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执行蒙特利尔议定书 多边基金执行委员会 第七十二次会议 2014年5月12日至16日,蒙特利尔

最大限度地减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响 (第 71/43 号决定)

秘书处的说明

- 1. 根据第 68/11 号决定,秘书处向第七十次会议提交了讨论文件,概述进一步促进最大限度地减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响的战略、办法和技术所涉主要问题和考虑(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53 号文件)。几位成员特别强调了文件有益的方面及其对各执行机构和第 5 条国家的适用性,例如:减少泄漏的途径,以及各种可利用的替代办法。一成员鼓励秘书处作进一步的分析,以便以最有效的可能方式实现履约和尽可能减少不利的气候影响。一成员认为,第 5 条国家必须实施措施减少泄漏的措施,另一成员强调便利采用基于无氟氯烃和全球变暖潜能值低的制冷剂的成本效益高的技术的各种方式。
- 2. 第 5 条国家成员难于接受关于制定条例和业务守则、实行安全采用易燃制冷剂的标准以及限制含氟氯烃设备的进口的措施的建议。一些成员指出,他们的国家若要完成建议中的行动,需要获得技术支持。另一成员指出,如果没有现成的这种国际公认标准,各国将很难制定本国的标准。但另一成员认为,着手限制含有氟氯烃设备的进口,可能会产生增加采用其他全球变暖潜能值高的替代品的不利影响。
- 3. 考虑到需要时间对讨论文件进行审查,执行委员会同意将这一问题的审议推迟到第七十一次会议进行。¹

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¹ 讨论的全部情况载于第七十次会议报告(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59)的第 116 至 119 段。

执行委员会第七十一次会议的讨论

- 4. 在第七十一次会议上,执行委员会审议了 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/56 号文件,内载关于第七十次会议讨论的概览。在讨论中,几位成员认为文件对于各国解决维修行业问题而言有帮助。除其他外,文件提出了:关于维修制冷设备的技术的建议;对良好维修做法影响的分析;与易燃气体的使用相关的安全问题;以及有必要编制对不同的可利用技术选择办法的影响分析。
- 5. 一成员强调向各国提供援助帮助其解决替代品问题的必要性,同时认为,除了易燃的替代品外,建议还应包括其他替代品。虽然一些成员认为建议的案文²并未给第 5 条国家带来任何新的义务,但其他成员不愿在建议中纳入鼓励第 5 条国家通过或采用任何良好做法标准或守则的任何规定。一成员还对气候影响指标有保留,认为有必要进一步考虑这一问题。
- 6. 经讨论后,执行委员会决定推迟到第七十二次会议审议讨论文件,但有一项谅解,即应该让执行委员会有充足的时间对这一问题进行讨论(第71/43号决定)。³

机构间协调会议的讨论

- 7. 秘书处和执行机构还在2014年2月11日至13日在蒙特利尔举行的机构间协调会议上讨论了该讨论文件。在这次会议中,各执行机构提供的反馈显示,该文件十分全面,在解决制冷维修行业问题时可给予考虑。此外,向本次会议提交的第一份氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段⁴包括了讨论文件中重点强调的各项问题的透彻分析,同时亦顾及该国的具体情况。氟氯烃淘汰管理计划解释了该国业已落实讨论文件中所提建议的情况,同时包括讨论文件中述及的具体活动,这些活动的实施将减少排放和创造处理替代品的有利条件。
- 8. 各执行机构的反馈还包括确认易燃制冷剂已在一些第 5 条国家使用;强调了让各国了解建立能力以适当解决安全关切以及与易燃制冷剂相关的赔偿责任问题的必要性。
- 9. 根据第 71/43 号决定,现将 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53/Rev.1 号文件附于本说明后,供进一步讨论用。

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² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53/Rev.1 号文件第 44 段(c)(一)分段。

 $^{^3}$ 讨论的全部情况载于第七十一次会议报告(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64)的第 156 至 160 段。

⁴墨西哥氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/33)。

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执行蒙特利尔议定书 多边基金执行委员会 第七十次会议 2013年7月1日至5日,曼谷

> 关于最大限度地减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响的 讨论文件(第 68/11 号决定)

^{*}印发本修正本事为了合并 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53 和 Corr.1 号文件。

背景

- 1. 在第六十六次会议讨论供审议的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间,执行委员会一成员提出了制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的气候影响问题。有成员提到,虽然技术人员培训等活动可产生有益的气候影响,但制冷设备改型的气候惠益还是取决于所用替代品的全球变暖潜能值。由于多个单独的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经讨论了该行业的气候影响问题,因此执行委员会需要考虑更全面的办法来解决这些彼此关联的问题。
- 2. 因此提出了一项建议草案,其中载有以下关键要素: 1
 - (a) 拥有已核准的制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第5条国家,应当优先考虑促进减少排放氟氯烃和其他制冷剂的活动(例如,培训技术人员、良好维修做法和回收/再利用),而不是那些鼓励对使用氟氯烃的设备进行替换或改型的活动;
 - (b) 对于相关应用中使用的氟氯烃制冷剂,如果已经有商业化的、现成的、全球变暖潜能值低的高效替代品,各国应适当考虑了解在引进这些替代品方面的障碍,并鼓励各主要利益攸关方开展对话,解决臭氧和能效问题;制定政策和/或守则/标准以克服障碍,鼓励/促进在国内市场引进此类替代品;发展扶持活动;在当地情况允许长期可持续使用替代品时,在终端用户技术转换奖励方案中选择使用此类替代品。
- 3. 在随后的讨论中,有成员建议在案文中纳入提及氟氯烃节能替代品的内容,并扩大奖励方案,使其超出终端用户技术转换的范围。还有观点认为,还需要更多时间进行磋商,以考虑对已经批准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的影响、对消耗臭氧层物质方面的政策和法规的影响以及成本。也有成员指出,出于经济和技术方面的原因,即使氟氯烃的低全球变暖潜能值替代品实现了商业化,但一些国家在使用此类替代品方面依然能力有限。由于在建议草案方面未能达成共识,执行委员会将该草案推迟至第六十七次会议作进一步审议(第 66/20 号决定)。
- 4. 委员会第六十七次和第六十八次会议继续讨论这一问题。会上再次提出了以往的讨论中表达的关切,并提出了许多新问题,例如,与未接受必要培训的第 5 条国家要求使用的氟氯烃替代品有关的潜在风险、这些国家对提出的其他新替代品的熟悉程度。
- 5. 在此基础上,执行委员会请秘书处与双边机构和执行机构磋商,为第七十次会议编制一份文件,说明在缔约方第十九届会议第 XIX/6 号决定的范围内,为最大限度减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响而进一步促进各项政策、办法和技术时所涉主要问题和考虑因素(第 68/11 号决定)。

本文件的范围

6. 秘书处根据第 68/11 号决定编写了本文件。本文件概要介绍了在最大限度减少制冷维修行业的不利气候影响方面的主要考虑因素,并概述了制冷维修行业的现状,大致介绍

¹ 联络小组召集人提出的这份建议草案的完整案文见 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39 号文件附件六。

了该行业在淘汰各类氟氯化碳方面取得的、可适用于淘汰氟氯烃的经验;并提出了一项建议。

- 7. 在编写本文件时,秘书处考虑了执行委员会与制冷维修业有关的各项决定、多边基金在审查涉及维修行业的单独活动²和淘汰计划³方面取得的经验;高级监测和评估干事完成的个案研究和评估;完成项目报告。秘书处还审查了环境规划署履约协助方案的相关出版物;在环境规划署区域网络会议上做出的技术介绍;技术和经济评估小组关于消耗臭氧层物质替代品的附加信息报告;以及制冷和空调方面的杂志及出版物。
- 8. 本文件还参考了与相关的双边机构和执行机构开展的实质性讨论及磋商,其中提供了从实地收集的相关信息。秘书处对这些机构提供的投入深表感谢。不过,由于任务复杂且时间有限,因此不能与这些机构共用本文件的定稿。

最大限度减少维修行业的不利气候影响的主要考虑因素

制冷维修行业

- 9. "制冷维修行业"主要指现有的制冷设备维修。在现实中,技术人员也经常运用其专门知识从事其他工作,例如新制冷设备的组装、安装、初次充注和调试,特别是在此类设备为定制的特定设备的情况下(例如超市、冷藏运输,等等)。据估计,在大多数国家,新系统的初始制冷剂充注约占维修业氟氯烃消费量的 20%至 60%。秘书处几乎没有关于维修业的氟氯烃消费量在实际维修与组装/安装/初次充注/调试之间的分配情况的数据。事实上,几乎所有的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划都没有提到与制冷设备的安装和初次充注有关的 HCFC-22 的使用情况。这两组任务之间的主要区别在于,维修业在进行组装、安装、初次充注和调试时,在很多情况下并非根据现有的系统来决定所选择的技术。比较而言,在对制冷设备进行实际维修时,不太可能改变购买该设备时选择使用的技术,因为每个制冷系统都曾专门指定了一种制冷剂。
- 10. 新制冷设备的组装、安装、初次充注和调试任务也是由现有设备的维修人员完成的,这项任务与新制冷和空调系统的技术选择有关,但本文件不会详细讨论。在某种程度上,执行委员会在其第 31/45 号决定(涉及制冷设备的组装、安装和维修)和第 62/14 号决定(涉及制冷剂制造业和维修业的活动以外的制冷设备组装)中已经讨论了这一行业。虽然多边基金批准了一些企业的制冷设备组装活动,但这是在详情不明的总体项目或淘汰计划的范围内出现的,这些活动所用的方法从未得到执行委员的充分讨论,而且到目前为止也没有开展行业分析,获得经验反馈和制定简明的政策。

³包括:制冷剂管理计划、最终淘汰管理计划、非低消费量国家的国家淘汰计划以及最近的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。

