

蒙特婁議定書與吉佳利修正案

國際發展動態

報告人：楊斐喬

工業技術研究院

2018年8月17日



簡報大綱

OEWG-40

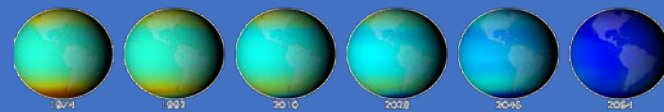
吉佳利修正案發展與各國管制現況

冷媒管制與設備能源效率提升

CFC-11的違法使用與排放原因調查



OEWG-40



- 時間：2018年7月9~14日
- 會議：第40次不限成員工作小組會議（OEWG-40）
淘汰HFCs之際提升能源效率機會座談會
- 地點：奧地利維也納國際會議中心
- 超過250個國家及民間單位，共計500多位代表
- 會議於7月14日22點40分結束
- 重點議題：僅產出3份CRP初稿，其他議題持續於MOP30（11/5~9厄瓜多首都基多）討論



大氣中CFC-11濃度減緩速度驟緩

蒙特婁議定書調整案(HCFCs滅火設備維修)

吉佳利修正案：申報資料格式與指引

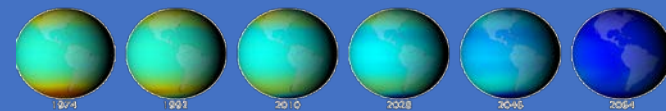
HCFCs/HFCs削減與能源效率

吉佳利修正案：銷毀技術審核

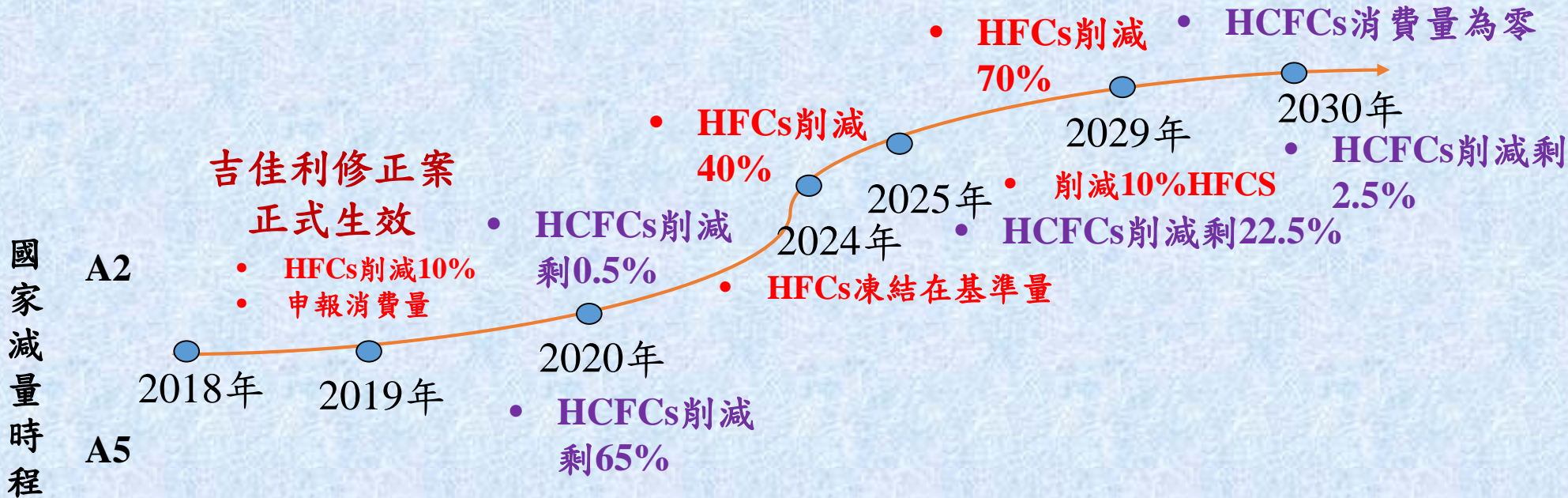
原料、製程助劑、實驗分析



蒙特婁議定書管制進展

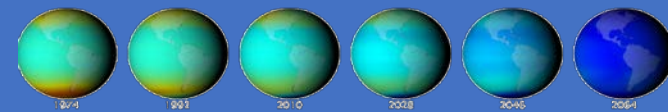


- A2 (已開發國家) 於2020年僅剩0.5%消費量
- 僅限供國內既有冷凍空調設備維修用途，但今年澳洲、加拿大及美國提出調整案，擬新增既有消防滅火設備 (使用HCFC-123、HCFC-124、HCFC-22...等)
- 原料、製程助劑、實驗與分析用途需確認
- 海龍庫是否足夠因應替代品尚不足的用途
- 溴化甲烷QPS用途之替代

