

HFC phase down and other changes to the OPSGG Program

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Overview

- 1. HFC phase-down explained
- 2. Other changes to the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas (OPSGG) Management Program
 - Changes affecting importers
 - Changes to domestic end users
- 3. Future OPSGG Program changes



Part 1: HFC Phase-down overview

- Why regulate HFCs?
- What is the HFC phase-down?
- How will the phase-down affect end users?

Why control HFCs?

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic greenhouse gases
- HFCs generally have a high global warming potential (GWP)
- Global modelling indicated a large increase in HFC use, particularly in developing countries, unless controlled



An ozone sonde being released at Davis station, Antarctica. (Photo: Barry Becker)

Global HFC phase-down

- Global HFC phase-down under Montreal Protocol agreed in October 2016 (the Kigali Amendment)
- Australia fully supported the phase-down and played a key role in the agreement with the support of Australian industry
- Will reduce global emissions by 70 billion tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) in the period to 2050



Global Ratification

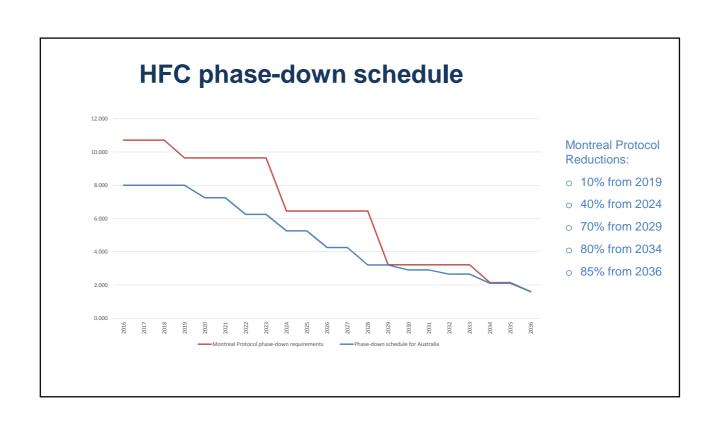
- 20 Parties need to individually ratify the Kigali Amendment to bring it into force
- 22 parties have now ratified so the Kigali Amendment will start on 1 January 2019
- Australia ratified on 27 October 2017
- Control of trade with non-Parties will start in 2033



Australia's Ambassador to the UN, Gillian Bird (Left) featured with Australia's ratification to the Kigali amendment alongside the head of the UN treaties section.

Australia's HFC phase-down?

- Australia's phase-down starts a year earlier and goes faster than global requirements.
- Gradual reduction of imports of bulk HFCs into Australia
- Starts from 1 January 2018
 - o Import limit of 8.0 megatonnes CO2e
- Reaches 1.6 megatonnes CO₂e in 2036
- More regular, smaller steps than global steps



HFC phase-down schedule

Quota allocation period	Year	New phase-down schedule for Australia (megatonnes CO ₂ e)	Montreal Protocol phase-down schedule (megatonnes CO ₂ -e)
1	2018	8.000	10.718
	2019	8.000	9,646
2	2020	7.250	9.646
	2021	7.250	9.646
3	2022	6.250	9.646
	2023	6.250	9.646
4	2024	5.250	6.431
	2025	5.250	6.431
5	2026	4.250	6.431
	2027	4.250	6.431
6	2028	3.200	6.431
	2029	3.200	3.215
7	2030	2.900	3.215
	2031	2.900	3.215
8	2032	2.650	3.215
	2033	2.650	3.215
9	2034	2.100	2.143
	2035	2.100	2.143
10 and onwards	2036 and onwards	1.607	1.607

How will the phase-down work?

- Phase-down to be managed through a gradually reducing allocated quota on bulk imports
- Quota will be divided between a 'grandfathered' system and a 'non-grandfathered' system
- Initial quota for 2018-2019
 - 90% allocated to importers of HFCs and HCFCs between 2009 and 2014
 - o 10% open to all applicants

LICENSEE NAME	EXPIRY DATE	
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LICENCE for synthetic greenhouse gases (GG)	
ABB AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	31-Dec-1	
ACTROL PARTS PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
ACTRON ENGINEERING PTY LTD		
A-GAS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LIMITED		
AIR LIQUIDE AUSTRALIA LIMITED		
AIREFRIG AUSTRALIA PTY LTD		
ALSTOM GRID AUSTRALIA LIMITED		
ATOMIC CAPITAL AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED		
AUTOMOTIVE IMPORTS PROPRIETARY LIMITED		
AVT SERVICES PTY LIMITED		
RELIER REF ALISTRALIA PTY LTD		
BLUONE PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
BOC LIMITED	31-Dec-1	
BOSTIK ALISTRALIA PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
CAC Gas & Instrumentation Ptv. Ltd. as the Trustee for CAC Gas and	1 22 000 2	
Instrumentation Unit Trust	31-Dec-1	
CONOCOPHILLIPS (03-12) PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
COREGAS PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT JOBS TRANSPORT AND RESOURCES	31-Dec-1	
GREENCHEM INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD.	31-Dec-1	
HAITON INTERNATIONAL PTY. LTD.		
HEATCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
HIGHGATE INDUSTRIES WHOLESALE PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
HONEYWELL POLYMERS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LIMITED		
IXOM OPERATIONS PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
KIDDE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
NINHUA GROUP CO. LTD		
P D BULBECK PTY LTD		
PACIFIC URETHANES PTY LTD		
POWER RENTAL OP CO AUSTRALIA LLC		
QGC PTY LIMITED		
QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED		
READYGAS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD		
REBAIN INTERNATIONAL (AUST) PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
REECE PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
SCITEK AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
SHELL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
STAREAST INTERNATIONAL PTY, LTD.	31-Dec-1	
SUPAGAS PTY LTD as The Trustee for A FT UNIT TRUST	31-Dec-1	
SYDNEY WHEEL REPAIRS & TYRES PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
SYTHREE PTY LIMITED	31-Dec-1	
THE CHEMOURS COMPANY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
TJH2B ANALYTICAL SERVICES PTY LTD	31-Dec-1	
WILHELMSEN SHIPS SERVICE PTY LIMITED	31-Dec-1	