²包括,特别是执行委员会第四次会议(1991年6月)以来批准的制冷技术人员和海关关员培训方案;回收和再循环计划;制冷设备改型方案。

制冷维修业的气候影响

- 11. 制冷维修业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响系指目前情况下的温室气体排放增加(以二氧化碳当量表示)。在制冷行业,⁴温室气体排放主要与驱动冷却程序的电能供应有关,因为许多国家的电能都是通过化石燃料的氧化产生的。尽管有可能通过更好地设计高质量元器件在一定程度上提高制冷循环的效率,但能量的大量消耗在本质上是与制冷系统的运转分不开的。视能量产生的方式不同,就电力而言,能量汇集在特定的电网上,大量的二氧化碳排放都与制冷设备的运转有关;这些排放被定义为间接排放。
- 12. 除了间接排放之外,制冷剂(通常应密闭在密封的系统里)在设备的制造、安装、运转、维修和处置过程中也会大量泄露。几乎所有的制冷剂都是温室气体,特别是不易燃的卤化制冷剂(CFC-12、HCFC-22、HFC-134a、作为 HFC-410A 组分的 HFC-125 以及其他物质),其全球变暖潜能值通常是二氧化碳的 1,000 倍。到目前为止,关于第 5 条国家的制冷维修业相关直接和间接排放的可靠历史数据并不多。
- 13. 制冷设备维修对间接排放产生的影响是可衡量的。制冷设备的效率不仅取决于所采用的技术、设计工作和选择的元器件,而且在很大的程度上取决于适当的控件装置(通常在现场运行或调整)以及热交换器的清洁度和相关气流的易用性。缺少非关键性维修造成的能效下降很难在技术上特定化,而且与技术选择相比,更容易对间接排放产生较大的影响。控件装置是否适当,这取决于维修人员的专门知识和维修服务的细致程度,对热交换器进行清洁和确保适当的气流则与维修任务的频率和细致程度有关,维修任务可能由制冷维修技术人员负责实施,也有可能部分由不太符合资格的人员实施,例如设备所有成员。这两种做法都会对接受维修的制冷设备或空调设备的效率产生重大影响,不过,这种影响非常难以在国家层面进行量化和监测,而且几乎不涉及氟氯烃淘汰。尽管如此,还是可以在实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的同时开展提高认识的活动,传播与实现上述减少能耗必要步骤有关的技术信息。
- 14. 制冷设备的维修对直接排放有特别重大的影响。直接排放与小的泄露和破裂有关,也与制冷设备安装、维修、报废/置换过程中的排放有关。随着设备充注的制冷剂增加和制冷循环的维修次数增加,各个制冷系统的排放量也倾向于增加。表 1 概述了导致制冷剂排放进入大气层的多个原因以及在维修行业解决这些问题的可能的办法。附件一载有关于衡量制冷维修行业气候影响的其他考虑因素。

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⁴其中包括空调机和热泵。

表 1:导致制冷设备在运转过程中排放制冷剂的原因和减少这种排放的可能办法

排放原因		减少这种排放的一般可能办法5	
概述	详细情况	相关充注 量	
小泄露	使用了有裂缝的组件/连 接件		改善设计/禁止使用某些组件/连接件
	钎焊或连接不充分		提高制造/组装质量 改进制造/装配过程中的气密性测试 改进维修程序,提高维修质量 改善维修过程中的气密性测试
破裂	震动	X	改善设计 改善装配 改善安装 改善控件调整
	事故	X	改进安装程序,提高安装质量
	制冷循环系统维修期间出现的所有排放	X	提高设备和维修的质量,以减少维修次数
	维修之前放空制冷剂	X	回收利用(再循环)
	清洁含制冷剂的钎焊渣		使用溶剂(非 HCFC-141b) 在钎焊过程中使用氮气(惰性气体)
维修做	出现故障时进行功能检 测并随后放空制冷剂	X	回收和再利用 提高维修质量
法	气密性测试之后放空制 冷剂	X	使用氮气(加跟踪制冷剂) 提高维修质量 回收(如果使用了纯制冷剂)
	软管中残留的制冷剂导 致排放		改善维修做法(充注过程的顺序)
	一次性制冷剂钢瓶中残 留的制冷剂导致排放		如果可行,禁止使用一次性气瓶
过期	未回收	X	回收利用(再循环)
暂缺	充注量减少		改善设计 改进组件 改进装配

最大限度减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响的办法

- 15. 可以采取以下办法最大限度地减少制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响:
 - (a) 促进转而选择气候影响较小的技术用于新的、工厂充注的制冷系统,作为最

5各个实例;可能需要若干协调活动才能实现;一些活动可涉及多种途径。

大限度减少气候影响的最有效办法。这个问题所涉努力与维修行业无关,因此本文件仅略作阐述:

- (b) 促进转而选择气候影响较小的技术用于需要维修行业进行初次充注和调试并且也需要进行组装和/或安装的新的制冷系统。这个问题所涉努力包括提高认识活动,以及作为维修相关活动的一部分开展的新技术使用与维修培训:
- (c) 减少充注量,从而减少多种不同情况(见表 1)下的制冷剂排放量,特别是那些需要维修行业进行组装和/或安装的制冷系统;
- (d) 减少维修期间的制冷剂排放;
- (e) 提高产品质量、安装质量和维修质量,从而减少出现泄漏、破裂和维修的次数;
- (f) 通过更好的维护来提高设备的能效(例如调整控制件和清理系统组件);
- (g) 如果可行,对制冷设备进行改型,以使用低全球变暖潜能值的技术,但需满足以下前提条件:安全改型可行;以二氧化碳当量吨计算,改型期间的制冷剂排放再加上低全球变暖潜能值的制冷剂今后在剩下的使用期内的排放,必须低于不加改变继续使用现有系统所产生的相关排放;与改型有关的可能的能耗增长所导致的间接排放增长不能过度补偿任何的直接排放减少量;奖励措施(法规和(或)经济措施)足以避免重新改用氟氯烃。

制冷维修行业现状概览

- 16. 制冷维修行业淘汰氟氯化碳的使用一直是执行委员会的优先事项之一。早在 1991 年初,委员会就批准了制冷技术人员培训方案以及回收和再循环项目。随着消耗臭氧层物质淘汰方案取得进展,制冷剂管理计划综合了回收和再循环项目以及培训方案,成为维修行业更全面、更符合成本效益的消耗臭氧层物质消费量削减办法。到 2010 年底,制冷剂管理计划被国家/结束性淘汰管理计划所取代,后者包括对实现全面淘汰各类氟氯化碳的承诺和活动。
- 17. 对大多数第 5 条国家而言,制冷维修行业仍然是消耗臭氧层物质的最大消费方或唯一消费方。获得批准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划显示,在第 5 条国家中,约有 95 个国家仅将HFCF-22 用于维修现有的制冷和空调设备。而其余的 50 个国家不仅在维修中使用氟氯烃,而且国内还有企业在制造过程中使用氟氯烃,随着制造业开始淘汰氟氯烃,制冷维修行业也已成为关键所在。鉴于这一情况,并且考虑到制冷剂不断排放进入大气层,改善所有第 5 条国家的维修行业将极大地促进最大限度地减少对气候的影响。
- 18. 目前,制冷维修行业把 HCFC-22 作为制冷剂用于大量、多种家用空调设备(便携式空调、窗式空调、分体式空调)、大型商用空调系统(管道式分体空调、屋顶空调、室内柜式空调、中央空调)和其他冷藏应用(渔业、冷库、冷藏运输)。HCFC-22、HCFC-124 和 HCFC-142b 同时也是使用 CFC-12 的制冷系统所用混合制冷剂的组分,HCFC-123

还被用作超大型制冷机的制冷剂,HCFC-141b 被用作溶剂(用于清洗制冷回路)。⁶除了氟氯烃之外,制冷维修行业有时还使用纯氢氟碳化物或其混合物的多种变体,其中最常见的是商用制冷剂行业使用的 HFC-134a 和 HFC-404A 以及空调行业使用的 HFC-410A 和 HFC-407C。与其他制冷剂相比,用于制冷和空调设备维修的 HCFC-22 在进口中所占比例取决于,特别是,气候条件、主要经济活动(也即工业和农业)以及人口的规模与集中程度。对于中等规模的国家而言,HCFC-22 约占国家进口的制冷剂总量的 50%。⁷

- 19. 第 5 条国家面临的挑战是,要在第 XIX/6 号决定的范围内,挑选替代品来取代使用 HCFC-22 的设备的已安装基准。大多数第 5 条国家已使用氢氟碳化物,根据目前的情况,预计使用氟氯烃的设备将在使用期结束时被使用氢氟碳化物的设备取代,许多国家已经出现这种情况。考虑到技术在商业上的可行性以及其他社会经济因素,许多国家用 HFC-410A、HFC-407C 和 HFC-134a(使用范围较小)对使用 HCFC-22 的空调系统进行了替换,用 HFC-134a 对使用 HCFC-123 的制冷机进行了替换。在商用制冷、冷藏运输和一些工业应用(例如化学品)方面,主要使用 HFC-134a 和 HFC-404A 来替换氟氯烃技术,其次使用 HFC-507A、HFC-407C 和 HFC-410A。碳氢化合物和二氧化碳被用于某些应用,但范围极为有限。许多非氟替代技术被视为是具有积极能效效果的潜在选择,一些国家已经在区域供冷系统中采用此类技术。到目前为止,多边基金还没有关于这些技术的经验。8
- 20. 如技术和经济评估小组根据缔约方第二十四届会议第 XXIV/7 号决定编写的消耗臭氧层物质替代品附加信息报告所述:⁹
 - (a) 氢氟碳化物、使用氢氟碳化物的混合制冷剂(例如 HFC-134a、HFC-404A、HFC-407A/C/F 和 HFC-410A)和使用这些制冷剂的设备已经被商业化生产许多年。可以马上用它们取代使用氟氯烃的设备,减少氟氯烃设备的已安装基准和今后对氟氯烃的维修需求。在设计和安装这种设备和组件方面已经有了丰富的经验,因此与使用 HCFC-22 的系统相比,它们在性能和能源使用方面能够被人接受;不过,在使用氢氟碳化物之后,氟氯烃的直接排放将被其他高全球变暖潜能值的制冷剂排放所取代。氢氟碳化物通常不易燃,但HFC-32 和若干含氢氟烯烃的混合物例外,如下文(b)和(e)段所述;
 - (b) 尽管 HFC-32 是 HFC-410A 的组分,但它通常不是纯净的制冷剂。目前,使用 HFC-32 的设备¹⁰和相关组件供应有限,包括压缩机在内。HFC-32 的能效

⁶ 附件二对第 5 条国家各个次级行业使用 HCFC-22 的分布情况以及相关的制冷剂排放率进行了分析。

⁷以秘鲁的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划为例。只有少数氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中包括了关于制冷行业氢氟碳化物消费的全面信息。

⁸ 制冷剂、空调和热泵技术选择委员会 2010 年的评估指出,吸收、除湿冷却系统、斯特林系统、蒸发冷却系统在技术上都是可行的,但在商业化方面没有取得多少进展。不过,在制冷机和大型空调系统等应用方面,这些技术的节能效果十分明显,而且其中一些技术已变得更具竞争力。环境规划署正考虑在自己的一个项目中把吸收系统作为可能的替代品之一用于制冷机改型。

