Management of Fluorocarbon in the Developing Countries

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UN Environment

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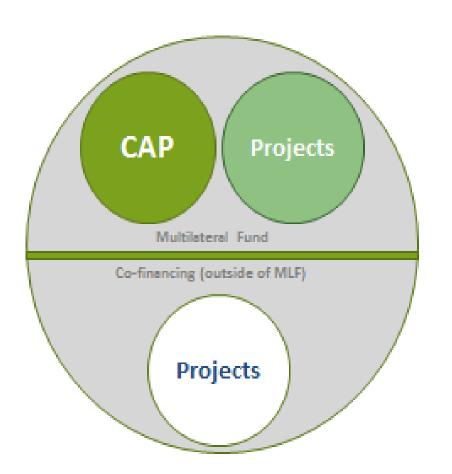








OzonAction Branch



Regional Networks
Information Clearinghouse
Capacity building
Technical & policy advice
South-South Cooperation

Institutional Strengthening
HPMP preparation
HPMP implementation
Technical assistance
Support for bilateral projects

CCAC low GWP EE alternatives USEPA Regional Project HCFC/EE UNEP-China Trust Fund







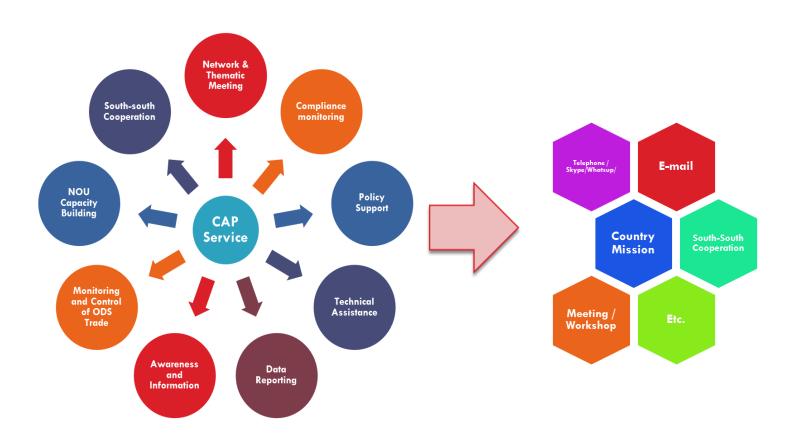








Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)









