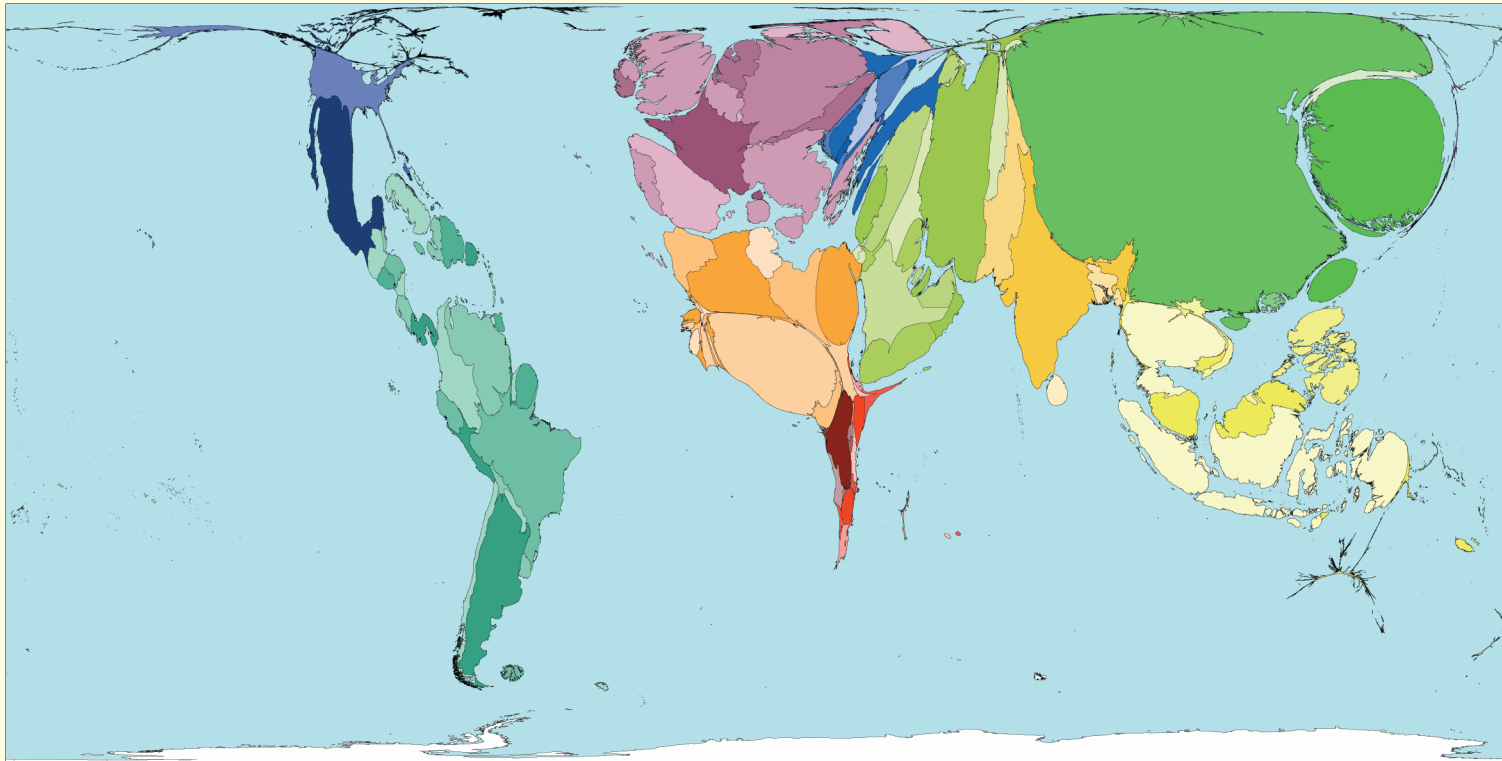


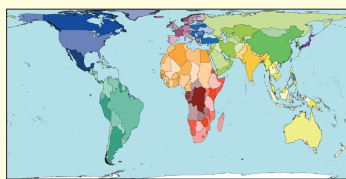
Chlorofluorocarbons



Chlorofluorocarbons, often abbreviated to CFCs, have two major negative environmental effects: they deplete the ozone layer and contribute to global warming. These chemicals have been used in industry, including refrigerators and dry cleaning. The Montreal Protocol, operative since 1989, was designed to phase out ozone-depleting substances. This map shows the estimated 110 thousand tonnes of CFCs emitted in 2002.

The CFC map shows not where CFCs are produced, but where there are the most which have not been accounted for and presumably safely dealt with.

Territory size shows the proportion of chlorofluorocarbons unaccounted for worldwide, that may be emitted there.



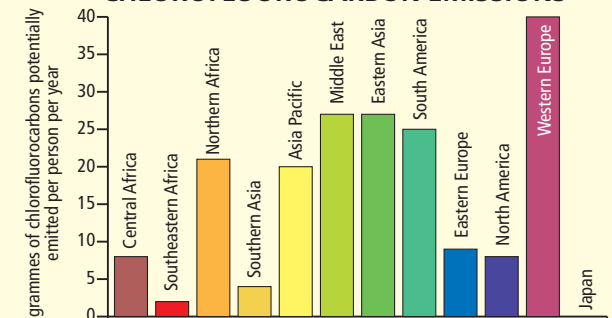
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POTENTIAL CHLOROFLUOROCARBON EMISSIONS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Bahamas	183	173	Switzerland	0.47
2	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	182	174	Madagascar	0.46
3	Cyprus	165	175	Ethiopia	0.43
4	Kuwait	145	176	Canada	0.40
5	Brunei Darussalam	145	177	Czech Republic	0.36
6	Qatar	145	178	Singapore	0.20
7	Republic of Korea	140	179	Slovenia	0.20
8	Lebanon	137	180	Japan	0.15
9	Bahrain	135	181	Slovakia	0.15
10	United Arab Emirates	128	182	Hungary	0.03

grammes of chlorofluorocarbons unaccounted for per person living in that territory*

CHLOROFLUOROCARBON EMISSIONS



Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Environment Programme, 2005.
- *The table does not include 17 territories which report no unaccounted for chlorofluorocarbons.
- See website for further information.

“It is not a hole in the literal sense because ozone still exists over the continent but significant amounts of the gas are destroyed in this area because of the temperature and presence of damaging gases such as chlorofluorocarbons ...” Alok Jha, 2006