⁹ 资料来源:技术和经济评估小组关于消耗臭氧层物质替代品的附加信息报告(第 XXIV/7 号决定)。本报告载有按不同物质分列的详尽概览。

¹⁰ 多边基金已核准了阿尔及利亚、印度尼西亚和泰国空调设备制造业使用 HFC-32(多边基金秘书处)的项目。日本也公布了使用 HFC-32 的空调设备。AHRI 和 AREP 等集团正在开展的安全评估将有助于制定拟通过的新标准和条例(JARN 528,第 45 卷,2013 年 1 月 25 日)。

可与 HFC-410A 媲美,其全球变暖潜能值为 716,这表明与 HCFC-22 相比,其将适度减少二氧化碳排放。由于 HFC-32 属于低可燃性物质,¹¹因此要推广使用这种物质需要通过关于低可燃制冷剂安全使用和制冷技术人员培训的法规、标准和操作守则;

- (c) 纯净的碳氢化合物(例如 HC-290、HC-600a 和 HC-1270)可以在市场上买到。使用 HC-290 的设备的性能和能效可与使用 HCFC-22 的设备相媲美,但这种设备制造方面的经验并不丰富。此外,到目前为止,需要充注多种制冷剂的使用碳氢化合物的设备并不多见,尽管这种情况在住宅窗式空调和分体式空调方面可能会发生变化。12考虑到碳氢化合物的全球变暖潜能值低,与氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物相比,使用这些化合物能大幅减少二氧化碳的排放。作为一种可燃物质,13推广使用碳氢化合物需要通过关于可燃制冷剂安全使用和制冷技术人员培训的法规、标准14和操作守则:
- (d) 尽管一些氢氟烯烃和使用氢氟烯烃的混合物(例如 HFC-1234yf、HFC-1234ze(E)和 HCFC-1233zd(E))已经被生产出来,但在大多数第 5 条国家尚未上市销售。这些物质的全球变暖潜能值低于 10。由于除 HCFC-1233zd(E)以外的所有其他氢氟烯烃类物质都属于低可燃性物质,¹⁵因此与碳氢化合物一样,推广使用这些物质需要通过关于低可燃性制冷剂安全使用和制冷技术人员培训的法规、标准和操作守则;
- (e) 氢氟碳化物和氢氟烯烃的混合物(L-40、L-41、L-20、DR-5、N-13、XP-10、N-40-DR-33)预计将在未来一两年上市销售,其中一些将首次在亚洲出售。这些混合物的成本预计类似于或高于氢氟碳化物的成本。不同的混合物有不同的效率,可与 HCFC-22 或者 R-410A 相媲美,其全球变暖潜能值在330和1410之间变化。其中一些混合物(L-41、L-20和DR-5)属于低可燃性物质:
- (f) 目前可以买到 R-717(氨),而且它被用于大型工业应用。其成本低、效率高而且全球变暖潜能值为零,但仅用于大型设备,由于具有高毒性,需要配备训练有素的技术人员,其使用受到限制。R-744(二氧化碳)目前也可以买到,其效率好,但具有特定的适应性。虽然这种制冷剂的成本低,但其适应成本高,材料贵,这导致其仅限于在小容量系统中使用。
- 21. 根据上述情况,第 5 条国家开始适当考虑消除障碍,适当推行气候影响低的技术似乎是有意义的。其中一些技术可在当地通过开展作为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划一部分的多种活动予以推行,例如培训、编写操作守则、制定法规、通过标准、实行奖励措施、开展技术

¹¹ FDIS ISO 817 规定的 2L 类制冷剂(低毒性、低可燃性)。

¹² 作为其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下空调行业计划的一部分,中国承诺将生产住宅空调设备的至少 18 条生产线转用碳氢化合物技术。中国空调设备生产使用 HC-29 的示范项目也显示出积极成果。

¹³ A3 类 (低毒性、高可燃性) 。

¹⁴ 例如,在设计使用可燃制冷剂的系统时,设计者必须符合相应的安全标准的要求。IEC-60335-2-40 就属于此类标准,其中详细规定了施工要求、充注限量、通风要求和对二次制冷剂回路的要求(RTOC,《2010年制冷剂、空调和热泵报告》,第7.4.7节,第129页)。

¹⁵ FDIS ISO 817 规定的 A2L 类制冷剂(低毒性,低可燃性)。

示范项目和提高认识活动。多个国家沿着这个方向做出系统化的努力将有助于收集不同条件下的技术性能数据,并有可能创造可观的需求,刺激制造这些系统、组件和制冷剂。

从制冷维修行业氟氯化碳的淘汰获得的经验可适用于氟氯烃的淘汰

22. 制冷剂管理计划是减少第 5 条国家制冷维修业中消耗臭氧层物质消费的第一个综合办法。制冷剂管理计划的主要宏观组成部分包括与消耗臭氧层物质有关的政策和海关培训;培训制冷技术员;回收、再循环和再生;以及改型和设备更换。相同的宏观组成部分目前正被纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,以减少维修业的氟氯烃消费。前一节介绍过的将维修业中氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响降至最低的几个办法目前正被纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,同时考虑到执行制冷维修氟氯化碳淘汰方案¹⁶过程中获得的经验,如下文所述。这些办法并不意味着通用或适用于所有情形。

监管和政策框架(包括海关培训)

- 23. 主要借助于其附有其他消耗臭氧层物质控制条例的许可证¹⁷和配额制度,第 5 条国家能够通过限制进出口来减少其消耗臭氧层物质的供应。过去几年,这些限制措施的成效日益凸显,秘书处审议的核查报告证明了这一点,报告显示国家臭氧机构、许可证发放机构、海关和进口商之间的协作大有改进。还大幅改进了对消耗臭氧层物质进口的监测,越来越多的国家的海关正在使用计算机化的数据库。
- 24. 根据在淘汰氟氯化碳期间实施许可证和配额制度学习到的经验,第5条国家将能够履行其氟氯烃淘汰义务。根据执行委员会的决定,运行中的氟氯烃许可证和配额制度是获得氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下氟氯烃淘汰资金的前提条件(第54/39号和第63/17号决定)。
- 25. 虽然第 5 条国家运行中的消耗臭氧层物质许可证制度同控制《蒙特利尔议定书》定义的管制物质的进出口有关,不过若干国家已经(或正在这样做)控制使用消耗臭氧层物质的制冷设备(包括新的和(或)二手设备)的进口。考虑到进口的所有含 HCFC-22 的系统将增加维修业今后对 HCFC-22 的需求,直到其寿命周期结束,限制 HCFC-22 的增长,进而减小已安装设备基础的规模,这一点变得非常重要,大多数第 5 条国家在氟氯化碳淘汰期间已经这样做,同时牢记这些控制措施的及时性和方式将影响为淘汰氟氯烃而逐步采用的技术的选择。如之前所述,将已安装的氟氯烃设备立即替换为建立在较低全球升温潜能值制冷剂基础上的能效设备似乎不大可能,具体应用除外,例如可能扩大使用氨,二氧化碳的使用有可能减少系统中的制冷剂装载量,或者如果成本有效,可在冷风机或其他应用中使用不限于化学品的技术(例如吸收)。不过,过去几年,几个第 5 条国家在制造制冷和空调设备 18 中已经选择 HC-290 和(或)HFC-32 技术替代 HCFC-22 技术。

 17 《蒙特利尔议定书》第 4b 条请所有缔约国建立和实施对新的、使用过、再循环和再生的附件 A、B、C 和 E 所列管制物质的进出口发放许可证的制度。

¹⁶ 附件三更详细地介绍了从氟氯化碳淘汰中汲取到的若干经验教训。

¹⁸ 多边基金已核准了阿尔及利亚、印度尼西亚和泰国空调设备制造业使用 HFC-32(多边基金秘书处)的项目。日本也公布了使用 HFC-32 的空调设备。AHRI 和 AREP 等集团正在开展的安全评估将有助于制定拟通过的新标准和条例(JARN 528,第 45 卷,2013 年 1 月 25 日)。作为其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下空调行业计划的一部分,中国承诺将生产住宅空调设备的至少 18 条生产线转用碳氢化合物技术。中国空调设备生产使用 HC-29 的示范项目也显示出积极成果。

- 26. 由于许多现有的替代技术或正在开发的技术都带有一定程度的易燃性,必须通过条例、行为守则和(即关于系统和组成部分的存储、运输、设计、制冷剂最高装载量、设备的安装、维修和处置)标准来确保安全引入这些技术。即便低全球升温潜能值设备目前变得商业可行,制造商也不得将这种设备出口到未制定这些标准的国家。在允许这类设备运行之前就应决定通过、实施和执行有关使用易燃制冷剂的条例、行为守则和标准(海关培训、测试设备)的必要法律框架。
- 27. 已在几个第 5 条国家¹⁹引入可能影响减排的其他管制措施,这些措施看上去短期内在一些国家具有可行性。这些措施包括氟氯烃进出口商强制报告;禁止"不可再填充"(一次性使用的)氟氯烃容器;对氟氯烃进口收费;将许可证制度扩大到该国所有进口的制冷剂(因为这可帮助减少非法贸易,例如过去将进口的 CFC-12 作为未经许可要求的HFC-134a,或者贴错标签的制冷剂);氟氯烃排放控制措施;以及与记录有关的办法(例如氟氯烃日志和氟氯烃设备日志)。
- 28. 氟氯烃排放控制措施²⁰为良好的维修做法和制冷守恒提供法律支持,但这些措施更难实施。事实上,在涉及制定一整套更综合的政策来控制氟氯烃时,有限的执行能力成为许多国家的制约因素。在海关部门的协助下,各国成功地执行了贸易措施。不过,执行排放控制措施以及与该领域维修业运作直接相关的措施则是另一个需要进一步研究的问题。这些措施可有助于将维修业的不利气候影响降至最低,因为各国政府更好地了解了市场的运作,并且能够更好地控制引进的技术。即使目前在执行方面有诸多限制,不过获得有关次级行业设备清单、泄露率、具体类型设备维修的类型和频率,以及已进口制冷剂的数据的益处,对国家臭氧机构执行其制冷维修战略非常有帮助。