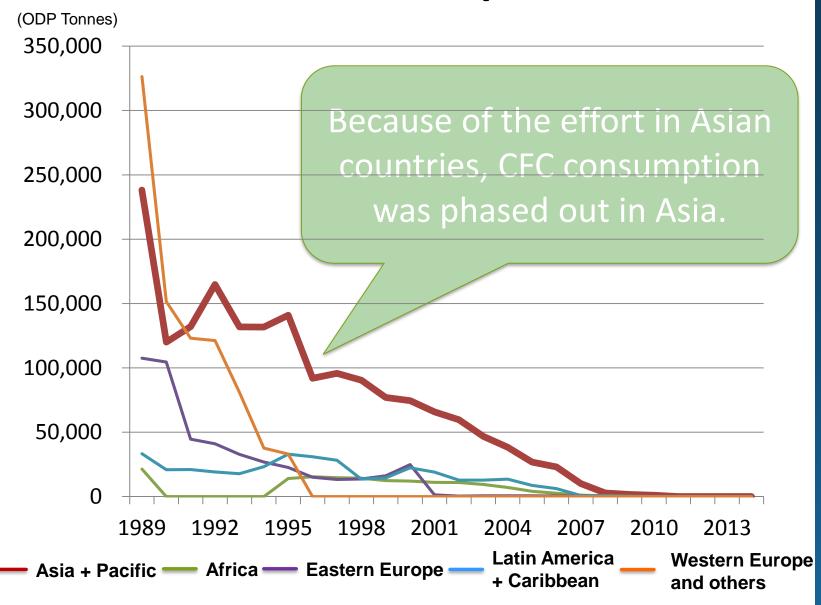








CFC Consumption









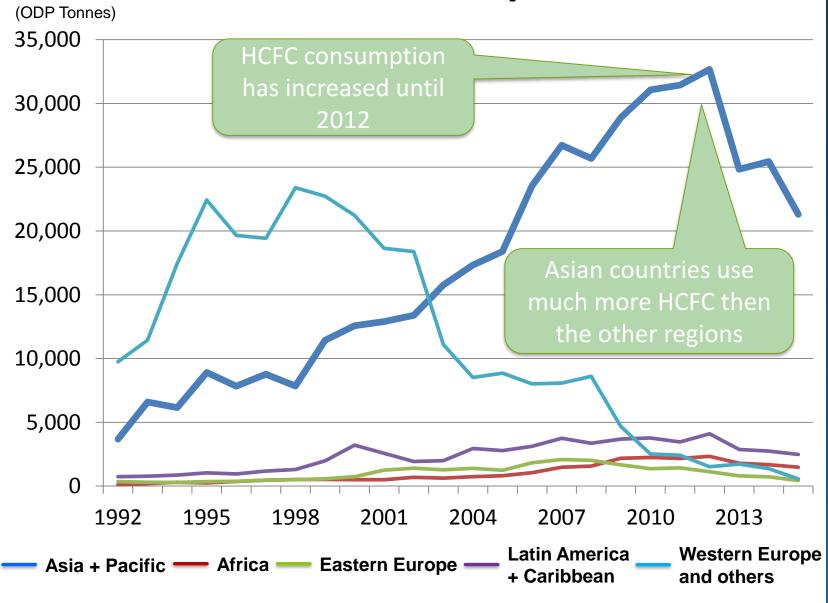








HCFC Consumption









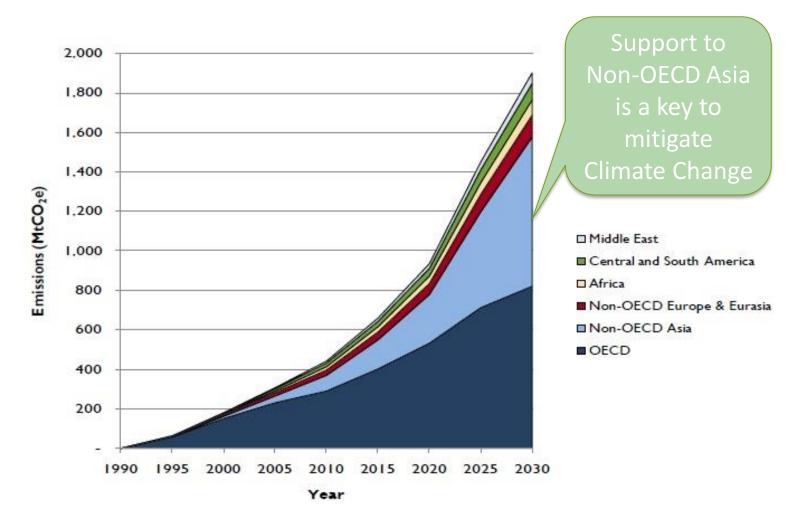








HFC Emissions from Use of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances 1990 – 2030 by Region (MtCO2e)









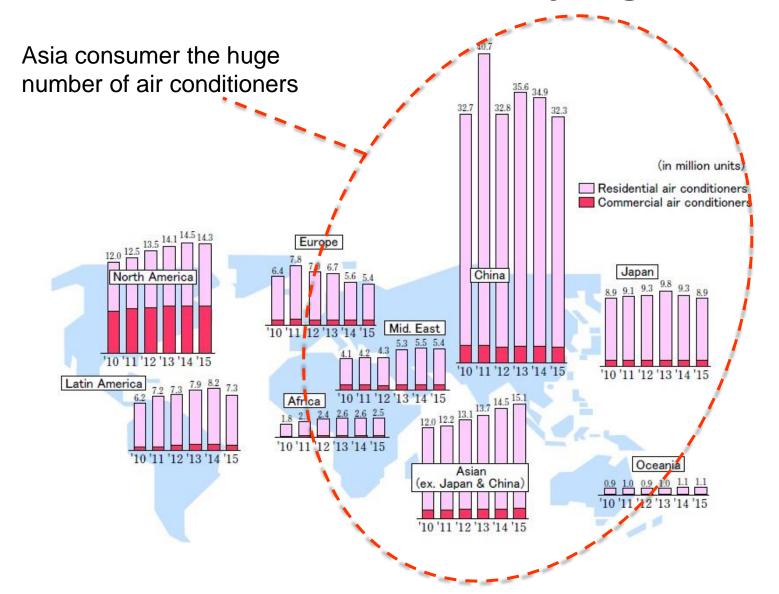








RAC and PAC demand by region

















Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Control Strategy of Developing Countries

Control ODS Supply and Reduce Demand -

General Strategy











ODS Production and Consumption Control under the Montreal Protocol

Controlling ODS Supply

- Registration of importer/exporter/distributor
- Import/export licensing and quota system for ODS and their blends

- Licensing fee for import/export
- Levy/tax on ODS (per unit)

- Licensing for storage, handling, retailing
- Licensing for technicians















Reducing ODS Demand

- Ban import and/or installation of ODS -based equipment
- Ban manufacturing of equipment/products using ODS
- Convert manufacturing facilitates to ODS free technologies

- Ban on intentional venting
- Certification system for trained technicians and workshops
- Good practice / Code of practice

- Replacement
- Retrofitting
- Recovery and recycling















Use and Emission Control

Use Control

- Only few countries control sale/use of ODS, Fiji/China
- Only manufacturer who received Multilateral Fund for conversion of production line

Emission Control

- Being promoted, but as voluntary requirement
- Recovery/recycling are also promoted with support of Multilateral Fund to some extent
- ODS destruction: demo projects under Multilateral Fund
- No economic incentive















Challenges

The international legal obligation: Kigali Amendment is still controlling the production and consumption of HFCs, not emission

The cost and benefit for recovery/disposal: for example, recovery cost could be 2USD/kg, disposal cost could be 4-6 USD/kg, but the market price of R22 is about 3 USD/Kg.

The difficulty for the enforcement of the emission control regulations

The weak infrastructure of the servicing sector in most developing countries















Opportunities

environment

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Phasedown of HFC

•15-20 % of HFC production and consumption will be allowed forever. This might promote the government to establish a holistic management system.

Servicing Sector infrastructure

- •The R/AC industry noted the importance of the servicing sector in terms of the safety, energy efficiency, and is promoting responsible use of refrigerant
- The government is making effort due to safety and energy efficiency concerns
- The Multilateral Fund is expected to provide more support to the servicing sector as guided by MOP.

Paris Agreement

- It is expected some financial mechanism could be developed for the handling HFCs disposal
- •The government of the developing countries might take unilateral movement on the holistic approach for the management of the fluorocarbons.

Financial Support

•The Meeting of Parties requested the Multilateral to consider funding the disposal activities, but no guideline has yet made.

Thank you













