



Kick-off Workshop

Developing National Cooling Policy (NCP) of Sri Lanka

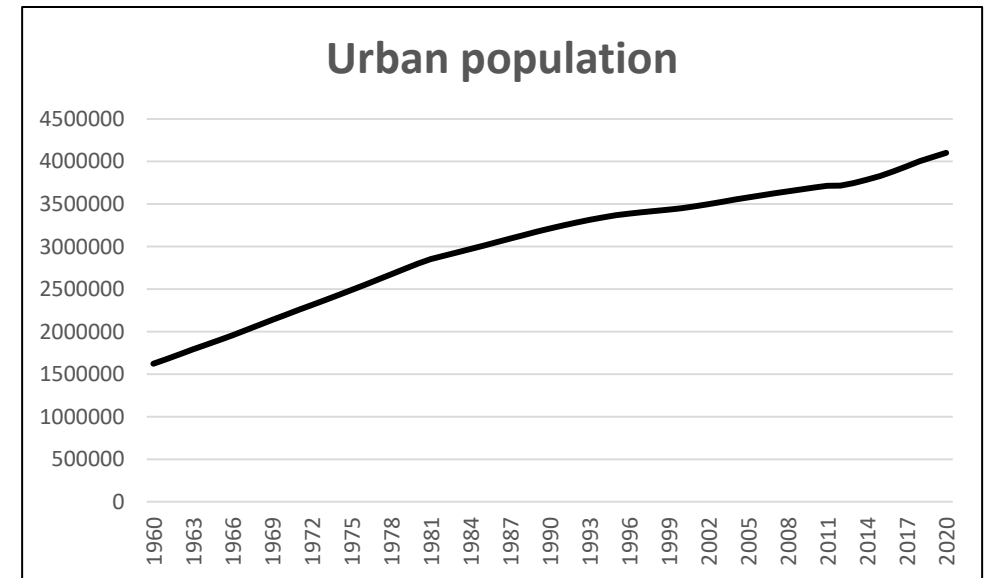