制冷技术员培训和认证;_

- 29. 事实上,已向所有第 5 条国家²¹提供良好制冷做法培训。尽管关于技术培训对减少氟氯化碳消费的最终影响没有可量化的资料,多边基金评价结果认为,制冷维修业采用良好做法是减少大气中氟氯化碳排放²²的一个重要因素。从培训方案获得的一些定性结果包括行业提高了对守恒、预防性维护的认识,增强了对替代技术的了解,并将获得的知识纳入其培训中心的常规课程。
- 30. 秘书处认为由于以下至少四个原因,制冷培训方案现在比氟氯化碳淘汰期间更具有相关性。首先,扩大了的培训方案将关于预防性维护的考虑、提高安装质量(包括土木工程师和建筑合同商等其他有关利益方)和提高设备的能效(包括技术员和上文第 13 段提及的终端用户采取的具体行动)相结合,可通过减少设备的能源消耗和减少正在使用的多种高全球升温潜能值制冷剂在大气中的排放,帮助最大程度地减少对气候的不利影响。其

¹⁹ 环境规划署公布了氟氯烃政策和立法办法,综合分析了国家臭氧机构在制定和实施其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划时可考虑的立法和监管办法。主要内容的摘要载于本文件附件三。

²⁰ 包括但不限于对故意向大气中排放氟氯烃的惩罚,对包含超过一定量的氟氯烃装载量的设备进行强制性 泄露检查,要求为大容量设备安装检漏器,或者从容器和设备中强制回收氟氯烃。

²¹ 已核准的项目清单包括价值约为 4,500 万美元的 450 多个项目,涉及通过单个项目培训技术员,这些项目作为制冷剂管理计划的一部分,或作为涉及最终淘汰管理计划、国家淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的付款。

²² 关于制冷剂管理计划实施情况评价的最终报告(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7)。

次,考虑到 HCFC-22 的若干替代制冷剂的易燃性以及与这些制冷剂使用有关的可能事故 风险,培训方案有必要采取严格办法,安全处置依然制冷剂,并了解相关条例和标准,尤 其是考虑到使用易燃制冷剂的设备的安装、维修和报废不当导致的后果迥然不同。

- 对制冷技术员的培训方案从单个活动逐步发展为行业和国家淘汰计划不可分割的一 部分,这在氟氯烃淘汰中继续推进。氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和环境规划署报告称,正在通过 国家职业/培训中心执行培训方案,并已将制冷行业的良好做法纳入地方机构的课程。应 在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间采取进一步努力,从而让培训方案变得具有自我持续性。通过 这一进程,由多边基金资助的培训可侧重于提高培训机构的能力,为培训员和目标受众提 供最新专业培训(例如在超市中使用二氧化碳,替代冷风机或者通过中央系统、能效空调 办法和新建筑物中的设备安装等替代建筑物中的窗式和分立装置的能效收益)。就使用易 燃物质的设备的安装、运行、维护和处置开展培训,应成为这些制冷剂已进入市场或有望 进入市场的这些国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段期间培训课程的优先主题。
- 培训方案过去的评价结果建议应支持成功参与培训方案的认证制度,甚至通过该国 的条例使其成为强制性的认证制度。虽然许多国家的最终目标是通过一个认证机制,使良 好的维修做法成为所有制冷技术员的强制性要求,不过国家臭氧机构在让认证成为强制性 要求方面面临挑战,因为这个决定往往超出了其范围(也就是说,这个问题同教育部和 (或) 劳工部有关)。不过,考虑到适当的认证制度可实现安全、严格使用易燃制冷剂和 可能减少大气中制冷剂排放量的长期效益,应适当考虑在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划实施期间制 定这类认证制度。通过提高认识以及与海关部门合作来控制消耗臭氧层物质贸易迄今所取 得的成果,可扩大到参与将良好维修做法纳入职业和技术中心课程及发布技术员认证的政 府机构,几个第5条国家23正在出现的情况就是如此。
- 多边基金评价和执行机构表示,与制冷协会的合作始终呈现积极态势,其中几个协 会是在淘汰氟氯化碳期间建立并投入运作的。例如,对培训方案24的评价建议应考虑加强 协会,并让它们更密切地参与项目实施。这条建议已被几个第5条国家纳入氟氯烃淘汰管 理计划并取得了积极成果,一些政府已指定和支持制冷协会执行技术员认证制度,这可能 创造收入,推动认证制度的可持续性。还应考虑将制冷协会的作用扩大到其他工作领域。 例如,协会可提高其成员的认识,并自愿要求成员遵守与排放和记录有关的政策措施。

回收、再循环和再生

执行氟氯化碳回收和再循环机制面临诸多问题,这妨碍这些机制实现制冷剂适当守 34. 恒和合理衡量减排。25这些问题包括:绝大多数氟氯化碳淘汰期间氟氯化碳的价格低:没 有条例禁止故意排放消耗臭氧层物质以及技术员和终端用户缺乏认识; 回收和再循环设备 的成本高和当地市场上没有供应(例如过滤器);设备的重量、缺乏适当的监测和报告制 度:以及结构化的奖励措施难以确保将已回收的制冷剂运往再循环中心并运回,回收的制

²³ 环境规划署提供了正在亚洲一国测试技术员环境认证书的一个示例,并提供了欧洲、非洲和加勒比的几 个示例,在这些地方已经建立了与监管措施有关的技术员认证制度,并且这些制度证明非常有效。

²⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/20 号文件。

²⁵ 关于衡量回收、再循环和再生的气候影响的分析结果载于附件一。

冷剂价格低时²⁶尤其如此。此外,在一些第 5 条国家,回收和再循环机制中没有已认证的制冷剂导致部分氟氯化碳买家担心制冷剂的质量和性能。

- 35. 根据从回收和再循环机制获得的经验,正研究具体因素来提高回收、再循环和再生机制的成效,从而减少氟氯烃排放。由于相对不太昂贵的再生设备的供应增多可保证已认证的制冷剂的回收,²⁷在一些第 5 条国家,正用再生设备取代再循环设备。根据业务模式并借助受益企业的共同出资,已在参与制冷剂销售业务的企业而非培训中心或政府机构安装再生设备。在其他国家,技术员可在再生中心用一定量的非纯净制冷剂免费交换较少量的纯净制冷剂。再生设备还与混合装置一起工作。²⁸同过去谈到的使用氟氯化碳的设备相比,由于使用氟氯烃的设备的装载量更大,预计 HCFC-22 的回收率更高。最后一点已经为几个国家淘汰管理计划中提供的 HCFC-22 和 CFC-12 的回收数据所证实。
- 36. 在至少三个第 5 条国家中,回收和再循环(或再生)机制与能效方案合作,目的是用能效高的冰箱取代效率低、使用氟氯化碳的老旧家用冰箱,其中大量已回收的氟氯化碳(根据情况供重复利用或销毁)在设备处置期间原本会排放到大气中。如果已制定了替代使用氟氯烃的设备的国家政策或自愿方案,可执行其中一些方案。(例如,一些早期的退役方案已扩大到窗式空调装置,每台装置回收制冷剂的可能性比使用 CFC-12 的设备高 4 到 6 倍,考虑到装置的大小,物流更为简单)。
- 37. 鉴于将制冷维修对气候的不利影响降至最低的其中一项主要活动是制冷剂守恒,应 在实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间适当考虑制定回收、再循环、再生和重复利用机制,同时 考虑到从之前的氟氯化碳项目获得的经验,以及执行机构正在探索的新办法。
- 38. 要将整个制冷维修业的排放降至最低,所提供的设备应能够回收、再循环和再生当地市场中的氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物。不过,只有征得制造商的核准,才可回收、再循环和再生使用易燃制冷剂的设备。

改型和设备更换

39. 很难评估现有制冷设备改型的气候影响。²⁹执行委员会第二十八次会议通过的商业制冷行业终端用户技术转型指南确定了在优先给予终端用户技术转型之前须满足的情况(第 28/44 号决定)。³⁰第三十二次会议允许针对奖励方案的项目提案鼓励对制冷设备进行转型。2009 年最终淘汰管理计划评价显示,在平等可用替代品价格稳定的背景下,转型方面的奖励项目在那些 CFC-12 价格快速上升的地方运行良好。价格差异、奖励措施的力度,以及国家臭氧机构相关的活动,也发挥着重要作用。

28 根据开发计划署和工发组织的反馈,更详细的反馈载于制冷守恒部分下的附件三。

²⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/18 号文件第 31、32 和 33 段。

²⁷ ARI 标准 700。

²⁹ 关于转型的气候影响的衡量载于附件一。

³⁰ (a)已拟定和有效实施生产和进口氟氯化碳和使用氟氯化碳的设备的管制措施,并限制部署新的氟氯化碳组分; (b)该国的剩余主要消费是制冷和空调设备的维修; (c)已确定关于所有剩余消费情况的综合数据并将之提交执行委员会,以及(d)没有其他可能的活动允许该国履行其氟氯化碳控制义务,或者同替代制冷剂相比,各类氟氯化碳的可比消费价格至少9个月保持高位,并且预计价格将继续上升。

- 40. 将第 28/44 号决定的原则应用到氟氯烃时,在给予终端用户技术转型活动以优先性之前必须满足的情形包括: (a)已拟定和有效实施生产和进口氟氯烃和使用氟氯烃的设备的管制措施,并限制部署新的氟氯烃组分; (b)该国的剩余主要消费是制冷和空调设备的维修; (c)没有其他可能的活动允许该国履行其氟氯烃控制义务,或者同替代制冷剂相比,氟氯烃的可比消费价格至少 9 个月保持高位,并且预计价格将继续上升,以及(d)应制定使用易燃制冷剂的行为守则和标准,维修设备的技术员必须接受适当的培训和认证。
- 41. 除经济和可持续性考量外,原则上目前可适合转型的可用替代品是高全球升温潜能值制冷剂,根据现有制冷系统通常对某一制冷剂,例如 HCFC-22 进行优化,以及通常认为转型只是使系统适应替代制冷剂,乃至采取相对简单的措施的原则,这并不代表制冷剂排放改进,或者能源使用提高。在几乎所有情况下,同可能的转型候选物相比较,HCFC-22 的内在效率更高;因此,可认为只有在少数情况中,现有系统的设计参数更适合于转型技术而非 HCFC-22。根据工发组织的经验和对替代制冷剂³¹供应情况的看法,更好的办法是在今后五年内通过回收、再生和重复利用而非设备转型来解决维修业的问题。
- 42. 在执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间,执行机构一直报告称,在几个第 5 条国家中,大部分在非洲和加勒比,正利用 HC-290 转型、操作和(或)填充使用 HCFC-22 的设备。看上去市场环境可能有利于这种做法,因为它独立于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下的各项努力,有时还独立于正在推动这种做法和为技术员提供相关培训³²的企业所做的各项努力。不论何种情况,秘书处均未收到有关同 HCFC-22 相比较的性能和能源使用结果的具体数据。更重要的是,秘书处高度关切针对非易燃制冷剂而制定的系统中碳氢化合物的安全使用情况,在这些地方似乎没有任何政策和条例允许使用易燃制冷剂,适当维修和维护填充易燃制冷剂的设备的技术能力有限;在一些正在转型的地方,技术员和终端用户³³面临相关风险。针对这种做法,在执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间,执行机构应继续优先向技术员提供安全处置碳氢化合物技术方面的培训,并就碳氢化合物的使用制定规范和标准。第 5 条国家还应优先考虑通过关于储存、安装、运行、维护和处置使用易燃制冷剂的设备的标准,以确保安全引入这些替代品。
- 43. 实际上不可能计算同替代一国已安装的 HCFC-22 设备相关的气候影响。适当建模以估计预期情景可帮助第 5 条国家指导具体行业的具体次级行业采用更有利于气候的办法。附件一种提到模拟情景以评价技术改变和商业制冷行业的制冷剂政策对气候的影响的一个示例。不过,这一具体主题需进一步分析。

