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Information on hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons received from developing countries

Note by the Secretariat

Introduction

1. The information in the present note complements the report of the Ozone Secretariat on current control measures, limits and information reporting requirements for high global-warming-potential alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (UNEP/OzL.Pro/Workshop 4/2).

2. As explained in that report, given the scarcity of information in the national communications submitted by developing countries, the Ozone Secretariat sent letters to selected developing countries requesting information on whether HFCs and PFCs were being produced or consumed in their territories and, if so, in what quantities. Information was also requested on whether any national policies, measures, reporting or monitoring requirements and future plans on HFCs and PFCs existed. As at 23 June 2009, the Ozone Secretariat had received responses from four Parties, which are summarized below.

1. Colombia

3. Colombia reported HFC-134a and HFC-152a import declarations from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism for 2001–2008. Total imports of HFCs in 2008 amounted to some 605 tonnes, with the highest import figures for HFCs recorded in 2007 (some 715 tonnes). Data for PFCs were taken from import licences for refrigerant blends containing PFCs. The amount of PFCs in the blends stood at about 50 kg in 2007 and 0 kg in 2008.

4. Colombia reported no plan to manufacture HFCs or PFCs and the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land Development requires an environmental licence to import such substances. As part of licensing, the Ministry is required to report on capacity-building activities to raise awareness about the substances' environmental impact.

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2. Jamaica

5. Jamaica does not produce HFCs and PFCs and reports that it has no plans to do so in the future.

6. Jamaica provided import data on HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea and HFC-245fa for the years 2000–2005. It also included the reported imports of HFCs for 2008 (some 39 tonnes). Jamaica had no readily available information on PFCs.

7. The Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Air Quality) Regulations (2006) require that all those who hold a licence to discharge air pollutants (including HFCs and PFCs) complete a summary report of annual actual emissions for regulated pollutants and greenhouse gases. Those reports are then used to determine and adjust emission fees and compile a national air pollutant emission inventory. Furthermore, the National Ozone Unit monitors the import of HFCs by collecting import data from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

3. Mexico

8. Mexico reported consumption of HFC-23, HFC-32, HFC-43-10, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143, HFC-143a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea and HFC-236fa for the years 2000–2006. HFC-134a accounted for by far the largest consumption for all seven years. Total consumption of HFCs in 2006 amounted to some 4,135 tonnes.

4. Viet Nam

9. Viet Nam provided data on the consumption of HFCs and HFC-containing mixtures including the following: HFC-134a, HFC-404A, HFC-406A, HFC-407C, HFC-408A, HFC-410A, HFC-502, HFC-507A and HFC-508B for 2007 and 2008. The largest consumption was of HFC-134a. Total HFC consumption in 2008 stood at some 1,332 tonnes.