



CAMEROON

SURVEY ON OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS) ALTERNATIVES



GAPS OF THE SURVEY

1. The non-registration of service technicians in certain regions of the country into the national association of refrigeration technicians
2. The absence of proper bookkeeping on non-ODS by importers and distributors
3. Questionnaires were only in English and had to be translated into French for better understanding by French speaking actors.
4. Questionnaires did not provide a column for refrigerant losses during manufacturing processes and assembly.
5. Questionnaires did not make provisions for traceability of HFCs: from importers, to distributors, to retailers, to service workshops, etc
6. Mix up of HFCs in the Customs listing system making it difficult to exploit data as required by the questionnaire.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE SURVEY

1. Suspicion on the part of importers and distributors in fear of taxation
2. Improper comprehension of the questionnaires by the importers and distributors
3. The survey did not cover the northern part of Cameroon due to security reasons
4. Poor understanding of HFC technology

LESSONS LEARNED

- Awareness was raised among stakeholders on the negative effects of HFCs on the environment and the need to control their consumptions that lead to need to amend the Montreal Protocol.
- High costs of original substances encourage the availability of adulterated and mislabelled refrigerants in the market. The latter have negative impacts on the equipments, largely lead to high consumption of HFCs
- The survey provided information on ODS alternatives in the local market in Cameroon and the use in various sectors:
 1. Air conditioning sector; HFC 134a, HFC 407c, and HFC 410a
 2. Refrigeration sector; HFC 404a is used commercially , HFC 134a is used domestically; and industrially HFC 134a and 407c are commonly used, with HFC 32 and HFC 422d mainly used in the shipping industry.
 3. Automobile sector; R 410a and HFC 134a

CONCLUSION

The survey has revealed that, Implementing the KIGALI amendment will be a new challenge for most Article 5 countries in addressing new developments and targets.