³¹ 目前唯一可用来转型的 HCFC-22 替代品有高全球变暖潜能值(例如 HFC-407C/F、HFC-404A)。由于其较高的操作压力,HFC-32 没有资格成为转型候选物。同 HCFC-22 接近的唯一低全球变暖潜能值替代品是HC-290;不过,由于其易燃性,HC-290 的应用有限。此外,HC-290 的容积制冷能力约为 HCFC-22 的85%;因此,改型还可能导致设计条件没有考虑性能。根据中国室内空调行业的经验,空调制造商减小了热交换器管道尺寸,以确保正常的传热(制冷剂周转速度)。在约旦佩特拉利用未优化的热交换器进行的试验显示效率下降。HC-1270(丙烯)似乎有更好的容积能力;但仍对易燃性和热交换器修改表示担忧。预计将有更好的低全球变暖潜能值替代品;碳氢化合物混合物和氢氟烯烃/氢氟碳化物混合物;但都不具有商业可行性。

³² 已收集到的补充资料载于本文件转型部分下的附件三。

³³ 这些包括:进行技术转型事宜的技术员的资质,需要安装检漏器,需要有看得见的标签说明制冷剂以及 转型设备的尺寸。

建议

- 44. 谨建议执行委员会:
 - (a) 注意到关于将制冷维修也氟氯烃淘汰的不利气候影响降至最低的 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53号文件(第68/11号决定);
 - (b) 请相关双边和执行机构在协助第 5 条国家编制和执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 所载的制冷维修业中各项活动时,考虑 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53 号文件 所载信息;
 - (c) 鼓励第5条国家在执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划期间考虑:
 - (一)鉴于使用易燃制冷剂相关的可能事故风险,制定条例和行为守则,并 通过安全引入易燃制冷剂的标准,以及
 - (二) 采取措施限制使用氟氯烃设备的进口,并便利引进节能的和气候友好型替代品。

附件一

气候影响衡量的考量因素

- 1. 为消除制冷维修行业氟氯烃淘汰所带来的任何不利影响,如有可能进行气候影响量 化并评估不同活动对该影响的效力,必将有所助益。因此,这样一个指标的目的在于藉此 评估解决该行业淘汰问题的各项活动的影响,这些活动或直接通过扶持,或间接通过影响 该行业的监管活动展开。下文各段中,秘书处试图就从国家层面量化维修行业活动及新系 统技术筛选相关活动之气候影响的不同备选办法提出一些见解。
- 2. 多边基金现已利用多边基金气候影响指标,计算出制冷和空调行业投资项目的气候影响;这类投资项目旨在解决在工厂充注的制冷设备的制造问题。该指标旨在提供有关所选制造技术效果如何的信息,并利用项目提案中明确注明的制冷系统产量,即已知的上年度产量计算得出,算式为:继续生产氟氯烃类制冷系统所产生的影响减去生产加充不同替代制冷剂的系统所产生的影响。该影响值为同一生产年度内制造的全部系统在整个使用周期的直接和间接排放量的总和。此定义包括整个使用周期内的制冷剂排放量,鉴于制造技术的选择还决定着维修所用的技术,这其中又包括和维修有关的排放量。该方法还能表明进口、销售或系统初次充注之时所选不同技术对整个温室气体排放量的影响,但这并不支持评估用以解决现有制冷系统维修问题的不同活动的影响这一目的。要就国家层面的任何一项活动提出洞见,还需要实质性地扩大考量范围。

评估不同技术选择对新启用系统的影响

- 3. 本文件编制期间,秘书处在进行文献检索时发现了 2009 年 3 月的报告《固定式空调和制冷源,特别是零售食品冷冻和单元式空调的直接和间接温室气体排放目录》¹。报告的重中之重是商用制冷系统(主要是由维修行业负责组装、安装、初次充注和调试的系统)的直接和间接排放量,并在一切业务照常情况下比较了新系统所使用的不同替代技术。比较时,会考虑到以下三个因素:设备的现有库存量;现有系统在使用寿命结束后,用新技术替代现有系统现用技术和逐步推行相关新技术所需的时间;出现延迟且其间某些创新性替代技术上市的假设。
- 4. 建模所需的基本信息量似乎甚为有限,该方法普遍适用,而且即使可用的输入数据有限,其结果也能定性准确。这类建模所需的很大一部分信息业已列入所提交的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划呈文,但在某些情况下,信息的质量可能尚不足以奠定建模基础,原因在于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中所载的某些估算,特别是关于库存和排放速率的估算似乎与其他来源的数据毫无关联。其他数据,特别是关于新系统对能源消耗的影响的数据,可能由多边基金气候影响指标提供。如执行委员会有意,还可进一步深入展开调查,查明可在多大程度调整上述报告所采用的方法,以便向第5条国家提供有益见解。这类见解涉及用以进行技术选择的不同技术和政策备选办法对温室气体排放的影响,重点是新的制冷和空调系统。同时,这一方法还将提供信息,说明用于这些用途的氯氟烃消费的发展现状。

¹《固定式空调和制冷源,特别是零售食品冷冻和单元式空调的直接和间接温室气体排放目录: CARB 第 06-325 号协定一最后报告》; Armines 能源与加工研究中心; 法国巴黎, 2009 年。

维修行业企业相关活动的影响评估

- 5. 在之前向多边基金提交的项目呈文中,该机构至少曾在一份呈文中述及关于维修行业制冷剂使用模式的调查,调查的重心是该行业内何种类型的制冷剂损耗催生了制冷剂需求,且除其他外,需要系统和压缩机制造企业专家的参与。该研究首先审视所开展的不同类型的修理工作、制冷设备在接受维修人员修理之前的状况、维修期间的制冷剂使用模式和从根本上导致将来维修次数增加的各种维修模式的质量。其第二轮的工作是评估有多少种维修模式可通过作为维修行业计划一部分的措施予以改进。
- 6. 借助这一方法,便可提出在技术上可行的假设,即通过在维修行业内开展不同的活动来削减氟氯化碳的使用量;此处,技术上可行是指通过一定的认识提高、培训和设备手段,在技术上很可能实现的削减。如果能对向维修企业提供的扶持进行筛选,以确保这些企业从中获得显而易见的惠益,则在大多数情况下,这些潜力都有可能得到发挥。应用这一方法的前提条件是已通过相关调查了解该维修行业的结构²。

简化维修行业的活动影响评估的可能性

7. 某些在多边基金支持下开展的维修行业活动有直接、可信、甚至有时可衡量的气候影响。其中,最容易量化的活动是通过建立回收中心所取得的结果。在此,可作出一个稳妥的假设,即制冷剂回收(而不是"再利用")有造成某种程度的污染之嫌,且通常会被释放到大气中。因此,以 HCFC-22 为例,每回收 1 公斤,将实现减排 1.78 吨的二氧化碳当量³。制冷剂再利用同样会相应地减少排放;而鉴于现有的再利用水平尚未可知,多边基金所提供扶持的影响力更加难以估计。但就每台回收/再利用机器的假定最低限度影响作保守估计和设定至少一个最低限度预期影响量度仍属可能。无论是通过降低准确性,还是通过扩大对各机构所提供之更详细的信息的需求,均可利用一种类似的方法提高培训或向该行业提供工具的效果。

制冷和空调设备的改型

8. 要评估现有制冷设备改型的气候影响,难度极大。要进行该评估,就需要先评估这些系统在其剩余使用寿命内的气候影响,因为在任何情况下,这些系统都有可能在可预见的未来停产。对现有制冷系统的任何干预都有可能导致额外增加排放,但只要该系统继续运行,这种情况想必就不会发生。这一考量将适用于所有预定改型,因为改型的固有特点是,其出发点并不是应对制冷循环水平有待干预的突发故障。由于多边基金项目的运作带有特殊性,在此可设想一个稳妥的假设,即,受扶持的改型作业即便不是全部但也是大多数会排入计划,因此,与改型过程中的额外制冷剂排放存在关联。

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² 根据维修行业企业的特征,如规模大小、受教育程度、设备水平、制冷剂使用情况,企业或独立技术人员可划分为不同的组。关于各组的企业/技术人员的数量、制冷剂的总体使用情况和决定性特征的信息尚有待提供。维修行业内不同活动的排放量可由该行业内的一些专家利用预先界定的详细清单进行估算。通过交叉引用数据,可洞悉各组因缺乏培训或设备而出现的排放水平。通过研究各组的现有特征,可界定出该组的理想状态(教育、设备),并决定是否进行必要的升级。利用虑及结果及该国其他相关框架条件的迭代法,可将现有可用资金在预期活动中间进行有意义的分配。

³ 假设鼓励制冷剂再生的经济奖励措施适度且并未成为不良奖励措施,可对新的氯氟烃或易于再利用的氯氟烃的再生进行重新定向。

9. 如果改型是在系统干预和相关损耗不可避免的修理过程中进行,则仅会考虑未来可能产生的制冷剂排放和与能源消费有关的间接排放;这些都关乎设备的剩余使用寿命。原则上,现有制冷系统应该不断针对特定制冷剂(如 HCFC- 22)进行优化,通常所认为的改型只不过是利用相对简单的措施,针对替代物质,在可能的限度内对系统进行调整。几乎在所有情况下,HCFC-22 的固有效率都比可能使用的改型备选物质要高,由此可以假定,仅在为数不多的情况下,现有系统的设计参数才会更适合改型技术,而非 HCFC-22。因此,可能的结果是,制冷系统改型后的能效通常会比改型前低。但这一效果也可能会发生逆转,因为改型通常需要进行彻底的系统维护,包括清洁热交换器和重新调整内部控制件,从而使改型后的性能可能会比改型前有所改善。当然,如果对 HCFC-2 系统进行类似的彻底维护,也会产生类似的积极成果,因此,在气候影响评估中,改型能否带来任何能效方面的提高仍值得商榷。如上述考量所示,改型在气候影响方面的结果从根本上取决于进行改型的具体情况和方式,因此,评估改型影响的系统方法并不存在。故而不能假定大多数改型会在气候影响方面带来改善,在很多情况下,通过改型引进的技术可能无法在这类活动的气候影响中发挥最重要的作用。