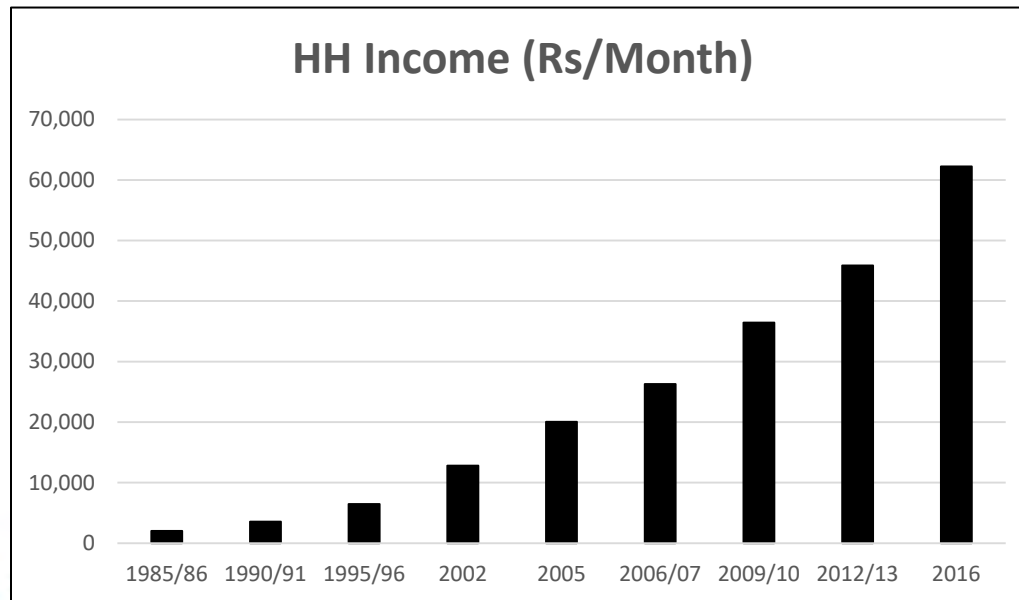
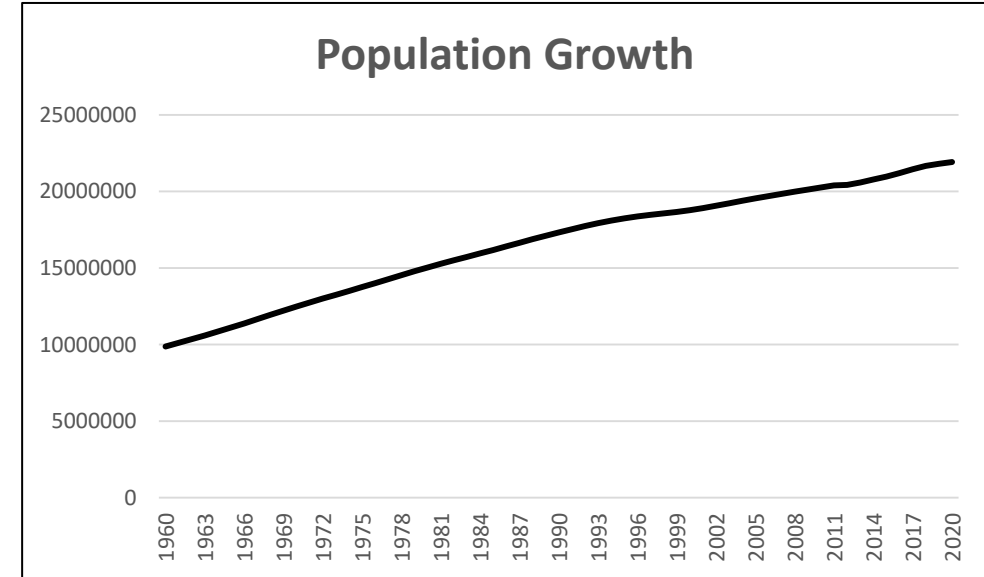
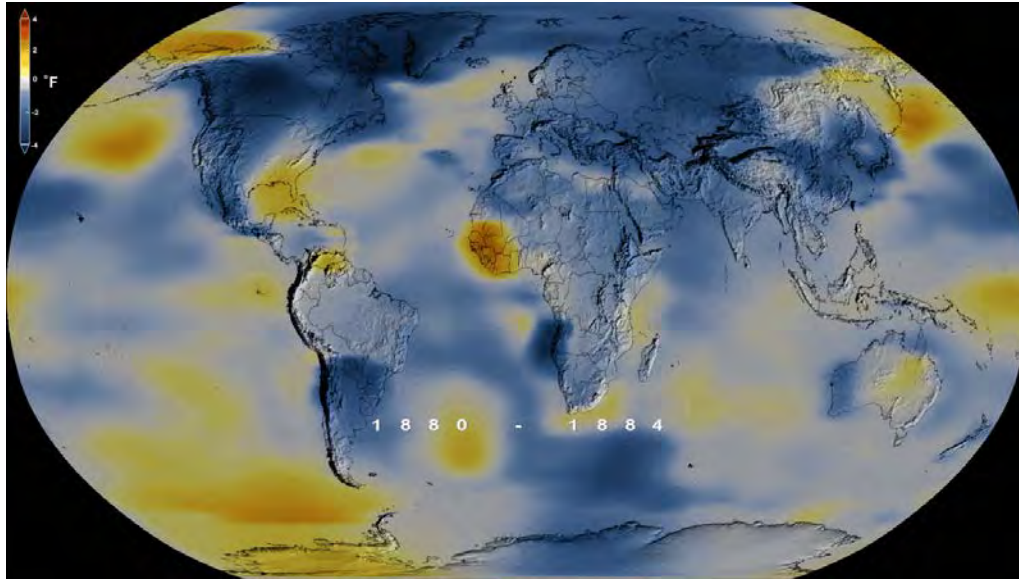
15 July 2021