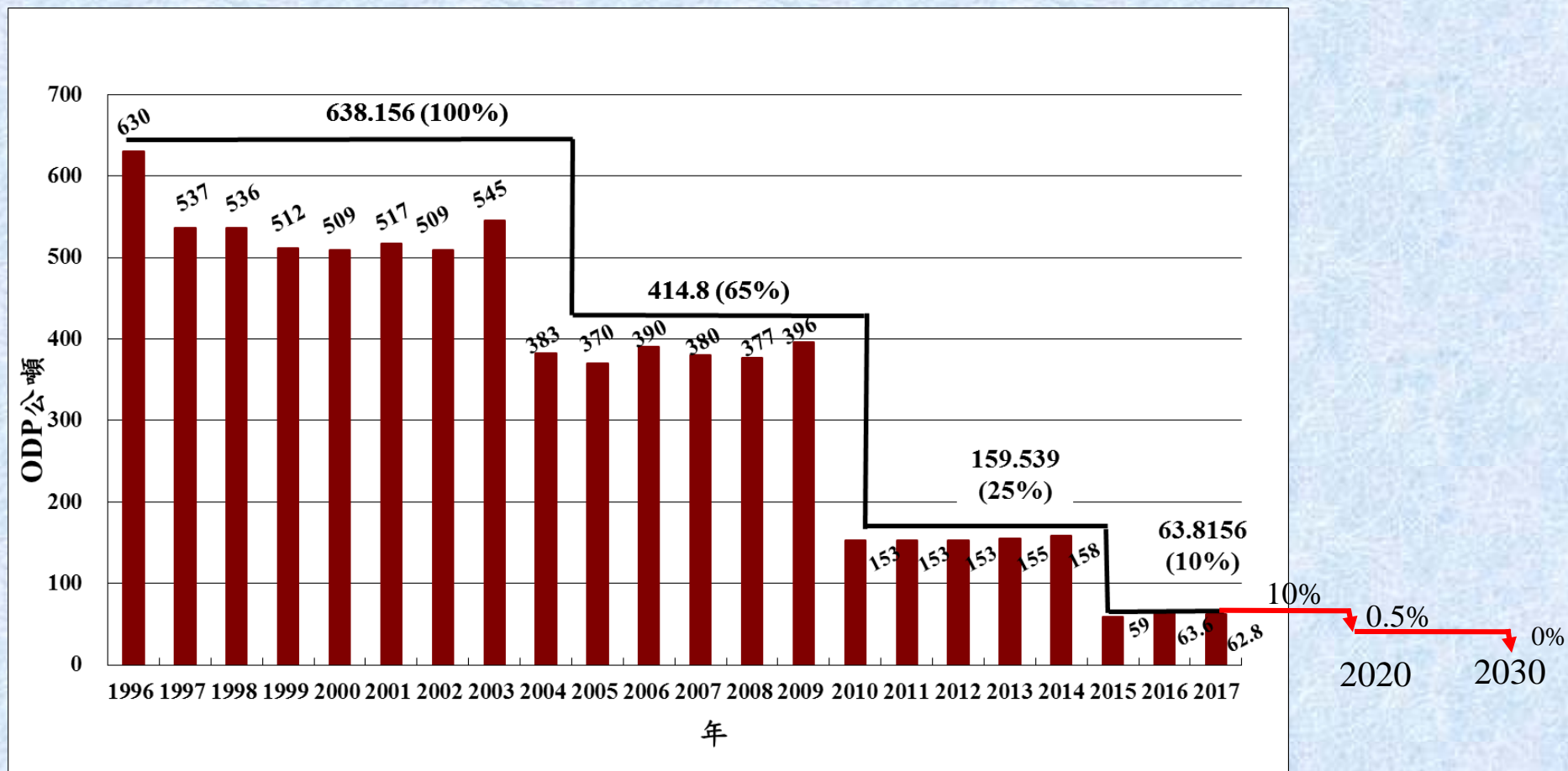




我國歷年HCFCs消費量



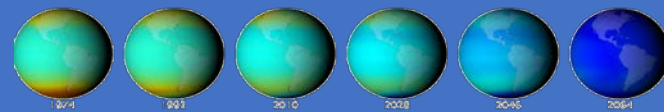
- 2017年HCFCs消費量為**62.846 ODP公噸**，佔消費基準量的**9.8%**，符合蒙特婁議定書的規範控制在基準量之10%，且較2016年減少0.8 ODP公噸。



