines d'années les gens se sont de plus en plus exposés au soleil. Et une autre cause potentielle est effectivement la diminution de la couche d'ozone qui vient jouer un rôle supplémentaire.</i></p> <p><i>Unfortunately skin cancers are more and more frequent; there are several reasons for this. One of the main reasons is that over the last decades, people are more and more exposed to sun. Another reason is the thinning of the ozone layer.</i></p>
00:02:59	00:12:59	<p>Voiceover: Sunbathers in Spain</p> <p>One of the fastest growing types of cancer is skin cancer, with some studies predicting a doubling of rates over the next decade.</p>
00:03:06	00:13:06	<p>Interview in French: Dr Charles Renoirte, Dermatologist, Institut Jules Bordet, Brussels</p> <p><i>Quand je vois parfois ce qui se passe sur les plages je suis un peu effrayé puisque moi comme je vois les patients qui après souffrent de la cancer de la</i></p>

		<p><i>peau, c'est vrai qu'il y a de quoi être inquiet. Et donc il y a du travail encore en matière de prévention.</i></p> <p><i>When I see how people expose themselves to the sun on beaches I am very worried because I am the one who afterwards sees the patients suffering from skin cancer. There's a good reason to be worried. So there's still a lot of prevention to be done.</i></p>
00:03:21	00:13:21	<p>Voiceover: Tourists in Cartagena, sun shining through palms It is possible to protect ourselves against the most damaging effects of UV rays by avoiding the sun around midday, using protective cream and covering up young children. But excessive UV rays also reduce crop and fish yields and damage man-made materials such as plastics.</p> <p>Voiceover: Cars belching exhaust Ozone is a highly oxidising molecule and can cause respiratory problems if inhaled. No wonder it is unwanted at the ground level, where it occurs due to heavy pollution.</p> <p>Voiceover: Ozone graphic On the contrary, ozone is essential in the stratosphere, where it forms a layer between 20-35 km above our heads that protects us from dangerous ultraviolet solar radiation.</p> <p>Voiceover: Ozone measuring – Antarctic/ graphic In the 1970s scientists discovered that this fragile equilibrium was being disturbed by human activity. In particular CFC gases used in fridges, air-conditioning systems and aerosols were gradually climbing into the atmosphere where they were 'killing' the ozone molecules through a complex chain of chemical reactions. A giant hole was discovered in the ozone layer over Antarctica, finally spurring politicians to act.</p> <p>Voiceover: Chemical plant In 1987 delegates from around the world gathered in Montreal to sign a ground-breaking international agreement to phase out CFCs - shown here being extracted from old fridges. Other ozone depleting chemicals, such as HCFCs and methyl bromide, are to be phased out over a longer time frame, although the EU is pushing for tighter deadlines.</p> <p>Voiceover: Uccle Measuring The Montreal Protocol is already starting to show positive results. Here at the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium, scientist Hugo de Backer is measuring ozone levels to provide the public with a daily 'weather forecast' of UV intensity.</p>
00:05:06	00:15:06	<p>Interview in English: Hugo de Backer, Senior Scientist, Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium <i>We see an important diminishing of the thickness of the ozone layer between 1980-1997 and probably the first signs of a recovery of the ozone layer after that time.</i></p>
00:05:20	00:15:20	<p>Interview in English: Marianne Wenning, European Commission <i>The problem has not been fixed. This is because the relationship between emissions and the life-span of these chemicals is quite long. Because they are staying so long in the stratosphere they can also damage the ozone layer further. However, the emissions as such have already reached their peak and they are going down, so that we have good hope that progress is being made and that the actions that we have taken over the last 20 years have been quite successful.</i></p>
00:05:58	00:15:58	<p>Voiceover: Smokestacks An additional benefit of the Montreal Protocol has been its role in reducing greenhouse gases that cause climate change.</p>
00:06:06	00:16:06	<p>Interview: Marianne Wenning, European Commission <i>In fact the contribution that has been made by the Montreal Protocol with regard to climate change is that through the reduction of ozone depleting</i></p>

