

Opportunities to Supply Superior Technology in Markets to Combat/Prevent Inefficient Cooling Appliances Using Obsolete Refrigerants

Some personal remarks

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Three environmental problems directly impacted by halogenated gases

Halogenated gases have been produced and used on such a large scale that, despite effective restrictions, they have had an impact on three major global environmental problems in the past and continue to do so today.

These problems are:

- stratospheric ozone depletion
- global warming
- chemicalization of the environment

Some recent EE-decisions

Decision 94/60) . Operational framework

Several decisions on EE after Kigali

Decision XXXV/13: The import and export of prohibited cooling equipment

In the framework of decision 91/65, to invite countries that wish to do so to submit projects for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs;

To agree to a funding window of US \$100 million for projects developed and implemented under the framework, subject to further augmentation by the Executive Committee;

In paragraph 34: No incentives would be available for equipment that does not have an established mandatory MEPS in the country. Compensated lines would only export equipment at or above their domestic mandatory MEPS requirements

Some details from EU F-gas regulation

related to Exports

(24) **Non-refillable containers for fluorinated greenhouse gases should be prohibited** since, when those containers are emptied, an amount of refrigerant inevitably remains, which is then released into the atmosphere. **This Regulation should prohibit their export, import, placing on the market, subsequent supply or making available on the market, and use**, except for the purpose of laboratory and analytical uses. To ensure that refillable containers for fluorinated greenhouse gases are refilled and not discarded, undertakings should be required to produce a declaration of conformity that includes evidence of the arrangements for the return of refillable containers for the purpose of refilling, when placing them on the market.

EU:F-gas regulation 2024/573

Export ban for high GWP-refrigerants addresses EE –concerns indirectly

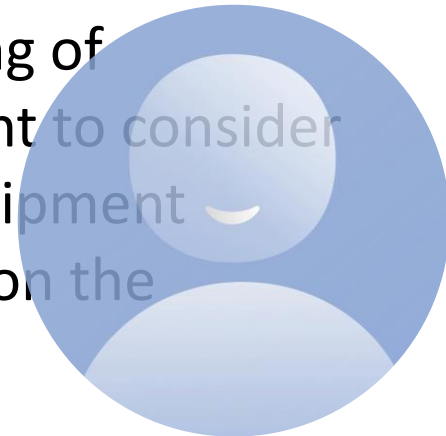
From 12 March 2025 the export of foams, technical aerosols, stationary refrigeration and stationary air-conditioning equipment and stationary heat pumps as referred to in Annex IV that contain, or whose functioning relies upon, fluorinated greenhouse gases **with a GWP of 1 000 or more shall be prohibited**. The prohibition set out in the first subparagraph shall not apply to military equipment or to products and equipment that can be placed on the market in the Union in accordance with Annex IV.

Export ban for high GWP-refrigerants addresses EE –concerns indirectly, continued

By way of derogation from paragraph 3, the Commission may, by means of implementing acts, for cases of an exceptional nature, following a substantiated request by the competent authority of the Member State concerned, and taking into account the objectives of this Regulation, authorise the export of the products and equipment referred to paragraph 3, where it is demonstrated that in view of the economic value and the expected remaining lifetime of the specific good, the prohibition of export would impose a disproportionate burden on the exporter. **Such exports shall only be allowed if they are in accordance with the national law of the country of destination.**

Decision XXXV/13: The import and export of prohibited cooling equipment

Recognizing the issue as a problem that requires a solution involving both exporting and importing parties, Welcoming measures from certain parties to prohibit, in their domestic regulations, the export of cooling equipment that does not satisfy their national regulations or is inconsistent with their standards, 1. To request that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund consider allocating funding within Kigali hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) implementation plans and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans for assisting importing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to develop and enforce policies and measures that will prevent future non-compliance caused by the importing of prohibited cooling equipment; 2. To urge parties exporting such equipment to consider instituting measures to prohibit, as appropriate, the export of cooling equipment relying on controlled substances that is no longer permitted to be placed on the market in the exporting party.



