

Review of the F-Gas Regulation – natural refrigerants

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- ❑ EU F-Gas policy
- ❑ Forthcoming review



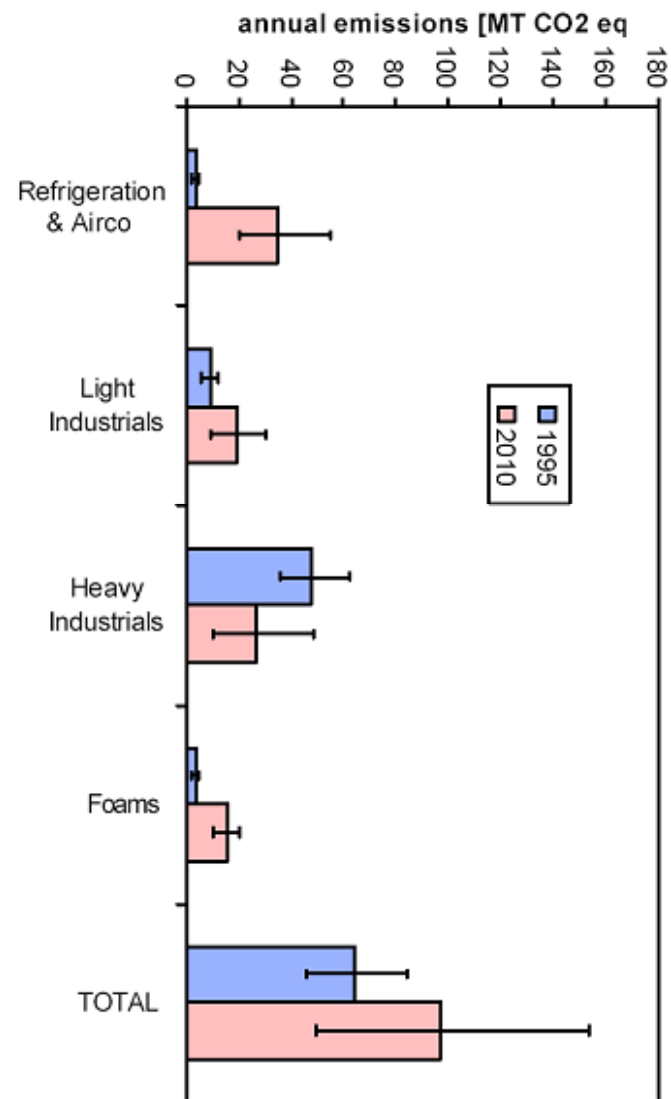
F-Gases included in Kyoto basket

EU bound under Kyoto Protocol to reduce basket emissions by 8%

EU F-Gas emissions increasing strongly under BAU

Some Member States adopting own F-Gas legislation

Consensus amongst stakeholders that regulatory action at EU level appropriate



- Regulation 842/2006 on F-Gases
 - To reduce emissions from stationary sources
 - By mandatory leak checks, automatic leak detection systems, records
 - Recovery at servicing; personnel & company certification
 - Also including limited placing on the market and use bans
- Directive 2006/40/EC relating to emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles
 - To reduce emissions from mobile (car) air-conditioning
 - By establishing maximum allowable refrigerant leak rates when $GWP > 150$
 - By ultimately banning refrigerants of $GWP > 150$ between 2011-2017

Phase-out of HCFCs accelerated in 2007: Global HFC emissions increasing rapidly under BAU

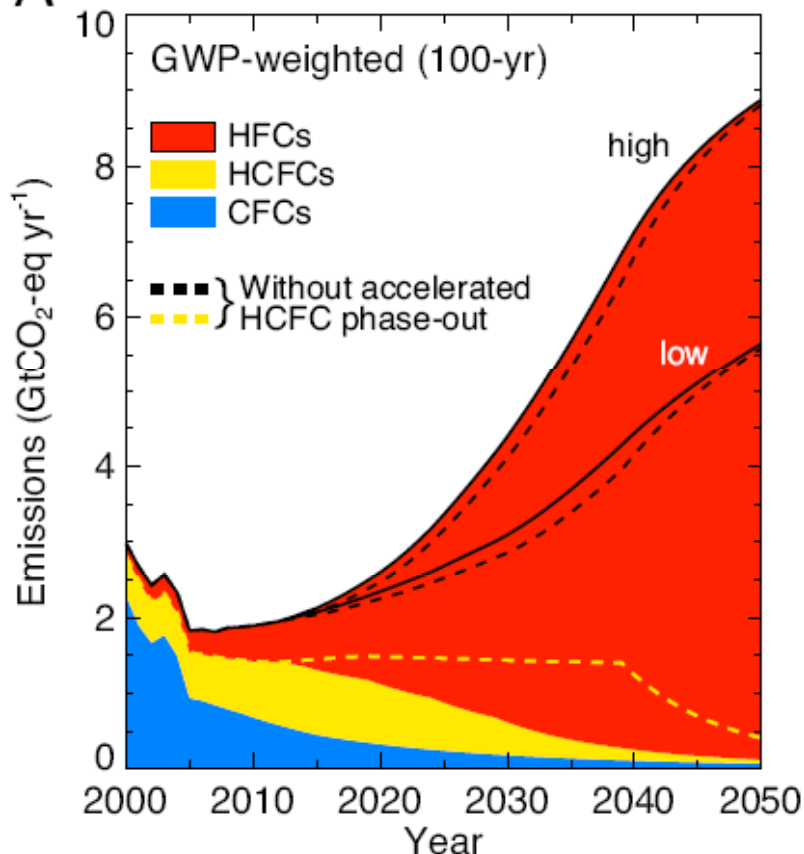
Efficient low-GWP alternatives increasingly available for most sectors