What is covered by the phase-down?

- · Applies to bulk gas imports only
 - HFC in equipment is accounted for in the country of manufacture
- · Now have provision for bans on import of new equipment
 - Bans could be introduced if alternatives are not being introduced into the Australian market at the expected rate, or if demand for bulk HFC looks to be outstripping supply



What does this mean for equipment users?

- As an owner of existing HFC equipment:
 - You will not have to replace existing equipment
 - You will not have to retrofit existing equipment
 - You should consider alternative technologies when existing equipment needs replacing



Alternative technologies?

- New equipment uses a range of alternative gases including:
 - Non-SGG alternatives which include 'natural' refrigerants such as:
 - o ammonia;
 - o carbon dioxide; and
 - hydrocarbons.
 - Lower GWP HFCs such as R32
 - Hydrofluoro-olefins (HFOs)

Safety

- New or alternative gases may have different chemical properties and can be flammable, toxic or both.
- Manufacturers have designed equipment to manage safety risks.
- Equipment is safe to use when handled by those who are trained appropriately.
- The Australian Standards for refrigeration safety and design provide guidance on how to manage safety and environmental risks.

What does it mean for Australia?

- Pace of introduction of alternative technology will increase
- Provides for long term investment certainty
- · Increases the range of products available
- Provides for long term planning



Part 2: Other changes to the OPSGG Program

- Other changes have been made to reduce emissions and improve program efficiency.
- These changes target:
 - The addition and removal of substances controlled under OPSGGM Act;
 - $\circ \ \ \text{Low volume import exemptions;}$
 - o Fees;
 - o Reporting; and
 - o Licensing.

Changes to regulated substances

- Addition of two substances to scheduled substances list as they are now controlled internationally:
 - o Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)
 - o Perfluorocarbon-9-1-18 (PFC-9-1-18)
- Removal of HFC-161 from scheduled substance list as not subject to phase-down under the Kigali Amendment

Schedule 1—Scheduled substances

Part XII-Nitrogen trifluoride

Nitrogen t	
[tem	Substance
	Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

Part X—PFCs

PFCs	
Item	Substance
8	C10F18 (PFC-9-1-18)

Part IX—HFCs

Substance
CH3CH2F (HFC 161)

Low volume import exemptions

- Exemptions from licensing and levy requirements apply to some products
- New SGG low volume import exemption for pre-charged equipment
- Changes to the HCFC exemption:
 - From 1 January 2018 import of RAC equipment under the exemption is banned unless importing replacement parts for existing RAC equipment
 - From 1 January 2020 the HCFC exemption will cease and import of all pre-charged equipment containing HCFC is banned unless:
 - eligible for a personal/household goods exemption; or
 - importing replacement parts and deemed eligible for an equipment licence.





Import levy fee changes

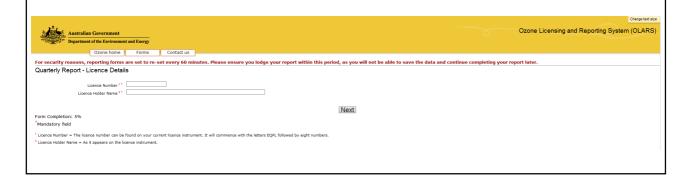
- · Changes to fees include:
 - Waiver for low levy threshold under \$330 in 6 month period
 - No more penalty interest for overdue levy fees



Reporting requirements

The following changes have been made to import reporting requirements:

- o Shift from quarterly to 6 monthly reporting
- o No longer a need to submit nil reports



Licensing changes

- Affecting importers:
 - Importers will be able to renew import licences starting from 1 January 2018
 - fees and eligibility tests will still apply
- Affecting technicians:
 - RAC and fire protection end-use licence periods will be extended from 2 to 3 years
 - Licences can be renewed instead of requiring users to reapply each time





Part 3: What Next?

Progressing the remaining agreed measures:

- · Consistency update references; remove redundant provisions
- Equipment maintenance education and awareness for equipment owners
- · Compliance and enforcement
 - o remove inconsistencies in civil and criminal penalties for end-use activities
 - o apply penalties for false representations under the fire protection scheme
 - o expand infringement notice powers to the RAC and fire schemes
- Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014 strengthen investigation powers, new penalties and the sharing/publication of compliance actions

Equipment maintenance

- We will be developing an awareness program to increase the level of preventative maintenance
- Preventative maintenance can:
 - reduce business operating costs
 - reduce refrigerant leaks
 - reduce energy use and related greenhouse gas emissions





Questions?

More information at:

http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/ozone