附件二

制冷和空调行业概览

根据氟氯烃淘汰管理计划估算的维修行业使用 HCFC-22 的分布情况

1. 经对低消费量国家和非低消费量国家经核准的 65 个具有代表性的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划样本进行分析发现,每个国家的 HCFC-22 消费量平均有一半用于住宅空调行业,约 70%的消费量服务于空调系统,平均 24%的消费量用于商用制冷,详情见下文表 1.1。

表 1.1 制冷维修行业按次级行业分列的 HCFC-22 的平均消费量

次级行业	各次级行业的 HCFC-22 消费量平均比重(%)			
次 级刊业	低消费量国家	非低消费量国家	共计	
住宅空调	52	46	50	
商用空调	17	12	16	
工业空调、运输业空调和制冷机,其他	5	5	5	
空调小计	74	63	71	
商用制冷	23	28	24	
工业制冷,其他	3	9	5	
制冷小计	26	37	29	
合计	100	100	101	

资料来源: 经核准的 65 个氟氯烃淘汰管理计划抽样 (47 个低消费量国家和 18 个非低消费量国家)。

- 2. HCFC-22 消费量在各次级行业的分布情况国与国之间差异显著,但据观察发现,总体而言,大国商用制冷行业的消费量往往高于小国。在很多低消费量国家,住宅空调次级行业是HCFC-22 消费量的重头。在 47 个低消费量国家中,有 34 个国家(占抽样的 72%)的住宅空调消费比重达到 30%以上,其中 17 个国家的消费比重甚至超过 70%。
- 3. 由于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划是采用不同的格式来列报各个行业的消费数据,因此,无法更加直观地展现几个大国各次级行业的消费情况。而且仅有几个国家在区分使用这些类别,所以安装和组装或充注新设备过程中的氟氯烃使用量也无从计算。

制冷剂排放速率

4. 现已有若干项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划估算出制冷维修行业的 HCFC-22 消费量,其算式是设备存量乘以各次级行业的年度排放速率估计数,这其中涉及到在一年内按照设备制冷剂充注的一定比例购买的用于维修设备的制冷剂总量。表 1.2 列示了根据一项全球研究的结果,按照设备类型分列的第 5 条国家年排放速率估计数⁴。表 1.3 列示了该项数据已齐备且经核准的 38 个具有代表性的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的抽样(以可用为准)所载的年度排放速率信息。

 $^{^4}$ 旨在查明制冷剂排放情况的全世界制冷和空调设备组全球名录。1990年至 2006年更新。ADEME,能源与加工研究中心,2010年4月。

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表 1 7.	各设备类型的制冷剂年排放速率估计数
12 1.4:	

		第5条国家		非第 5 条国家	
次级行业	设备类型	年排放速率	寿命终期回收率	年排放速率	寿命终期回收率
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
	便携式	2	0	2	0-8
住宅空调	窗式	2	0	2	0-8
TT - CT 77 NA	分体式 < 5 千瓦	5	5	5	30-55
	分体式>5千瓦	10	5	10	30-55
	室内组合式	6	0	5	50-65
商用空调	屋顶式	6	30	5	75-87
HI / H L WH	管道分体式< 17.5	6	5	5	50-65
	管道分体式> 17.5	7	10	5	75-87
商用制冷	超市	35-40	18-30	22-30	70-80
l+1) 1 ih31 4	冷凝机组	15	5-50	15	5-50

资料来源:旨在查明制冷剂排放情况的全世界制冷和空调设备组全球名录。1990 年至 2006 年更新。2010年最后报告。

表 1.3: 各氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中按设备类型分列的制冷剂年排放速率估计数

	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的年排放速率估计数			
次级行业	平均值(%)	最低值(%)	最高值(%)	
住宅空调	29	4	79	
商用空调	40	3	70	
工业用空调	40	8	54	
运输	23	8	40	
冷风机	22	14	30	
商用制冷	38	2	82	
工业用制冷	44	7	100	

资料来源:该项数据已齐备且经核准的 38 个氟氯烃淘汰管理计划抽样。该数据与各国所作估算相吻合,但所用方法可能因国而异。

5. 值得一提的是,各国用以估算排放速率的方法不尽相同;其依据是从设备维护、与技术人员的讨论、制冷剂购买量或其他来源观察到的结果和收集的可用数据。因此,需要记住的是,它们仅是估计数,在一定程度上会存在误差。

- 6. 经对该数据进行观察发现,氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中的住宅和商用空调平均泄漏率要远远高于研究所得出的估计数。另据观察发现,该平均值从 4%到 79%不等,这可能表明数据不准确,或某些国家可能具备仅通过改进维修做法(包括预防性维护和泄漏控制)就能减少排放、从而减少消费量的潜能。经对商用空调次级行业内进行观察,亦得出同样的结果。
- 7. 该研究和各项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划均显示,第 5 条国家和非第 5 条国家的商用制冷排放速率普遍较高。其中部分原因在于系统的制冷剂充注量较大和泄漏问题难以通过修理得到解决。鉴于归类为商用制冷的设备和安装多种多样,从这些数字得出结论的难度加大。

ANNEX III

LESSONS FROM THE PHASE-OUT OF CFCs

Regulatory and policy framework (including customs training)

- 1. The establishment and implementation of licensing systems⁵, accompanied by quota systems and other ODS control regulations were instrumental in the phase-out of CFCs, especially in the refrigeration servicing sector. While there were CFC reductions expected from training projects, refrigerant recovery, recycle and reclaim projects, and the retirement of older CFC-based equipment, they were difficult to quantify and assumed to be low during the first years of the TPMPs and NPPs before technicians had received training and equipment. This left the appropriate establishment and application of regulations to limit annual CFC imports to the maximum allowed values by the Montreal Protocol, as the most immediate and certain way to ensure compliance with the annual CFC consumption targets. The technical assistance in form of training in good practices in refrigeration, customs training, recovery, recycling and reclamation, retrofits and replacement of equipment, interacted with the set of regulations in helping the consumer sectors to conserve CFCs and encourage the replacement of CFC-based equipment when economic and technical conditions were appropriate, with the ultimate goal of reducing the demand for new CFCs.
- 2. In recognizing the importance of regulations the Executive Committee established the existence of a licensing system at least in draft form as a prerequisite for customs training, recovery and recycling and retrofits projects. At its 48th meeting the Executive Committee, based on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing systems projects, reminded Article 5 countries to establish licensing systems for imports and exports of all ODS including HCFCs, and recommended *inter alia* introducing regulations regarding a ban on ODS sales to non-licensed companies, restrictions on the import of ODS-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, and developing electronic licensing systems. At its 49th meeting the Executive Committee recommended National Ozone Units (NOUs) in planning and implementing RMPs and TPMPs updating and complementing ODS-related legislation where additional legal measures were needed and further specification of enforcement mechanisms had been identified, including, for example banning the import and export of CFC-based second-hand refrigeration equipment; mandatory certification of technicians performing professional activities in refrigeration servicing; specification of a system of sanctions in cases of violation of legal regulations; improvement of the mechanisms for import and export quota allocations under the licensing system and the monitoring of their actual use; and enhancement of cooperation between the NOU and the customs authorities.
- 3. In phasing-out HCFCs, the HCFC licensing and quota systems were established as a pre-requisite for accessing funds under the HPMPs (decision 54/39 and 63/17 respectively). Article 5 countries are currently considering additional regulatory measures to support the phase-out of HCFCs. The UNEP publication "HCFC policy and legislative options" provides a comprehensive analysis of legislative and regulatory options that could be considered in designing and implementing various stages of HPMPs. For example, measures related to monitoring and control trade that could minimize adverse impact on climate include⁶, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Mandatory reporting by HCFC importers and exporters in order to monitor the actual use of the licenses issued and ensure the effectiveness of the licensing system. It would allow comparing the customs data with actual data from the importers/exporters helping verify compliance with consumption targets, ensure a better identification of blends (a common

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⁵ Article 4b of the Montreal Protocol requests all Parties to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.

⁶ HCFC Policy and Legislative Options, A guide for Developing Countries, UNEP, 2010.

- issue in HPMPs submitted), and identify potential illegal shipments through discrepancies among the two sets of data in benefit of the importers/exporters. Linking the annual reporting to the issuance of licenses for the next year would give enough incentive to report. This will also revert in more reliable data reported to the Ozone Secretariat;
- (b) Ban on "non-refillable" (disposable) HCFC containers. It has been implemented in Australia, Canada, the European Union and it is proposed in the HPMP of Saudi Arabia. This measure can assist in a faster phase-out of HCFCs as it will make the illegal trade more difficult, as it is much easier to counterfeit small cylinders than larger ones. In addition, HCFC emissions from almost empty non-refillable containers will be avoided. It will represent additional effort and cost for dealers and servicing companies that will need to re-package the HCFC form big cylinders to smaller ones, but the price of import in larger cylinders or tanks will be smaller. This measure could be extended to a ban of non-refillable cylinders containing alternatives to close the possibility of illegal trade by mislabelling HCFC cylinders as HFCs. UNEP's feedback from the field indicates that this measure might be possible in some places but more difficult to implement in some regions where most cylinders used are non-refillable and the volumes managed are small. Capacity for local filling would be required and this may require certain volume of operations to be sustainable. It may also increase the price of HCFC, which in some cases may stimulate illegal trade;
- (c) Restrictions on imports/placing on the market of products and equipment containing or relying on HCFCs. Several Article 5 countries have proposed in their HPMPs the ban on imports of HCFC-141b and equipment/products containing HCFC-141b to support the total phase out in the foam manufacturing sector. Others have also included a ban on imports of all HCFC-based equipment at some point during the implementation of stage I of the HPMPs. Given the scenario of technology maturity and availability it is important to keep into consideration the timing and the modalities of these controls, as they would influence the selection of technologies phased in to replace HCFCs. There are options that could provide more flexibility while the scenario of alternatives continues evolving, for example a gradual ban by type of equipment, or an extension of the HCFC licensing system to also cover HCFC-based equipment, which would represent more burden to the authorities but would also allow them to monitor and control the flow of products and equipment relying on HCFC to determine future needs of refrigerant for servicing;
- (d) Fees for HCFC imports provide disincentives for using expensive HCFCs and incentives for using alternatives, therefore it should be considered to extend the fees to high-GWP alternatives. It also improve recovery rates and would collect resources to help fund cost related to ODS phase-out. This measure is being implemented in Australia, Denmark, Norway and other countries. Mauritius also introduced in 2000 zero duty import in ODS-free alternatives and non-ODS equipment, and 30 per cent duties in ODS including HCFC-22. In order to minimize adverse climate impact this measure should be carefully designed to ensure that there are low-GWP alternatives to replace the HCFC-22 and through the measure they will become more competitive, otherwise it could revert on an incentive to increase high GWP alternatives; and
- (e) Extending the licensing system to include the most commonly used refrigerants in the country, namely HFCs and HFC-based mixtures, hydrocarbons (HC-290 and HC-600A), would allow the country to simultaneously achieve ozone and climate benefits as it would limit the use of HFCs, allow a better monitoring and influence on the introduction of alternatives, and reduce the possibility of illegal import of HCFC labelled as HFC. Other monitoring and control trade considered in the study include requirement for proof of origin for HCFC shipments, electronically operated licensing system and permits for each

HCFC shipment.