Background

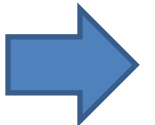
- ‘Cooling’ - any natural phenomenon, human activity, design or technology that extracts heat and/or reduces temperatures
- Cooling is a growing necessity in different economic sectors.
 - thermal comfort for humans and animals
 - preservation of products such as foods and medicines
 - effectiveness and efficiency of technical processes in places

Reasons for Growing Cooling Need



ODS used for Cooling

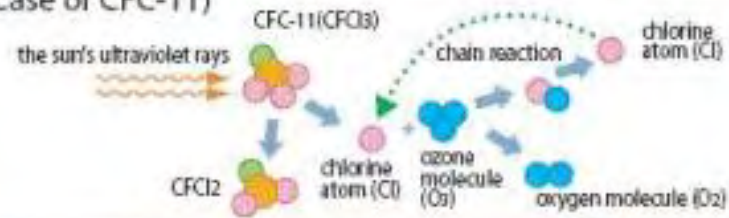
- The refrigerants used for cooling cause substantial damage to the Ozone layer
 - CFCs
 - Halons
 - tetra-chloromethane
 - tri-chloromethane
 - bromo-chloromethane
 - bromethene
 - HCFCs
 - HBFC
- HFC - No ODP; High GWP



2

CFCs are broken down by the sun's ultraviolet rays, and chlorine atoms are released into the ozone layer, thus causing a chain reaction of the ozone layer.

(Case of CFC-11)

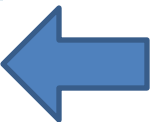
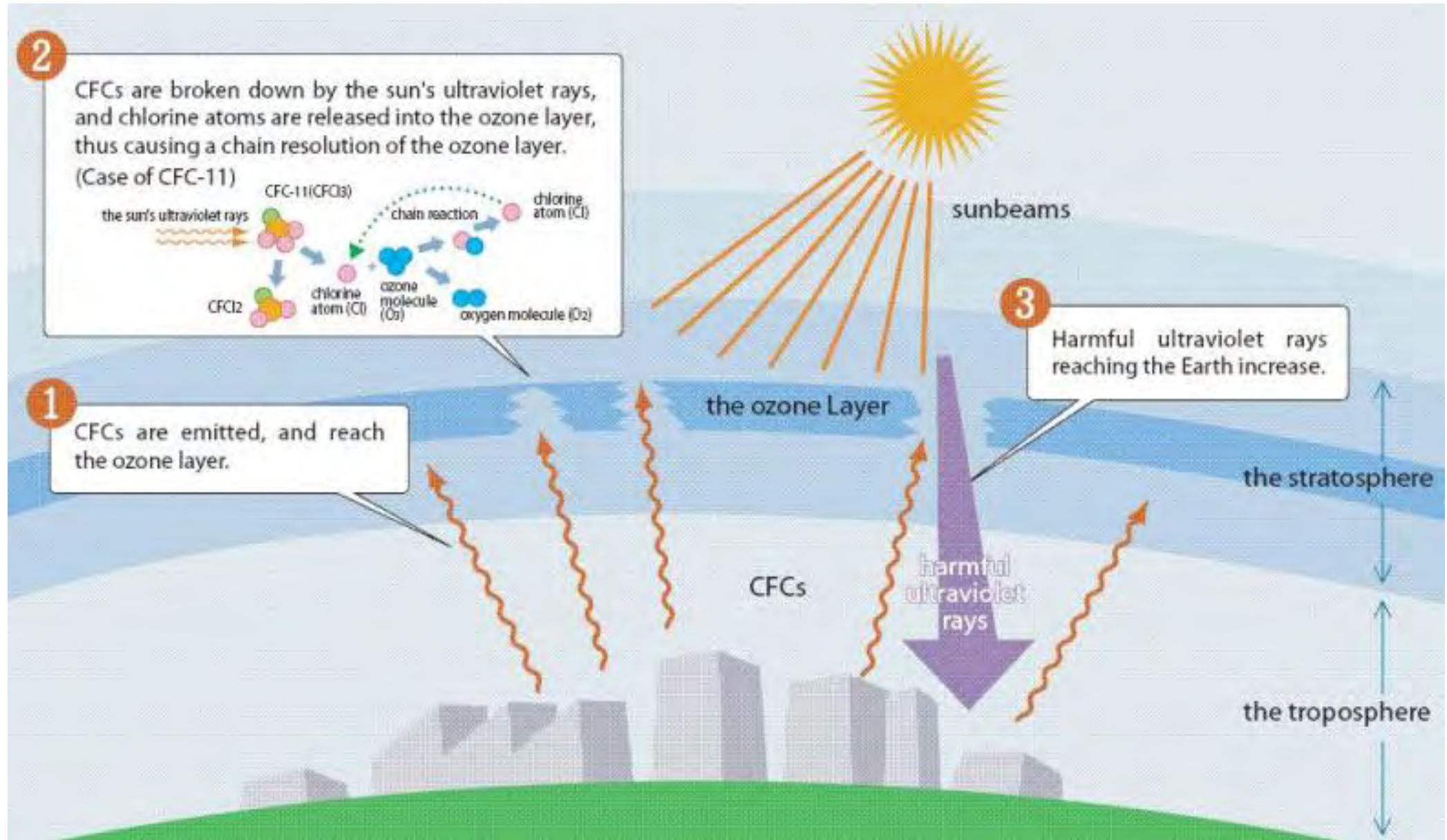