EU bound to reduce GHG emissions by 20% (conditional 30%)

EU keen to a single post-2012 legally binding agreement; (under conditions) also open to a second Kyoto Protocol commitment period

HFCs to be phased-down under the Montreal Protocol (uncertain)

A Global ODS and HFC emissions



A global phase-down under the Montreal Protocol?

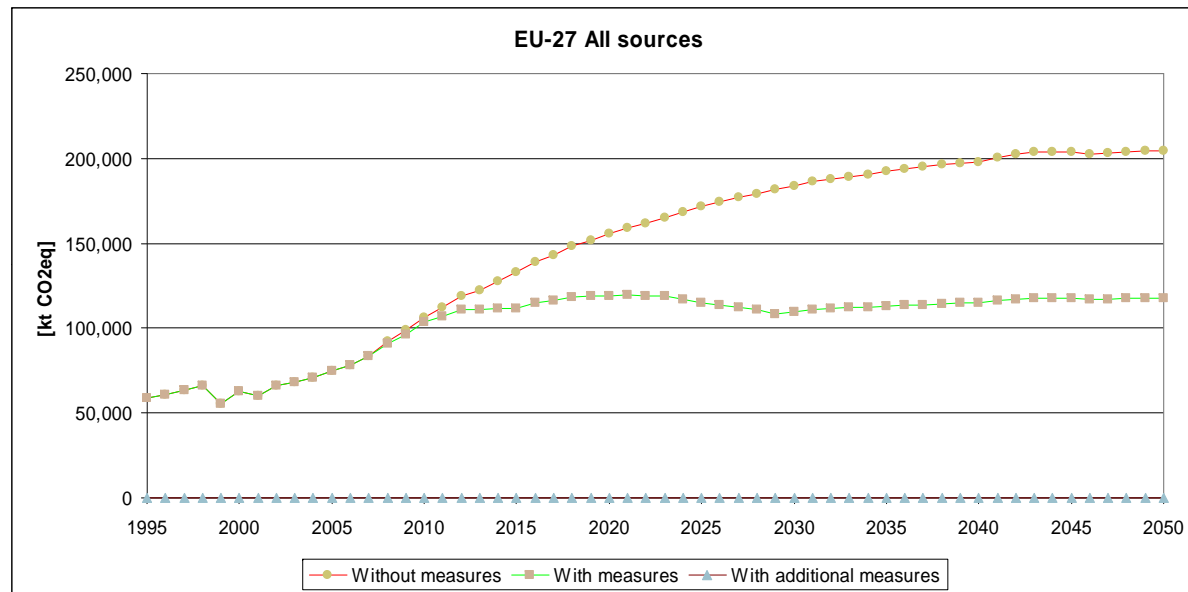


- HFCs would be controlled under the Montreal Protocol while remaining under the scope of UNFCCC and its instruments
- GWP-weighted production and consumption of HFCs is capped and gradually reduced
- Builds on success of Montreal Protocol; ensuring climate benefits as HCFCs are phased-out
- Sectoral opportunity providing regulatory and environmental certainty
- Promotes lower leakage, recycling, adoption of low GWP alternatives; promotes global deployment

The on-going review of the F-Gas Regulation

- To assess the current framework's potential to contribute to current or future climate change goals
- If necessary: upgrade and/or strengthen existing legislation through clarification and enhancement of its effectiveness and efficiency
- To anticipate future developments by ensuring compatibility with potential international commitments for HFCs, in particular under the Montreal Protocol

Reviewing the F-Gas Regulation



Step 3 (if necessary):
Legislative proposal
and impact
assessment

Step 2: Commission
report based on the
experience of its
application (2011)

Step 1: Collecting the
information: supporting
study, stakeholder input
(ongoing)

- EU F-Gas legislation leading global action: promoting both containment and innovative low-GWP substitutes
- A rapidly evolving international policy context with current conditionality and uncertainties
- Potential of the current framework to contribute to current/future climate change goals under ongoing review

Thank you for your attention

More information

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