- 4. Options related to restrictions on use of HCFCs include *inter alia*:
 - (a) HCFC use bans (weather starting by the HCFC with the highest ODP or by the most emissive uses like flushing) would have an effect in the demand for HCFC allowing a well-controlled HCFC phase-out minimizing the impact on particular subsectors. Several Article 5 countries included the ban in the use of HCFC-141b in flushing in stage I; and
 - (b) Ban on new HCFC installations would promote the introduction of non-HCFC technologies and facilitate the HCFC phase out. It would not stop the use of HCFC in existing installations but would reduce demand for HCFC on new installations and avoid future demand for HCFC to serve them. It would also help prevent the dumping of obsolete HCFC equipment. It could be complemented by incentives and financial support for building new installations based on alternatives and disincentives through taxes. It should be accompanied by the promotion of low-GWP alternatives and its promulgation should take into account the availability of these technologies.
- 5. UNEP is assisting several countries in introducing standards and codes on installation, servicing, design, emission reductions, and records keeping for importers, dealers and servicing companies. Some options related to record keeping include:
 - (a) Mandatory HCFC logbooks. They could include HCFC importers, exporters and dealers, and HCFC users, and could be complemented with reporting obligation. They could help monitor how legislation is being followed and allow for effective monitoring of HCFCs flow and quantities recovered, recycled and reclaimed; and
 - (b) Mandatory HCFC equipment logbooks. Their contribution to minimize adverse climate impact is substantial as they provide data on HCFC emissions that can help verify compliance with obligations related to HCFC recovery and related leak checking. They facilitate actual calculation of emissions (or annual leakage rate) per type of equipment. The system would require decisions on minimum size and type of equipment to be included and the creation of a National Register of Equipment and a system to report data. Record keeping for equipment containing 3 kg or more of HCFC is mandatory in European Union, and in India all users of ODS, including owners of HCFC equipment must register, but there is no obligation of record keeping or reporting data. According to UNEP's experience record keeping can be introduced initially in large and medium size companies. In small will be more difficult, but many individual technicians will try to comply with the requirements to join medium and large companies. In the long term many small will follow medium and large standards.
- 6. Limited enforcement capacity is a deterrent in many countries when it comes to establishing a more comprehensive set of policies to control HCFCs. Countries have been successful in enforcing trade measures with the assistance of customs departments. However, enforcing emission control measures and those directly related to the operation of the servicing sector in the field is another issue that merits further consideration.

Training in good practices in refrigeration

7. Guidelines on training in good practices in refrigeration were approved at the 23rd Executive Committee meeting (decision 23/48) and several evaluations compiled important lessons learned on this activity. Training in good refrigeration practices has been provided to practically all Article 5 countries⁷.

⁷ The inventory of projects approved includes more than 450 entries for around US \$45 million covering training of technicians, be it through individual projects, as part of RMPs or as tranches related to TPMPs, NPPs and HPMPs.

Many of them were implemented in cooperation with training institutes and/or included technicians' certification schemes.

- 8. Although no quantifiable information exists on the final impact in terms of reduction of CFC consumption attributable to technical training, Multilateral Fund evaluations have concluded that the introduction of good practices in refrigeration servicing is an important factor in reducing CFC emissions into the atmosphere⁸. Some of the qualitative outcomes from the training programmes include increased awareness in the sector on conservation, preventive maintenance and knowledge of substitute technologies, and incorporation of knowledge gained into their regular training-centre courses. Some punctual quantitative evidence is available, but is difficult to extrapolate. For instance, recent feedback from the case study undertaken as part of the multi-year agreement (MYA) evaluation in India indicates that all servicing workshops visited confirmed a permanent change in their servicing practices after the training course due to a favourable reaction by their clientele, achieving between 10 and 40 per cent reductions in their refrigerant consumption.
- 9. One of the lessons learned from the implemented projects is that the training should become sustainable in order to contribute to a permanent change of behaviour after the project is completed. The evaluation of RMPs in 2003 indicated that training had already covered between 30 to 70 per cent of the technicians in registered workshops and informal technicians in some cases, and that training was already a self-sustaining process, as local trainers were trained and the training modules incorporated into the curricula of the refrigeration courses of Technical Colleges. The TPMP evaluation in 2009 reported that in most of the eight countries visited, refrigeration training modules had been incorporated in the curriculums of technical schools and vocational training courses, or respective agreements with universities and other technical canters had been established to prepare training material and to organize courses for refrigeration technicians, ensuring the sustainability.
- Recommendations from past evaluations also included that certification systems for successfully 10. participating in training programmes should be supported through regulations in the country, or even considering mandatory certification of technicians performing professional activities in refrigeration servicing. Many countries complemented the training with technicians' certifications schemes. The understanding and scope of certification schemes vary from country to country from the issuance of a certificate by the NOU to each participant in the training in good practices, to the establishment of a scheme supported by technical norms to provide different levels of certification by a third body upon the approval of technical tests. While the ultimate goal in many countries appears to be making good servicing practices mandatory for all refrigeration technicians through a certification scheme, UNDP and UNEP indicated that NOUs faced challenges to make certification compulsory as often this decision goes beyond their domain (i.e., is an issue related to the ministries of education and/or labour). This difficulty has been overcome in some countries, but not in all. UNEP has explored alternative ways to tackle the issue, environmental certificate issued by the environmental authorities is currently being tested in Iraq, this certificate would be comparable to the one issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as it is issued by the environmental authorities.
- 11. There also seems to be evidence supporting the idea that the technician's certification schemes could be further developed and combined with regulations on record keeping. Several concrete examples discussed in UNEP regional network meetings demonstrate how comprehensive strategies combining training, certification schemes and regulations have achieved measureable results on leakage reduction.
- 12. One of them is the certification scheme in Hungary, managed by the refrigeration association, which provides different categories of certification to personnel and companies, according to their level of knowledge, and also registers stakeholders. Under this scheme, non-certified technicians or companies cannot buy refrigerant in the market. The system is enforced by around 30 inspectors in 11 authorities that receive periodic training. In Poland, the certification is handled by the State Office of technical inspection

⁸ Final report on the evaluation of the implementation of RMPs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7)

and is complemented by a registry system with reporting obligations to entities importing, exporting, using, recovering, recycling, reclaiming or destroying ODS refrigerant. The system is supported by penalties for intentional venting of ODS, one reclamation centre and one destruction facility.

13. The work with refrigeration associations has been reported as positive. The evaluation on training programmes ⁹ recommends that consideration should be given to strengthening of associations and involving them more closely in project implementation. Evaluation on TPMPs found that cooperation with RAC associations is important, most countries have one that covers up to 80 per cent of the population. Sometimes it is an entrepreneurs' association, but it is a private or a private/public body that groups the key stakeholders, technicians, importers, distributors, among others ¹⁰. An efficient and operational public-private partnership forum was instrumental in achieving CFC phase out ¹¹.

Refrigerant conservation (recovery, recycling and reclaiming):

- 14. Implementation of CFC recovery and recycling (R&R) schemes faced a number of issues that prevented them from achieving proper refrigerant conservation and adequate measurement of emissions reductions. These issues included: low CFC prices that prevailed during most of the period of CFC phaseout; lack of regulations to prohibit purposeful emissions of ODS as well as lack of awareness among technician and end-user; high costs of R&R equipment and lack of supplies (e.g., filters) on local markets; weight of equipment, lack of a proper monitoring and reporting systems; and difficulty structuring incentives to ensure that recovered refrigerants was taken to recycling centres and back, especially if the price of the recycled refrigerant was low¹².
- Several Executive Committee decisions¹³ requested not commence R&R projects until incentives 15. or regulatory measures were put in place in order to ensure their sustainability and other prerequisites for success addressing the issues above were in place. The RMP evaluation deserved that R&R was better in larger installations, recovered gas was rarely brought to recycling centers, and lighter oil-less equipment with capacity to recover also HCFC-22 was preferred. The evaluation gave recommendations on more pre-requisites for R&R subsequently reflected in decision 41/100. The decision, subsequently reiterated in decision 49/6, requested Article 5 countries and bilateral and implementing agencies to consider concentrating recovery and reuse of CFC on large-size commercial and industrial installations and mobile air conditioner (MAC) sectors, if significant numbers of CFC-12 based systems still exist and the availability of CFC is strongly reduced by the adoption of effective import control measures. It also requested becoming more selective in providing new recovery, and in particular recycling equipment, by establishing during project preparation a sounder estimate of the likely demand for recovery and recycling equipment; delivering equipment to the country only against firm orders and with significant cost participation by the workshops for equipment provided, using locally-assembled machines to the extent possible; procuring, delivering and distributing equipment in several stages, after reviewing the utilization of equipment delivered and verifying further demand; and ensuring that adequate follow-up service and information are available to keep the recovery and recycling equipment in service. It also recommended monitoring the use of equipment and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries, on an ongoing basis.
- 16. The TPMP evaluation reported that some countries replaced their R&R projects by the distribution of tools to technicians in their TPMPs and others submitted substantially modified R&R projects based on the lessons learned reflected in decisions 41/100 and 49/6. Allowing the procurement of R&R equipment that could operate with other substances had positive results as it has been historically reported more recovery of HCFC-22 than CFC-12. However, NOUs still had difficulties in receiving the information from beneficiaries despite contractual commitments to report data R&R of refrigerant.

⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/20.

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8.

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8.