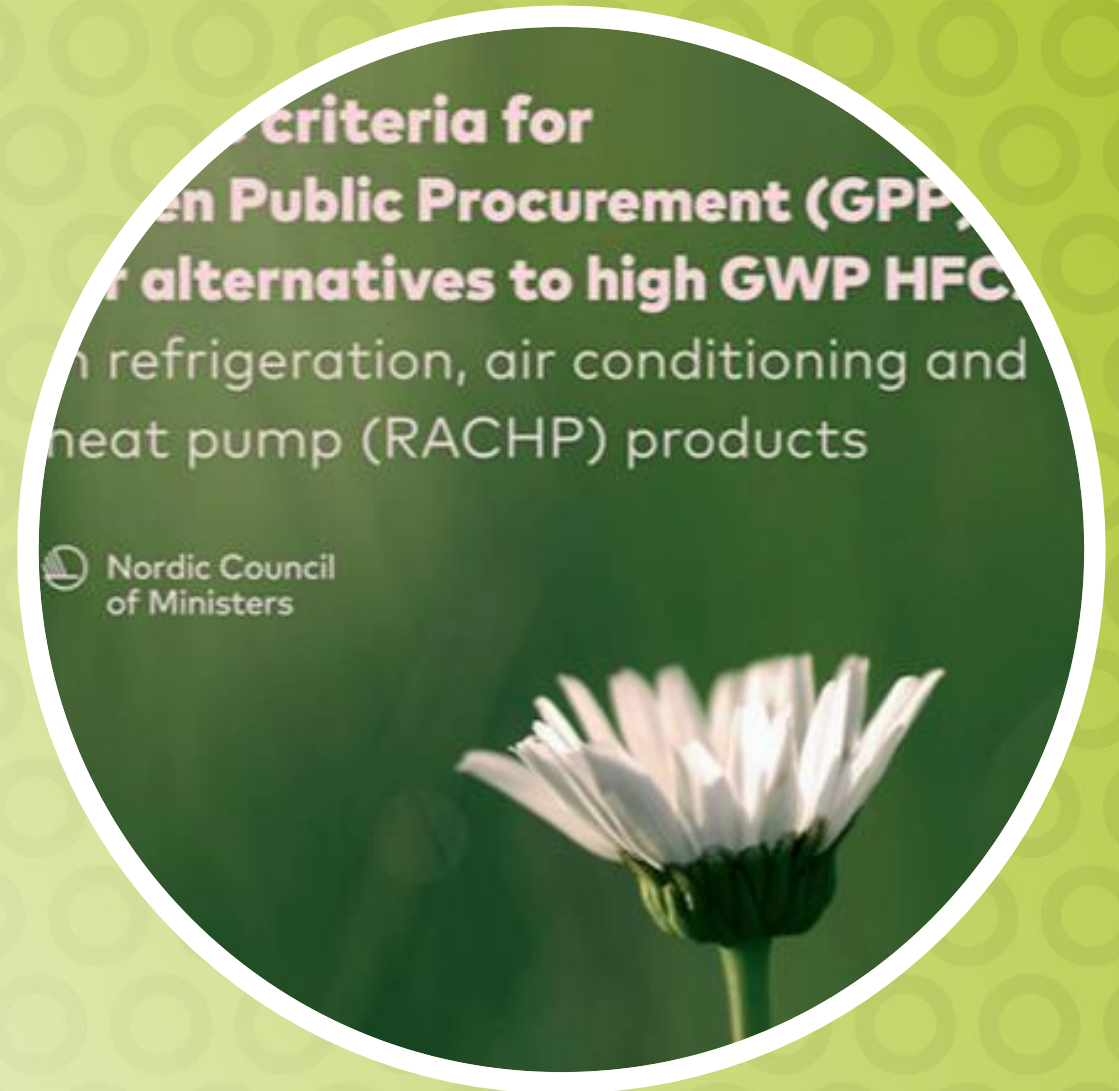
Green Public Procurement; Nordic criteria for alternatives to high GWP HFC's in RACHP -sector

