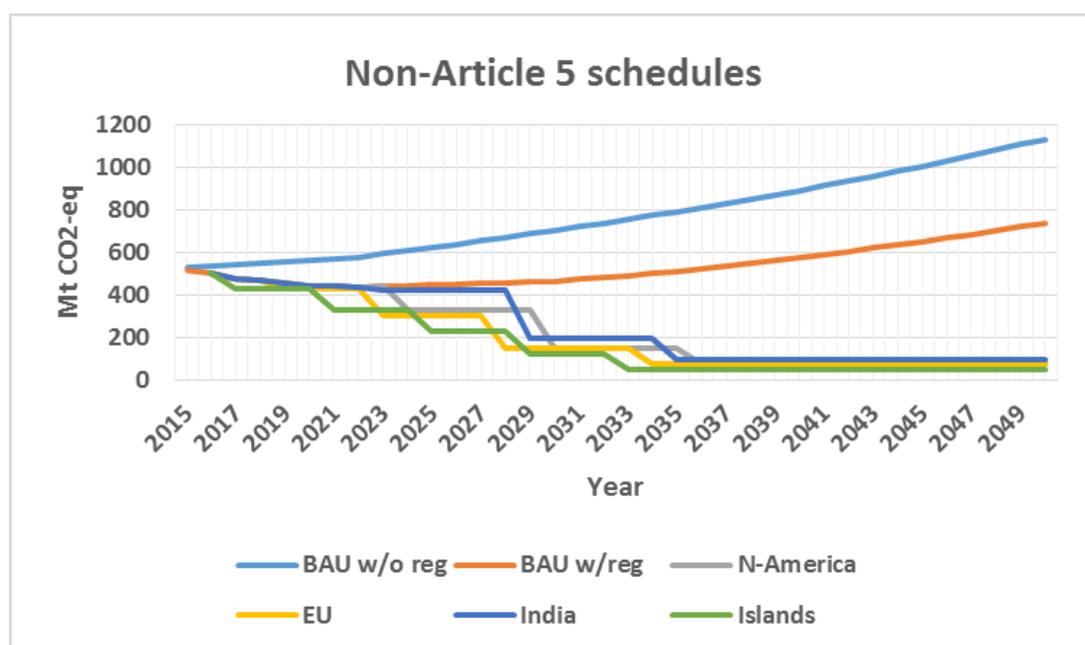


**ADDENDUM TO THE SEPTEMBER 2016 DECISION EX.III/1 WORKING GROUP REPORT:  
ON THE CLIMATE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF REDUCING HYDROFLUOROCARBONS UNDER THE  
DUBAI PATHWAY**

TEAP notes the following clarifications to its report:

**1. BAU without, with regulations and (amendment) type of control schedule**

In its June 2016 Decision XXVII/4 Task Force Report, TEAP compared the non-Article 5 BAU scenario without, and with, certain regulations in order to show the impact of these regulations over the time period considered. The non-Article 5 BAU scenario in this III/1 report shows a BAU with regulations, as it incorporates the current EU and US (2015) regulations, making certain HFCs unacceptable for certain sub-sectors by specific dates, affecting in particular the R/AC sectors and sub-sectors. Figure A1 shows the impact of regulations on the BAU demand. The III/1 report has assumed a BAU schedule for non-Article 5 parties for which certain regulations have entered into force in certain parties. For comparison, Figure A1 takes Figure 3.2 from this current report, which showed the non-Article 5 parties BAU with regulations scenario compared to the various reduction schedules in the four amendment proposals, to show the impact to BAU demand with no regulations. For the period 2015-2050, the difference between the BAU demand without regulations and with regulations is in the order of 6,400 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq., equal to a decrease of about 25%; with the control schedules as in the proposed amendments, demand compared to BAU with regulations is further reduced, by about 10-12,500 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq., or an additional 40-50%.



*Fig. A1 BAU scenarios without and with regulations compared to various reduction schedules for non-Article 5 parties in amendment proposals*

**2. HFC consumption data for MDI and non-MDI aerosols**

TEAP notes a necessary correction to the values used for MDI and non-MDI aerosols, which appear incorrectly in some of the tables and Annex III spreadsheets of the report. Table 2-6 in the report gives the estimated values for consumption in ktonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. of HFC-134a and HFC-227ea in MDIs and HFC-134a and HFC-152a in non-MDI aerosols.

In the process of entering data for spreadsheet calculations, an error was made resulting in the use of incorrect HFC-134a and HFC-227ea consumption data in ktonnes and ktonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. for the analysis that were slightly higher than actual estimations.

It should be noted that, for the purposes of this analysis, estimated HFC-152a consumption for non-MDI aerosols has been adjusted (when compared with the data presented in TEAP XXVII/9 September report) to correlate to global HFC-152a production data, and as presented in Table 2-6. A similar data entry error was made for HFC-152a consumption for non-MDI aerosols in the Annex III spreadsheets. The overall impact of this error is small on the analysis.

It is for these reasons that some of the values in ktonnes and ktonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq., given in Annex III, and used in the analysis, were different to some of those presented in Tables 2-2 and 2-6, and different to those published for MDIs and non-MDI aerosols in the TEAP XXVII/9 September report.

For non-Article 5 parties, these errors lead to a 1-2% higher BAU value calculated for the year 2015, and to <1% higher BAU values for later years. For Article 5 parties, the error results in <0.5% higher BAU values. The calculated climate benefit values are also slightly (<1%) higher with these errors. The Working Group considers these differences not to be significant and within the margins of possible uncertainties.