



# **HPMP preparation – Agency perspectives on sectoral strategies**

**SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS MEETING FOR PREPARATION OF INDIA'S  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HPMP)**

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# CP Data for 2007

## (Use by sector)

	<b>FOAM</b>	<b>RAC Manufacture</b>	<b>RAC Servicing</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>HCFC-22</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9534.52</b>	<b>5133.98</b>	<b>14668.50</b>
<b>HCFC-141b</b>	<b>4711.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4711.96</b>
<b>HCFC-142b</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>HCFC-123</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>27.25</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>27.25</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4711.96</b>	<b>9561.77</b>	<b>5133.98</b>	<b>19407.71</b>

## Article 7 Data for 2007 (Production in ODS tonnes)

<b>Growth</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Baseline (2009-2010)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Reduction: 2013/2015</b>
<b>8%</b>	<b>41213</b>	<b>44510</b>	<b>48070</b>	<b>51916</b>	<b>3500/7400</b>
<b>10%</b>	<b>41213</b>	<b>45334</b>	<b>49867</b>	<b>54854</b>	<b>4500/9500</b>
<b>12%</b>	<b>41213</b>	<b>46158</b>	<b>51697</b>	<b>57901</b>	<b>5500/10800</b>

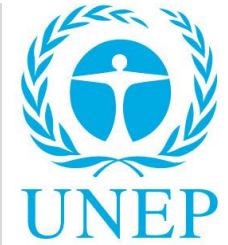
## Article 7 Data for 2007 (Consumption in ODS tonnes)



<b>Growth</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Baseline (2009-2010)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Reduction 2013/2015</b>
8%	19407	20959	22636	24447	1600/3500
10%	19407	21347	23482	25830	2100/4500
12%	19407	21735	24344	27265	2600/5500

**Note: Consumption in ODS tons. Reduction – as a percentage of 2007 consumption levels to achieve 2013 and 2015 targets.**

# What do the Tables Tell Us?



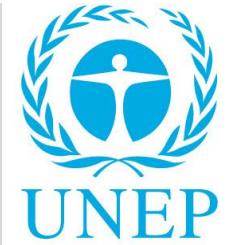
- Challenging tasks to achieve freeze by 2013 and 10% reduction by 2015 – needs “very quick” actions.
- Compare with CFC phase out where a consumption baseline of about 6600 tonnes phased out in 15 years
- .....and a production baseline of 22000 tonnes in 10
- Fine balance between exports and production to be maintained to avoid a repeat of CFC 2006 situation
- Moderation in growth rate through policy coupled with technology adoption enablers (awareness on HCFC phaseout, HCFC phaseout projects etc.) **critical** to achieve 2013 freeze and 2015 reduction.

# India situation – HPMP challenges & paradigms



- Chloroform produced in chloromethane plants – raw material for HCFC production. A co-product is CTC. Mechanisms to deal with indirect ODS emissions need to be critically reviewed.
- HCFC production may be directed to feedstock uses – strategic options in light of emerging scenarios need to be examined.
- HFC-23 carbon credits – significantly affects economics of HCFC production. Linkage with CDM mechanisms and its future evolutions on HCFC production need to be examined.
- Impact of HFC-23 carbon credits on growth relating to HCFCs – need to examine proactive role by HCFC producer industry on phaseout strategies.

# Learning from past ODS phaseout implementation



- ❖ **Production and consumption of HCFCs** – strong and sustained linkage.
- ❖ National phaseout strategy should cover all **producers, importers and consumers** with realistic projections – Stakeholders like defense, customs, energy board etc to be on board right from the beginning
- ❖ Close coordination with HCFC dealers (through producers) and service agencies through (manufacturers of equipment and installations) essential. Industry associations to be actively involved in preparation and implementation.
- ❖ Regulations should be put-in place expeditiously – in-line with national targets. This should be applicable for production and consumption. **Periodic review – once in 5 years is a must.**

# Learning from past ODS phaseout implementation



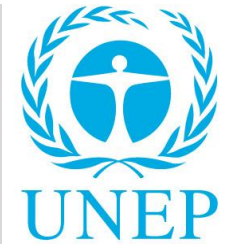
- ❖ Measures to prevent technology “dumping” to be implemented.
- ❖ Imports of blends (e.g., preblended polyol) – an important area to be addressed during HCFC phaseout.
- ❖ Feedstock monitoring to be controlled – processes used for managing CTC can be adapted and followed.
- ❖ Awareness activities on HCFC phaseout should be on priority – could begin from 1.1.2010: Advertising campaign contest for HCFC phase-out
- ❖ Existing infrastructure for servicing training to be used as far as possible for faster implementation and greater access to service agencies.
- ❖ Regional Centres of Excellence (RCE) for implementation would help in **technology development, technology transfer and capacity building: Research contest for universities/Research Institutes for HCFC alternatives**



## Addressing XIX MOP Decision

- Low GWP refrigerants supply chains could benefit from transformation in both refrigeration and A/C markets
- Integral designs for green buildings are key :Huge mitigation potential exists for AC demand which shall be addressed first, before installing new AC capacity
- India has made a good beginning here.--BEE

# Some thoughts on HPMP preparation



- ❖ **HPMP project preparation unit** working under Ozone Cell – very key to timely completion of survey. Awareness on HCFC phaseout to be treated as priority.
- ❖ **Industry cooperation** – producers & importers of HCFCs, dealers of HCFCs, consumers of HCFCs will facilitate expeditious data collection and strategy development. Also options of greater involvement of HCFC producers in technology development could be examined.
- ❖ **Identification of regional centres of excellence** for implementation support – particularly for SMEs critical.
- ❖ **Task forces / expert committees responsible for sectors / sub-sectors** – should endorse the respective sector/ sub-sectoral strategy.
- ❖ **Involvement of Standards Institutions (BIS), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Urban Development Authorities** in survey and preparation process (where feasible), essential to facilitate choice of technology – particularly relating to low GWP, high EE technologies.



**Thank you**  
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