1

CFCs are emitted, and reach the ozone layer.

3

Harmful ultraviolet rays reaching the Earth increase.

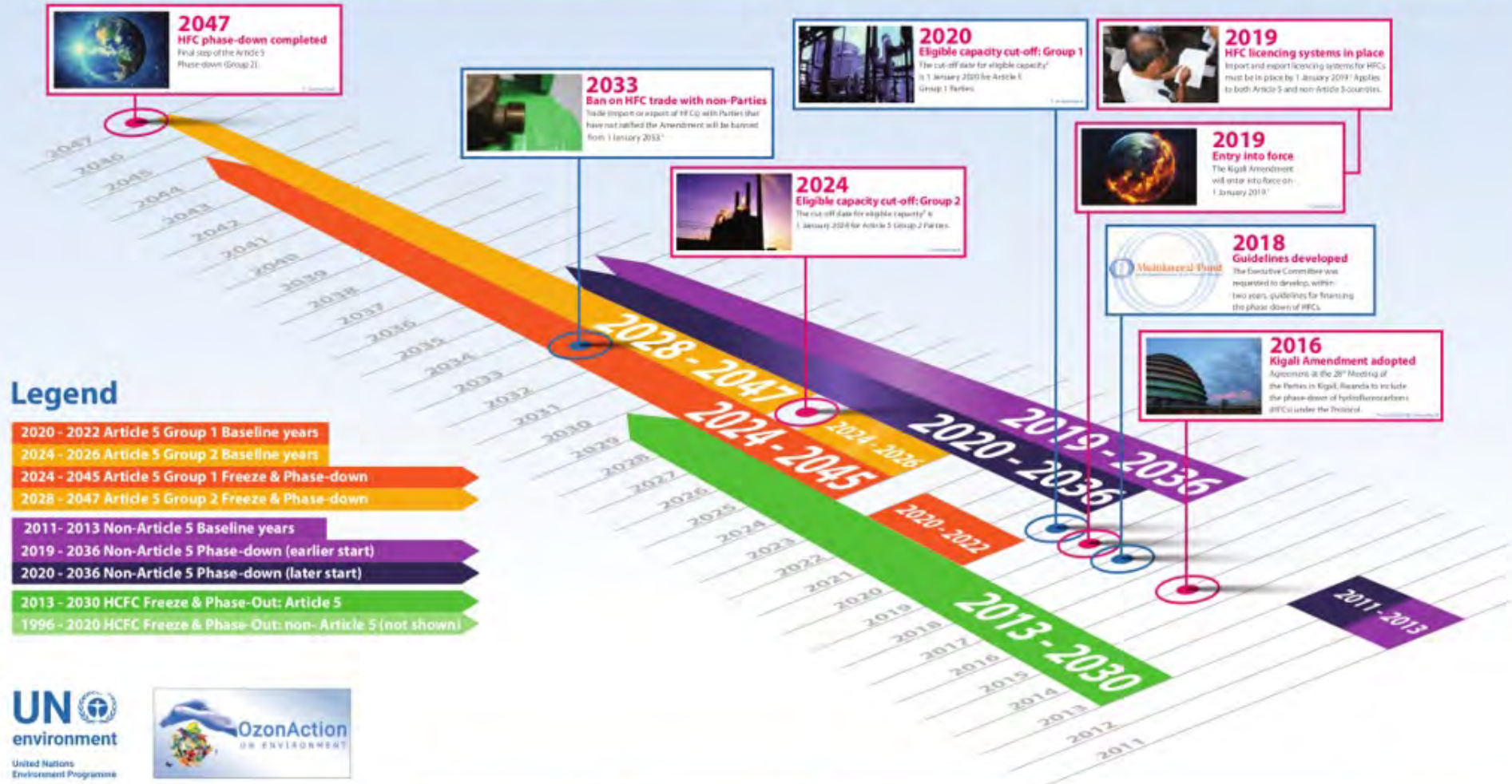


Need for a NCP

- GOSL is committed to comply with the MPs' phase-out plans developed for HCFCs & HFCs.
- Efforts to phase down HCFCs are progressing and Sri Lanka aims to initiate its HFC phase down plans in 2024 as provisions made to the MP under Kigali Amendment in 2016.
- The HFC and HCFC are widely utilized in the country's RAC sector (> 70%)
- The phasing out plans therefore, would have a significant impact on the country's RAC sector.



The Path from Kigali: HFC Phase-Down Timeline



...as an Implementing Agency of the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund, OzonAction is working with 147 developing countries providing interconnected and mutually-supporting Compliance Assistance Services and project support to assist them meeting their current commitments under the Protocol. OzonAction is now working with these countries to jointly attain the ambitious achievements in climate protection promised by the Kigali Amendment. To find out more about OzonAction and to access our materials, tools and publications, including those on the Kigali Amendment and related issues, please visit our website: www.unep.org/ozonaction or contact us at: ozonaction@unep.org

Kigali Amendment
The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer reached agreement at their 28th Meeting of the Parties in October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda to include the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons under the Protocol.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
...are commonly-used alternatives to ozone depleting substances (ODS). While not ozone depleting, HFCs are greenhouse gases which can have high or very high global warming potentials.

Country Groups
The Montreal Protocol Parties are split into four Kigali Amendment groups.
Article 5, Group 1: The majority of Article 5 Parties. Bahrain, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
Article 5, Group 2: Most non-Article 5 countries
Non-Article 5, earlier start: Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
Non-Article 5, later start:

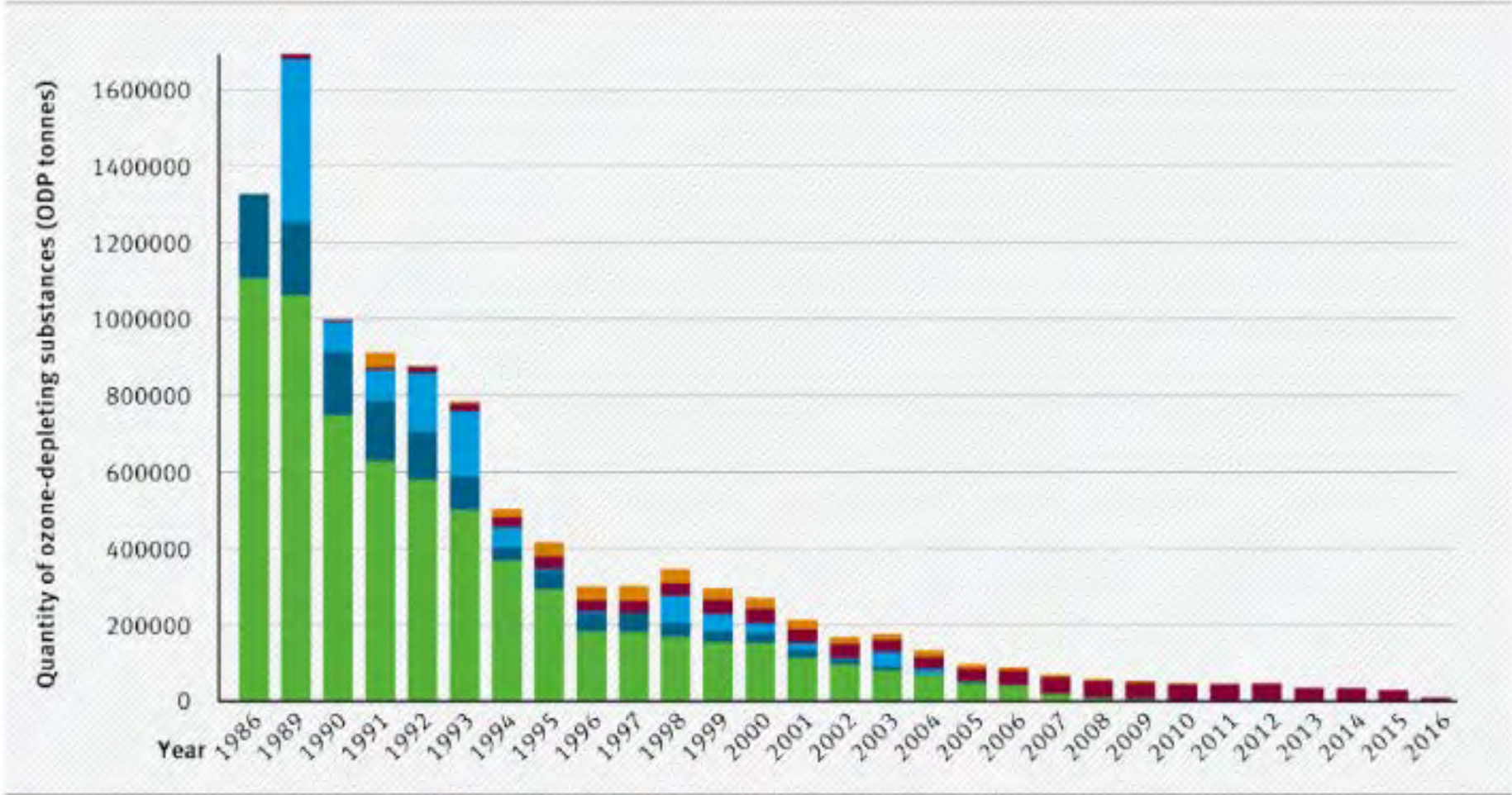
1) The Kigali Amendment has been adopted by a majority of all Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Parties) at their 28th Meeting of the Parties in October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda. It will enter into force on 1 January 2019. It applies to both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries.
2) ... of which Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol is a part.
3) The date after which any non-Annex 5 Parties are prohibited from producing or consuming HFCs (2024 for Group 1 and 2028 for Group 2).
4) The date after which any non-Annex 5 Parties are prohibited from producing or consuming HFCs (2020 for Group 1 and 2024 for Group 2).



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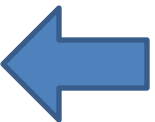
Global Consumption of ODS



