

The view from the Secretariat

**Compliance Challenges for HFCs Phase-down Under the Kigali
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 18 April 2024**

Structure

- Brief introduction to the ozone treaties
- Discussions at the intergovernmental level
- Challenges for implementing the Kigali Amendment
- Areas of collaboration



The Ozone Treaties (the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol)

Montreal Protocol (198 parties)

- Established to protect human health and the environment from the threat of ozone depletion
- Controls 96 manufactured ozone-depleting substances (ODS)

Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (158 ratifications)

- Adopted on 15 October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda
- Entered into force on 1 January 2019
- Added 18 hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)* to the list of controlled substances



* HFCs are not ODS but are potent greenhouse gases with high global warming potentials

Key obligations under the Montreal Protocol

- Annual reporting for controlled substances
- Control on production and consumption of these substances (phaseout or phasedown)
- Ban on imports and exports to a State that is not party to the relevant amendment
- Establishment, implementation and reporting on a system for licensing the import and export of controlled substances

For more information



<https://elearning.informea.org/#course7>

Strengthening the effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol

How can we strengthen the implementation of one of the most successful environmental agreements in the world?

- Combating illegal trade, illegal consumption and production
- Establishing licensing and quota systems
- Actions on “exemptions”
- Detection and monitoring of unexpected emissions of controlled substances

Key points raised at the workshop

- ✓ Collaboration among environmental agencies, customs offices and other relevant authorities
- ✓ Licensing and quota systems
- ✓ Strengthening atmospheric monitoring
- ✓ Clarification of the terminology related to illegal activities

Illegal trade in controlled substances

* The scale and scope of global illegal trade in controlled substances are not precisely known but are widely believed to extend far beyond the cases reported by the parties to the Montreal Protocol on a voluntary basis.

- Forms of illegal activities
- Common means of detection
- Enforcement action and penalties
- Disposal methods for seized substances



<https://ozone.unep.org/countries/additional-reported-information/illegal-trade>

Challenges for implementing the Kigali Amendment

- Requirement to use carbon dioxide equivalent as a unit of measurement for reporting purposes
- Large number of HFC blends and the lack of Harmonized System codes for many of these blends
- Wide disparity in global warming potentials
- Complexity of tracing the source of unexpected emissions

Areas of collaboration

- Green Customs Initiative
- Twinning workshops
- Joint enforcement actions

Thank you.



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