¹² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/18.

¹³ Decisions 22/24 and 38/38 among others.

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7.

17. Feedback provided by the implementing agencies on the implementation of the HPMPs indicates that there are some factors that can enhance the effectiveness of recovery, recycling and reclaiming, subsequently reducing HCFC emissions.

UNDP identified as major shortcomings in previous recovery/recycling/reclamation projects the absence of a counterpart stake or ownership from the recipients, the absence of a commercial incentive for recovery/recycling or reclamation of CFCs); inadequate size and definition of ownership of reclamation facilities, inadequate logistics for managing the flow of recovered CFCs from technicians to the reclamation facilities and the absence of standards or certification of recycled and reclaimed CFCs (causing apprehension or suspicion in CFC buyers about the quality of such CFCs). With the increased supply of relatively inexpensive reclamation units that can guarantee the return of certified refrigerant (ARI 700), in some countries the recycling is being replaced by reclamation. The reclamation units have been established in enterprises that are involved in the refrigerant sales business following a business model and co-financing by the beneficiary enterprise. In several countries technicians can change certain amount of impure refrigerant by a smaller amount of pure in the reclaiming center, with no money exchange. Reclaiming units are also set to work with blends..

18. According to UNIDO:

- Service sector is approached in the best manner by introducing centralized reclaim in (a) combination with decentralized recycling/re-use (through adding an external filter kit to a recovery unit). Both concepts are technically sound and meet the standards' guidelines (e.g. EN-378). Applying recycling as a centralized operation is not considered; since purity is not guaranteed and equipment is not widely available;
- (b) CFC recovery basically took place from domestic refrigerators and automotive air-conditioning (MAC). As for domestic refrigeration; quantities recovered were very small due to the small refrigerant charge (100-150 g) in combination with handling losses. As for MAC's the approach was typically recovery and direct re-use through a MAC service unit; where the re-use rate may not be logged;
- (c) When recovering HCFC-22, we expect much higher recovery rates due to the larger charge size – in particular from air-conditioning units. Emphasis should also be given – to a larger extent – to push-pull recovery methods; which is applicable for larger charges;
- (d) A recovery, reclaim and re-use scheme should preferably be integrated into the existing refrigerant supply chain. We believe it's important to involve the private sector; possibly through a selection process, where the business model is also a selection criteria.

Retrofit and replacement activities in end-user sector

- 19. The guidelines for end-user conversion in the commercial refrigeration sector adopted by the Executive Committee at its 28th meeting¹⁵ established that the relevant circumstances which must prevail before priority would be accorded to end-user conversion activities were:
 - (a) Production and import control on CFC and CFC-based equipment in place and effectively enforced, and restricts the deployment of new CFC components;
 - The country's major remaining consumption is for the servicing of refrigeration and (b) air-0conditioning equipment;
 - (c) Comprehensive data on the profile of all remaining consumption has been determined and made available to the Executive Committee, and
 - Either no other possible activities would allow the country to meet its CFC control (d)

¹⁵ Decision 28/44.

obligations, or the comparative consumer price of CFCs, relative to substitute refrigerants, has been high for at least 9 months and is predicted to continue to increase.

- 20. Under the above circumstances for an initial period of 18 months the retrofitting of commercial refrigeration equipment continued to be assessed on a case by-case basis and priority was given to projects for the conversion of cold stores in the agricultural, fisheries or other food-chain industries which are important for the economies of the countries concerned. Only a few end-user conversion projects were considered and approved by the Executive Committee within the established period.
- 21. The Executive Committee decided at its 31st meeting that incentive programmes to encourage retrofitting could be submitted under (decision 31/48). At the 32nd meeting UNDP developed the concept of incentive programmes for retrofit/replacement of refrigeration equipment in the commercial and industrial end-user and submitted three projects.
- 22. The evaluation on the implementation of RMPs conducted in 2003 reported pilot tests on retrofitting domestic and small commercial appliances to HC in several countries visited (Ghana, Senegal, Uruguay), which were seen as a potential option to continue operating CFC-based refrigerators with limited cost after the CFC phase-out. They required intensive safety training for technicians and adaptations of workshops, and claimed that the energy efficiency would improve, although this was not documented. Conversions of refrigerators to HFC-134a were found not economically viable in most cases due to its relative high cost, the cost of ester oil and difficulties to handle the system. Drop-in refrigerants were at the time considered worth it to explore as useful transitional solutions.
- 23. The limited evidence collected on end-user conversions during this evaluation suggested again that incentive programmes can, in principle, be effective if the following elements are in place: an operational and effective import licensing system with quota allocations, a reliable control of the level of CFC consumption, a narrowing or even inverted price differential between CFCs and alternative refrigerants, the introduction of economic incentives to industrial and commercial companies, and last not least, economic growth which helps to mobilize public and private funds for modernization investments. The evaluation also concluded that it was the anticipation of market developments and not awareness-raising what could induce the private sector to embark upon conversion of technologies implying additional investments, and that further analysis on the factors for success was required.
- 24. By 2007, twenty refrigeration end-user incentive programmes had been approved and a subsequent desk study on incentive programmes for retrofits was undertaken. The study confirmed that it was possible and also essential for a country to meet the pre-requisites established by the Executive Committee for approval of incentive programmes i.e production and import controls on CFCs and CFC-based equipment in place and effectively enforced, and restricted development of new CFC components-, and without these pre-conditions being in place, the necessary close cooperation with the potential beneficiaries was very difficult or impossible to realize, as some countries experienced. Project delays observed in this evaluation were attributed primarily to lack of necessary preconditions for the successful start of the incentive projects¹⁶.
- 25. The study showed that a series of substitutes were considered in the end-user incentive programmes, including retrofitting to HCFC-22, HFC-134a, HFC-404A, hydrocarbon, or dropping in refrigerant HFC-406, HFC-409 and C-10M1. The beneficiary enterprise from the incentive programme confirmed significant economic benefits derived from the conversion due to the lower price of HCFC-22 (in all the cases between 20 and 52 per cent of the price of CFC-12). In cases of conversion to HFC-134a or HFC-404A, owners of refrigeration equipment advised that even though the price per kilogram of new alternatives was currently higher than that of CFC-12, the economic benefits derived from the operational efficiency of the new systems far outweigh the differences in the prices of the refrigerants and should be an incentive for converting to new alternatives. Drop-in conversion using ternary blends containing HCFC had at the time limited applications in Article 5 countries due to their low availability and high

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¹⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/18.

cost, especially given the high leakage rate of aging refrigeration equipment. Almost all companies reported that refrigerant leakages and frequent breakdowns have been reduced or completely stopped resulting in drastic reductions of operational expenses and periodic losses of stored products.

- 26. Some of the factors that motivated the end-users to retrofit their equipment included a limited remaining life time of existing equipment and increased cost of maintenance; increase in price of CFC-12 refrigerant and comparatively low price of HCFC-22; increased awareness of owners regarding ODS phase-out and future shortage of CFC refrigerants; relatively simple procedures for accessing funds under the incentive programme; increased awareness about additional benefits resulting from conversion such as energy savings, lower cost of maintenance, reduced leakages, and emerging business opportunities associated with better performance of the replaced or retrofitted refrigeration equipment. The retrofit of existing equipment resulted in extension of its life span and deferral of otherwise inevitable investments in equipment in the food processing industry; availability of alternative technology and local contractors providing quality service for replacement and retrofit; and good connection of local consultants with servicing technicians and local refrigeration contractors through the national refrigeration association.
- 27. In 2009, the evaluation of TPMPs concluded that incentive projects in retrofit worked well in places where CFC-12 prices were growing rapidly while the prices of equally available alternatives was stable and that the price difference, the level of the incentive and the NOU related activities also played a significant role¹⁷.

Views on retrofit expressed by UNIDO

28. The only HCFC-22 alternatives available for retrofit are high-GWP (such as HFC-407C/F, HFC-404A). HFC-32 does not qualify as retrofit candidate due to its higher operating pressures. The only low-GWP alternative that comes close to HCFC-22 is HC-290 (propane); however, its application is limited due to the flammability. Furthermore, the volumetric refrigeration capacity of HC-290 is around 85 per cent of HCFC-22; so a retrofit may also lead to lack of performance at design conditions. Also, based on experience from the Chinese RAC sector, A/C manufacturer reduce the heat exchanger pipe size to ensure proper heat transfer (refrigerant velocity). Trials made at Petra/Jordan with un-optimized heat exchangers showed drop in efficiency. HC-1270 (propylene) appears to have better volumetric capacity; but concerns about flammability and heat exchanger modifications remain. Better low-GWP replacements are foreseen; both hydrocarbon mixtures as well as HFO/HFC mixtures; but none are commercially available. The only option to address service sector within next 5 years is through recovery, reclaim and re-use.

Feedback on retrofit of HCFC-based equipment to HCs

- 29. UNEP informed that in some countries in Africa and the Caribbean HC-290 is being used for retrofitting, operating and/or filling HCFC-22-based equipment. It appears that market conditions may be favourable for this practice, as it is taking place independently of efforts under the HPMPs, in some cases by enterprises that are promoting the practice and providing related training to technicians. In response to this practice, during implementation of the HPMPs, UNEP and other agencies that have found a similar situation have given priority to providing training to technicians on safe handling of HC technologies already to some extent in the market and developing codes and standards on their use.
- 30. In Africa, Malawi is one of the countries where HC-290 is used for retrofitting window and split air conditioners, the price of HCFC-22 is approximately US \$10.20/kg, and the price of HC-290 is approximately US \$15.30/kg. It is estimated that in average, out of ten potential air conditioners, only two could be retrofitted due to inadequate capacity on handling HCs. UNEP's role has been providing training

¹⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8.

on the proper use of HC technologies to refrigeration technicians; assisting in strengthening of Refrigeration Associations and Certification Programme and providing assistance to develop a code on the use of HCs. In a train-the-trainers national workshop it was demonstrated how to undertake a proper conversion including changes to the electrical system and other modifications operate with a flammable refrigerant.

31. The German bilateral agency Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) informed during discussions on the subject and in the context of submission of HPMP tranche requests, that it is providing assistance to Article 5 countries in ensuring proper introduction of HCs as alternative refrigerants to HCFC-22. For example: in Seychelles, GIZ is providing training on retrofits to HCs following European Standards for the use of flammable refrigerants, and implementing a demonstration project to replace the use of HCFC-based splits air-conditioning units with a HC-based chiller operated by solar energy. The publication Guidelines for the Safe Use of HC Refrigerants by GIZ (2010) provides comprehensive orientation on the safe introduction of HCs and existing international standards.