		<i>substances we also reduced greenhouse gases several times the target we have now under the Kyoto Protocol. So it means that we have basically delayed detrimental effects by 10-12 years.</i>
00:06:40	00:16:40	Voiceover: Ezra Clark intros The ozone layer is expected to return to its pre-1980 condition by the middle of the century, but there is nothing automatic about this recovery, believes this ozone expert from the Environmental Investigation Agency.
00:06:53	00:16:53	Interview in English: Ezra Clark, Environmental Investigation Agency <i>The 2006 ozone hole was equal to the all time record, so the problem is absolutely at its peak at the moment and predictions currently estimate that the recovery of the ozone hole will happen around 2060, but there are a number of presumptions which underlie this. These could be undermined by things like continued illegal trade in ozone depleting substances, non-compliance and the possibility that some of the data submissions aren't entirely right and a fairly major one would be the possible interaction with climate change.</i>
00:07:35	00:17:35	Voiceover: Old fridges/dismantling Today the danger no longer comes from the use of CFCs, which were banned in developed countries in 1996 and will be outlawed in developing countries in 2010. Nowadays the main threat comes from so-called 'banks' of ozone depleting substances. Millions of old fridges and air conditioning units are still in service all over the world. They contain huge quantities of ozone damaging chemicals and constitute a time bomb if they are not treated properly when dismantled. Voice over: Fridge dismantling This plant near Salzburg in Austria, which was the first of its kind in Europe, recycles over 350,000 refrigerators a year. When the fridges arrive, CFCs are sucked out of the cooling system and later destroyed. The fridges are then shredded, any remaining CFCs are removed and waste plastics and metals are separated and recycled. Voiceover: Recycling Surprisingly, even though alternatives exist, some ozone depleting substances are still available on the market for some very specific applications. Voiceover: Rotterdam Port But here at the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands, which is the biggest of its kind in the world, they are taking steps to eliminate even the most essential uses of ozone depleting substances. Voiceover: Rotterdam Port All fresh wood has to be treated before it leaves the EU to make sure it doesn't contain wood-boring insects. The traditional way to do this has been to spray the containers with methyl bromide, a powerful insecticide that harms workers' health and depletes the ozone layer. The gas has been banned since 2005, although exemptions apply for container fumigation and other limited uses. Voiceover: Fumigation But with the help of a grant from the European Commission, Dutch firm EcO2 has developed the world's first fumigation process that kills pests without any gases, residues or emissions. Containers are placed in one of 12 gas-tight chambers and the oxygen in the room is sucked out. At the same time the temperature is increased, killing all pests quickly and naturally.
00:09:35	00:19:35	Interview in English: Fred Bergwerff, General Manager, EcO2 <i>Our customers are the big food industries – like the Unilevers of the world. They are interested in a healthy system to kill the insects without residue and environmentally friendly, because nobody wants to eat poisoned stuff anymore.</i>

00:09:57	00:19:57	<p>Voiceover: Computers/Fumigation The facility's environmental benefits are clear. During 2003 and 2004, the plant avoided 785kg of methyl bromide emissions – around 15% of the Netherlands' total output. The technology has also been exported to developing countries – thus avoiding methyl bromide treated containers from entering the EU.</p> <p>Voiceover: EIA images About 500 tonnes of ozone depleting substances still enter the EU each year legally. But there is also an illegal trade – as this footage from the Environmental Investigation Agency shows.</p>
00:10:32	00:20:32	<p>Interview in English: Ezra Clark, EIA <i>An estimate carried out in 2005 indicated this trade was somewhere between 7-14,000 tonnes a year, so in dollars that somewhere around 25-\$60 million per year. So it's a significant size of trade.</i></p>
00:10:48	00:20:48	<p>Voiceover: Customs inspection At Rotterdam Port, Customs Officer Arie van Weijan and his team are trying to make sure that any ozone depleting substances that enter the European Union do so legally.</p>
00:11:03	00:21:03	<p>Interview in English: Arie van Weijan, Customs Officer, Port of Rotterdam <i>Down here we have a container consisting of chlorodifluoromethane – R22 – one of the refrigerant gases that is still under permit if you are importing or exporting this container within or out of the EU.</i></p>
00:11:20	00:21:20	<p>Voiceover: close up, CFC container This container seems to have its papers in order, but more than ever vigilance is needed by scientists, customs officials and the general public to ensure that ozone depleting substances are consigned to history and the ozone layer that is so precious to life on earth is given time to recover.</p>
00:11:44	00:21:44	END

B ROLL		
<i>TC IN</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>CONTENT</i>
22:00:00	Interview	Charles Renoirte
22:22:10	Interview	Hugo de Backer
22:42:03	Interview	Marianne Wenning
23:12:17	Interview	Ezra Clark
24:22:18	Shots	Benidorm, Spain, travelling, city buildings
24:39:18	Shots	Benidorm, Spain, beach with people sunbathing, a person reading
24:59:20	Shots	Benidorm, Spain, from the sea
25:11:07	Shots	Benidorm, Spain, wide shot of the beach
25:15:04	Shots	Cartagena, Spain, tourist walking on the Alameda
25:30:15	Shots	Sun shining through water
25:48:01	Shots	Brussels, Belgium, Observatory in Uccle, Royal Meteorological Institute
25:51:11	Shots	Brussels, Belgium, Closing the observatory
26:05:01	Shots	Hugo de Backer using observatory equipment
26:24:06	Shots	Marianne Wenning using her computer
27:00:00	Shots	Charles Renoirte at his office
27:19:06	Shots	Industrial installations
27:32:21	Shots	CFC extracted from old refrigerators, factory near Salzburg, Austria
28:21:21	Shots	Recuperating CFC process
29:30:09	Shots	Exteriors of CFC recuperation plant, truck parking
29:54:14	Shots	Man unloading old fridges
30:15:22	Shots	Old fridges treatment, recuperation process
30:52:03	Shots	Operator watching the destruction of fridges
31:13:22	Shots	Rotterdam docks
32:00:00		End

SHOOTING INFORMATION	
<i>COUNTRY/TOWN</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>
The Netherlands – Rotterdam	04/09/07
France – Paris	31/08/07
Belgium – Brussels	28/08/07
Austria – Timelkam	30/08/07

CONTACTS
<p>Mostra Communication: Media Relations Thomas Pritzkow Email: tpr@mostra.com Website: http://www.tvlink.org Tel: +32 2 537 44 00</p>