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Montreal Protocol MOP,

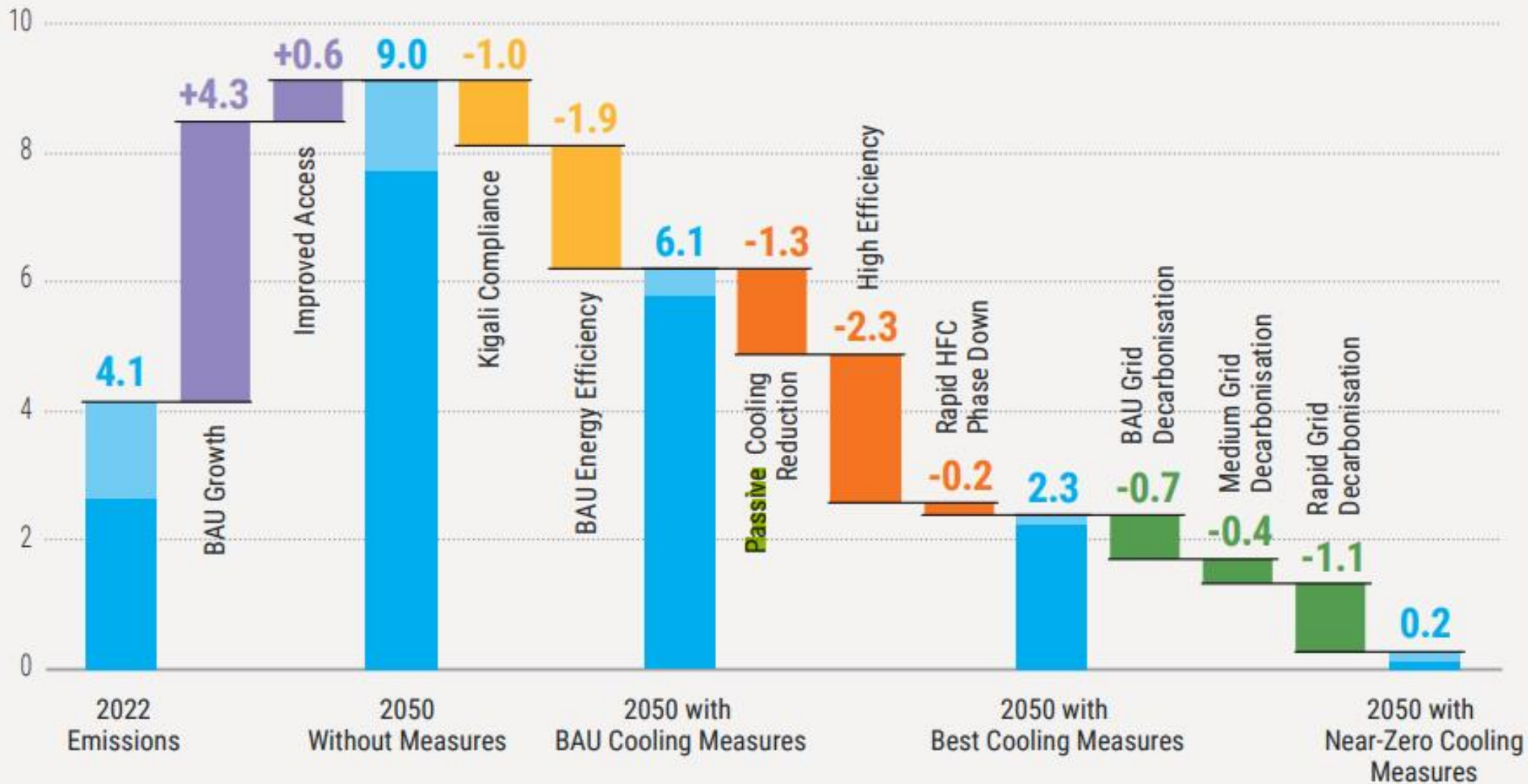
Nordic Ozone & F-gas group's side event



S Y K E

<https://www.norden.org/en/publication/nordic-criteria-green-public-procurement-gpp-alternatives-high-gwp-hfcs-rac-products>

All Sectors, Annual Emissions, Global, Billion Tonnes CO₂e



- Light Blue: Direct (Refrigerant) Emissions
- Dark Blue: Indirect (Energy) Emissions
- Purple: Growth 2022-2050
- Yellow: BAU Cooling Measures
- Orange: Best Cooling Measures
- Green: Grid Decarbonisation

Beyond Kigali – Towards Truly Sustainable Cooling

