

Progress in the HPMPs Implementation of Article 5 Parties to the Montreal Protocol

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> Anderson Moreira do Vale Alves Regional Coordinator, Asia-Pacific Region Montreal Protocol and Chemicals Unit (MPU) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer



- Its objective is to phase-out the ozone depleting substances (ODSs);
- Focus on the elimination of the sources of the ODS: their production and consumption;
- Was agreed upon on 16 September 1987 entered into force on 1 January 1989;
- Most of the ODS covered are very potent greenhouse gases (GHG);
- The ODS phase-out activities have provided considerable co-benefits to the climate change mitigation = the total avoided net annual ODS emissions by 2010 was estimated to be equivalent to about 10 Gt CO₂/year. (Velders et. al, 2007)





HCFCs Phase-out Status: where are we now?









- From 2009 to 2019, the consumption of A5 Parties remained substantially lower than the maximum allowable consumption (as per HCFCs Phase-out Targets)-
- Low Volume Countries (largely) aimed the 2020 target as Stage I implementation strategy.
 - Currently, LVCs are transitioning into implementation of the Stage II (focus on total HCFCs elimination by 2030);
- Non-LVCs Parties followed staggered approach aiming two different target dates: 2015 (for Stage I) and 2020 (or extended to 2022) for Stage II.
 - Most of the Parties had already transitioned to Stage II;
 - Many countries are starting to prepare their Stage III strategies (2023-2030);





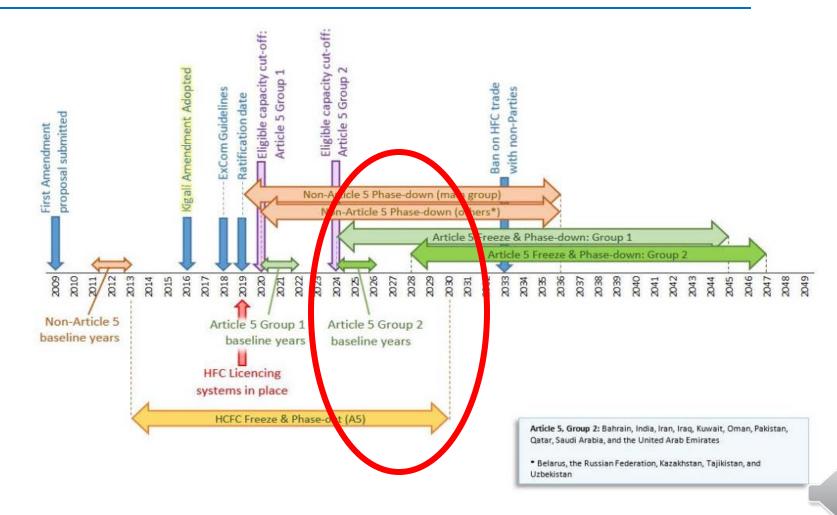
Important to note:

- Stages I and II largely focused in <u>industrial conversion projects</u> (PU Foam and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning manufacturing sectors).
- This strategy could upfront large HCFCs consumption reduction (as seen in the graphic), as the demand of virgin HCFCs is eliminated in the very source (consuming industry).
- However, Stages II (for LVCs) and III (fornon-LVCs) are likely to be more dependent on Servicing Sector (only).
 - Additional challenges to phase-out HCFCs may be faced since the consumption in servicing sector is diffuse and is mostly due to unsound management of installed stocks and venting/leakage.





The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol



Source: UNEP, OzonAction (2019)

The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol



Technology Choice is critical to lead our efforts towards zero ODP and lower climate impact future!.

Country*	Application	Technology choice under MLF funded projects (HPMPs/Demos)
Bangladesh	Room AC	R-290
	Domestic Refrigeration	R-600a
	Commercial AC	HFC-32
Indonesia	Commercial AC	HFC-32
	Commercial Refrigeration	HFC-32
Chile	Commercial Refrigeration	Super-critical CO2
Colombia	Commercial AC	R-290
Costa Rica	Industrial Refrigeration	NH ₃ (reduced charge)
Mexico	Domestic Refrigeration	R-600a







- Several Policy issues will be considered by the members of the ExCom in 2021:
 - Overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems developed with support from the Multilateral Fund (decision 83/60(c)":
 - Review of Institutional Strengthening Projects Including Funding Levels (Decision 74/51(d);
 - Potential Strategies, Policy Measures And Commitments, As Well As Projects And Activities That Could Be Integrated Within Stage I Of HFC Phase-down Plans.
 - Evaluation Of The Sustainability Of The Montreal Protocol Achievements.
 - The Evaluation Of Demonstration Projects For Low-global-warming-potential Alternatives To HCFCs.
 - Definition of the funding guidelines for the prepration and implementation of the HFCs Phase-down Management Plans.



Thank you!

Montreal Protocol and Chemicals Unit (MPU)
Nature, Climate and Energy Group (NCE)
Global Policy Network (GPN)
Bureau of Programme and Policy Support (BPPS)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



mpu.registry@undp.org