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**OZONE · UNIDO · CLIMATE  
KIGALI AMENDMENT**

Vienna Talks 13 – 15 June 2017

# COUNTRY EXPERIENCES ON HFC REGULATIONS & POLICIES

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# OVERVIEW

1. Historic development
2. Possible measures and legislation
3. Experiences and lessons learned

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

- Austrian Regulation on HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub> in 2002
  - Restrictions for use and placing on the market for certain applications of fluorinated greenhouse gases
  - GWP thresholds
- EU-F-Gas Regulation (No. 842/2006)
  - Leakage reduction
  - Quota system
  - Certification of personnel and companies
  - Recovery and recycling obligation
- EU-F-Gas directive (No. 2006/40) on emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles
- EU-F-Gas Regulation (No.517/2014)

## OBJECTIVES OF THE F-GAS-REGULATION (EU) 517/2014

- Reduction of the quantity of HFCs placed on the market (phase-down)
- Emission reduction and containment
- Reporting
- Mandatory recovery and recycling
- Education and certification schemes
- Labelling of HFC containing products
- Use restrictions in certain applications
- Restrictions for placing on the market

## MEASURES (1) – PHASE DOWN OF HFCs

- Quota system: reduction of HFCs placed on the market down to 20% as compared to the average of 2009 – 2012 baseline
- Calculation of quantities in CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents
- Electronic registry for quota allocations – all suppliers of F-gases must be registered
- Reporting on production, imports, exports, feedstock uses and destruction of HFCs
- Quota obligation also applies to equipment containing HFCs

## MEASURES (2) – PREVENTION OF EMISSIONS

- Intentional release of fluorinated greenhouse gases is prohibited where the release is not necessary for the intended use
- Operators of equipment containing HFCs have to take precautionary measures
- Leakages have to be reduced to a minimum
- Strict servicing cycles for F-gas containing equipment
- Detected leaks must be repaired immediately
- Servicing operations must be conducted by certified technicians, the company needs to be certified as well
- Mandatory leakage detection systems
- Record keeping - to be delivered to the competent authority on request (random checks)

## MEASURES (3) – EXAMPLES FOR USE RESTRICTIONS FOR PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT

- 2008 – One component foams containing HFCs with a GWP > 150
- 2015 – Domestic fridges (for HFCs with GWP > 150)
- 2020 – Stationary refrigeration equipment (GWP > 2500)
- 2020 – Moveable room air-conditioning equipment (GWP > 150)
- Single split air-conditioning systems (GWP > 750)
- 2020 – XPS foams (GWP > 150)
- 2023 – other foams (GWP > 150)
- 2018 – Technical aerosols (GWP > 150)

## EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED (1)

- Use restrictions easy to control, this is also the case for placing on the market of products and equipment
- Certification for technicians and companies difficult to establish but very effective once operational
- Training schemes and certification regulations (+ bodies) need to be established
- Labelling of products has been considered helpful for consumer awareness and inspections



## EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED (2)

- Quota system requires good collaboration between implementing authorities, in particular with customs offices
- Quota system effective for substances and mixtures, so far little experience for extension to products and equipment containing HFCs
- Move from metric tonnes to CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents provides an incentive for replacements and/or alternatives with lower GWP
- Customs authorities should cooperate with inspection authorities

# THANK YOU!



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