

Outcome of COP21 & recent Montreal Protocol meetings



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Major international policy developments



Montreal Protocol and **the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

2 key international treaties regulating the use and emissions of fluorinated refrigerants

2015 saw important developments towards:

- addressing the use of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol at the **27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol** (Dubai, 1-5 November 2015)
- global climate change agreement at the **21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC** (Paris, 30 November - 12 December 2015)

Montreal Protocol meeting - November 2015



Main outcomes

countries finally agreed to set up a **formal negotiations (contact group) to on possible HFC phase down** under Montreal Protocol (MP)

over 7 years such **discussions were blocked by key developing countries** - main objections:

- HFCs are non ODS and therefore should not be discussed under MP
- low GWP solutions for many applications still not available, especially for high ambient temperatures
- phase out of HCFCs should be completed first before any new phase out schedule
- there is need for more demonstration projects funded by the Multilateral Fund



Montreal Protocol meeting - November 2015



2016: 4 meetings planned, including 2 extraordinary

April 2016, Geneva, Switzerland

July 2016, Vienna, Austria (2 meetings)

Oct 2016, Kigali, Rwanda

Key points raised in formal discussions on management of HFCs

prioritisation of sectors where technically viable low GWP alternatives are commercially available

possibilities for **exemptions for specific situations**, such as high ambient temperatures

grace period for developing countries

level of funding to be full and without restrictions, incl. for 3rd stage conversions (CFCs → HCFCs → HFCs to low-GWP)

definition of low-GWP threshold = very crucial for selection of alternatives

additional funding for capacity building and awareness raising

Montreal Protocol meeting - November 2015



Side events & talks in corridors

NASA announced **HFCs (although negligible) do have an ozone depleting potential** = could fall under scope of the Montreal Protocol

results of some **demonstration projects were presented where natural refrigerants were proven** as highly successful

natural refrigerants were portrayed as a **viable and cost-effective alternative for high ambient temperature conditions**

many participants were **concerned by introduction of interim-solutions with higher GWP** and uncertain toxicity characteristics, conversion prices and efficiency and were strongly advocating for long-term solutions



COP21 - Paris, December 2015



Key outcomes of the Paris Agreement


labelled as “**historical and legally binding**” by the majority of countries as well as many influential NGOs

main points of the Agreement:

- **limit the temperature increase** to 2°C, with an objective of 1.5°C
- countries will set Intended Nationally Determined Contributions - **no obligation for a target and no enforcement** of any set targets, only 'name and shame' system
- **evaluation of agreement every 5 years** (first in 2023) - collective analysis of achievements and next steps, not country-by-country evaluation
- consistent **financial flow to enable developing countries** to mitigate and adapt to climate change (collective goal through 2025 from a floor of \$100 bil)

Copenhagen Accord vs. Paris Agreement



Copenhagen Accord		Paris Agreement
celebrated as a great success at the end of the meeting, but later recognised as a big 'failure'	Outcome	not much progress in practical commitment, rather increased level of promises (incl. financial support to developing countries)
"Quantified Economy-side Emissions Targets" by 2020	National contributions	"Intended Nationally Determined Contributions" by 2020
intention to limit the temperature increase to 2°C and a long-term goal to limit the increase to 1.5°C	Target	need to limit the temperature increase to 2°C by 2030 striving to achieve a limit of 1.5°C
commitment to a collective effort by developed countries of \$30 bil for 2010-2012 and by 2020 mobilisation of \$100 bil annually	Finance mobilisation	continue through 2025 existing collective mobilisation goal and shall set prior to 2025 a new goal from a floor of \$100 bil annually

Final remarks



Progress on negotiating HFC phase down in Dubai and **political commitment** taken in Paris provide a formidable opportunity for natural refrigerants to be widely adopted as alternatives to HCFCs

NR represent real alternatives for a significant emissions reduction = low GWP, energy efficient (energy saving), low cost (both substance and conversion), safe, technically feasible in major applications

Many countries (developed and developing) already see NR as the key future alternative = a number of demonstration projects have proven their advantages and performance

Phase out of HFCs will avoid 0.5 °C of warming by 2100 = significant contribution to the 2 °C target

- **TIME IS OF ESSENCE**, so let's leapfrog interim chemical solutions and engage in a campaign to adopt natural refrigerants as a sustainable and long term solution
- **Join 104 signatories of The Natural Voice**

www.thenaturalvoice.org



shecco - useful links

Industry Platforms:

<http://www.hydrocarbons21.com>

<http://www.R744.com>

<http://www.ammonia21.com>

<http://www.R718.com>

ATMOsphere conferences, side-events & network meetings:

<http://www.ATMO.org>

shecco Publications, incl. GUIDEs

<http://publications.shecco.com>

Accelerate Magazine

<http://accelerate.shecco.com>

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