# NATIONAL TRAINING ON GOOD PRACTICES IN REFRIGERATION



# A SUPPORT GUIDE FOR NOUS

### Phasing out ODS in Developing Countries

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol





**OzonAction Programme** 

**Phasing out ODS in Developing Countries** 

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### Foreword

The "Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer" has been ratified by 175 countries worldwide. As the first international environmental agreement based on precautionary principles, it has entered into history as a pioneering example of international co-operation to address global environmental issues.

The ultimate success of the Protocol will depend on the continuous commitment and efforts of all Parties to achieve the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)



worldwide. Innovative responses are required to address new challenges such as the increasing illegal trade in ODS, the flow of second-hand ODS-based refrigerators and vehicles into developing countries, and the complex interrelationships with other environmental agreements such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol).

Developing countries are now moving from the "grace period" to the compliance period. In July 1999, the first phase-out obligation applicable to developing countries came into effect and the countries had to freeze their consumption of the five main CFCs at their average consumption level during the years 1995-97. During the following years further reductions will be required for the CFCs as well as other controlled substances, such that the majority will have disappeared by 2010.

Developing countries are now undertaking tremendous efforts to comply with or even to exceed the phase-out schedules of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. Phase-out can be best achieved and remain sustainable through an overall strategy that integrates national and regional technical, regulatory and policy measures. Low-volume-ODS-consuming countries have developed such integrated strategies specifically for their refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors, because they tend to consume most or all ODS as refrigerants. These strategies at national level are called "Refrigerant Management Plans".

In many low-volume-ODS-consuming countries, the implementation of the RMP proves to be a time consuming and complex task, which requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. Many conditions need to be put in place such as the introduction of regulatory frameworks and import / export licensing systems for ODS, the establishment of a recovery & recycling scheme for CFCs or the training of service technicians and customs officers in the country.

This guide aims specifically to assist the national ozone officers in organising the training refrigeration technicians in the country. Timely and high quality training is required to prepare the refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians for the changes which will take place in the near future, enable them actively to shape the future development of the sector and to avoid unnecessary emissions of ODS refrigerants through the application of good practice in refrigeration.

This support guide is part of a series of publications produced by UNEP's OzonAction Programme and should be read in conjunction with the following self-help guides and training manuals:

- Guidelines for Recovery & Recycling Systems Refrigeration Sector, UNEP, 1999
- Guidebook on Implementation of Codes of Good Practices Refrigeration Sector, UNEP, 1998
- Good Practices in Refrigeration Training Manual, UNEP, 1994
- Chillers and Refrigerant Management Training Manual, UNEP, 1994.
- Awareness raising video "Protecting the Ozone Layer Every Action Counts"
- Training video "Good Practices in Refrigeration".

We hope you enjoy this publication and find it useful. Please send me your comments and suggestions.

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More information can be found on the World Wide Web at: <u>http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction.html</u>.

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