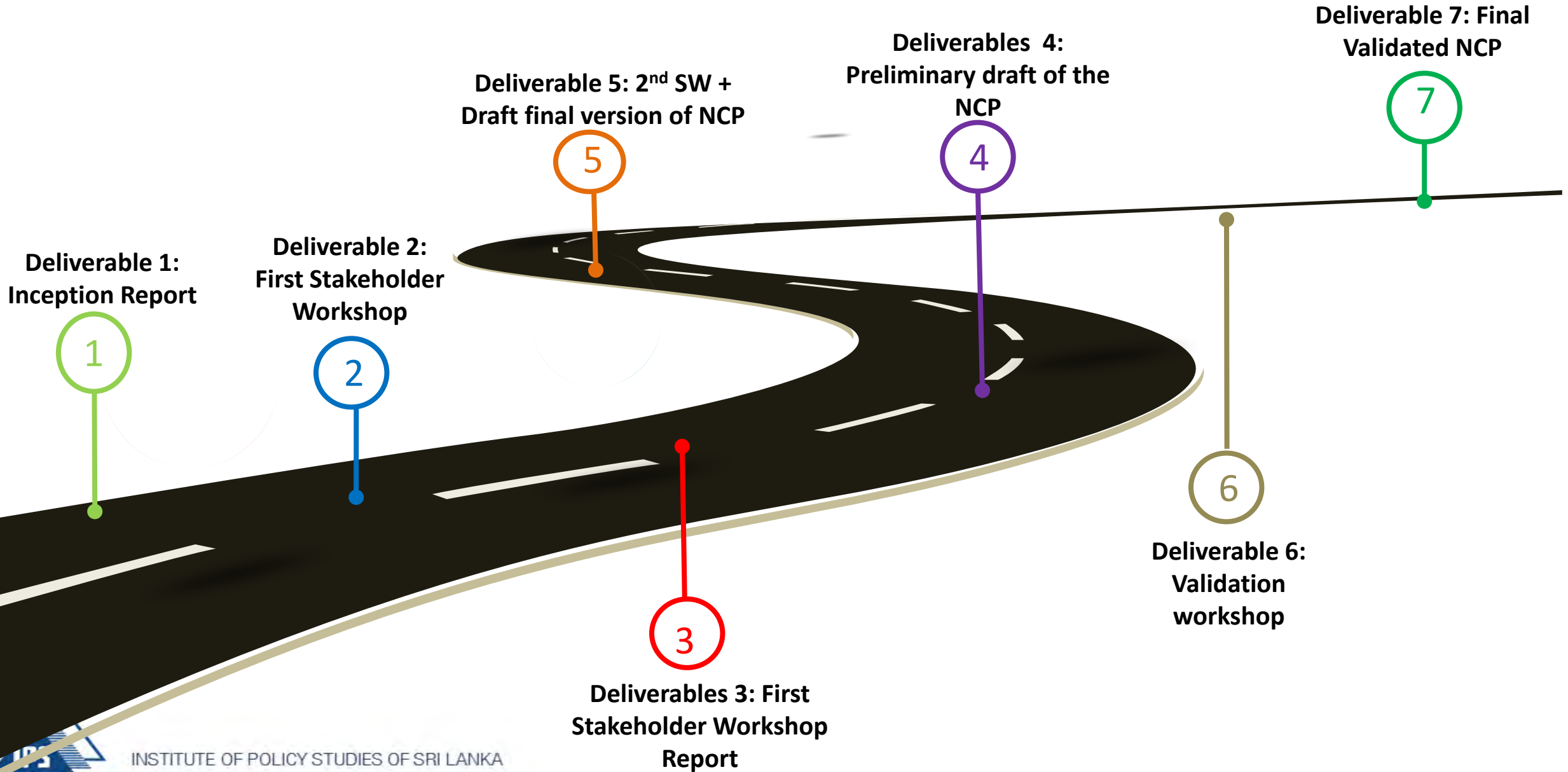
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs; A1)
- Halons (AII)
- Other CFCs, tetrachloromethane, trichloroethane (B1, BII, BIII)
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), bromochloromethane (C1, CII, CIII)
- Bromoethane



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Timeline



NCP Structure

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Need

1.3 Rationale

1.4 Scope

2. Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives

2.1. Vision

2.2. Mission

2.3. Goals

2.4. Objectives

3. Key Policy Principles

4. Thematic Areas and Policy Statements

5. Policy Implementation



Scope/ Thematic Areas

Space Cooling	Cold-Chain & Refrigeration	Transport Air-Conditioning	Health Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residential sector• Commercial sector• Space cooling technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pack house• Reefer transport• Cold Storage• Ripening Chamber• Milk Chillers• Domestic Refrigeration• Commercial Refrigeration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passenger Car segment• Passenger Bus Segment• Trucks• Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Storage and transportation of medicines and vaccines• Storage and transportation of blood• Space cooling in hospitals

Thank You



INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES OF SRI LANKA