吉佳利修正案發展與各國管制現況



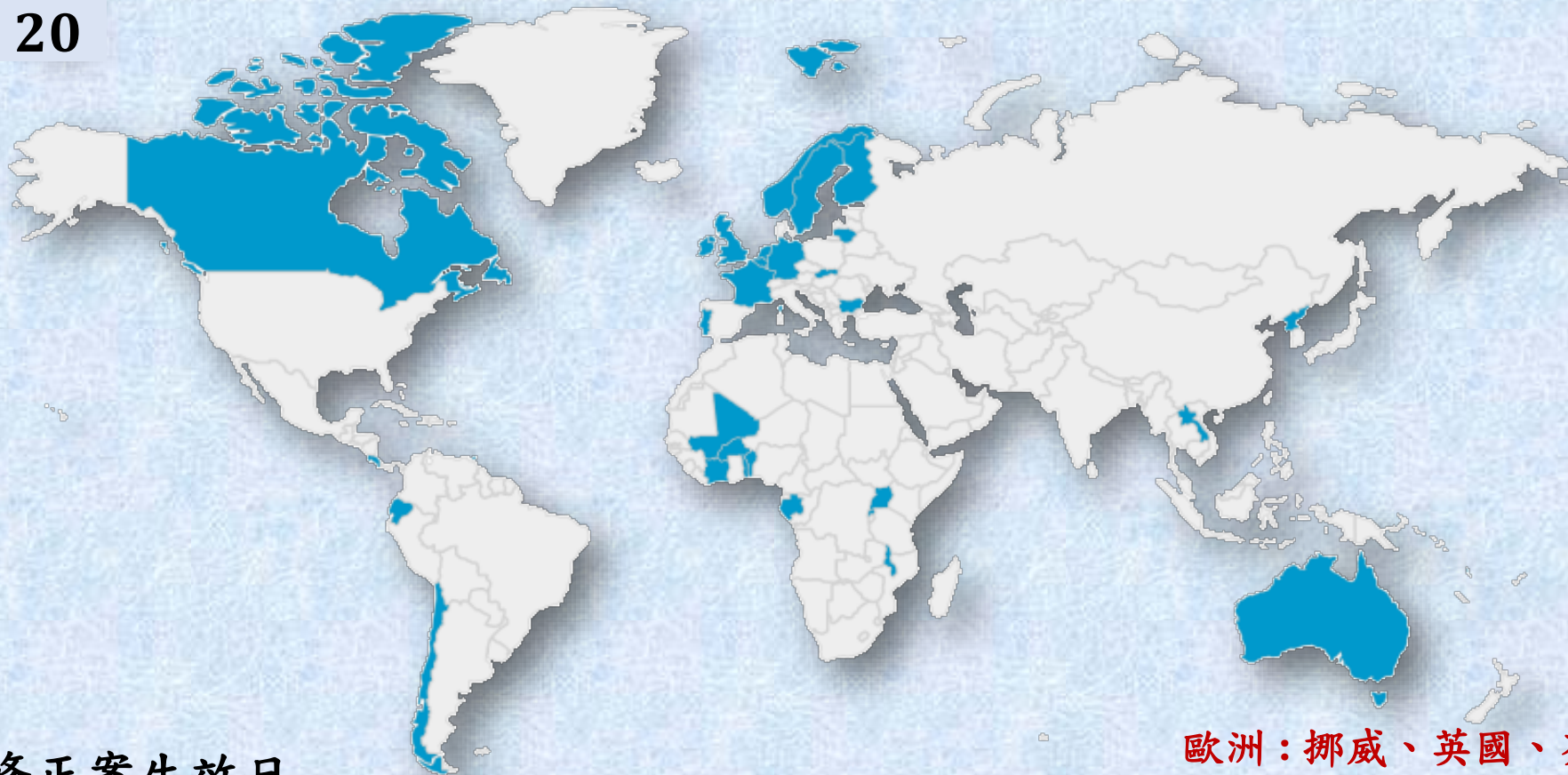
吉佳利修正案批准現況



截至2018年8月17日止

42 197個締約國中已有**42個**批准吉佳利修正案

20



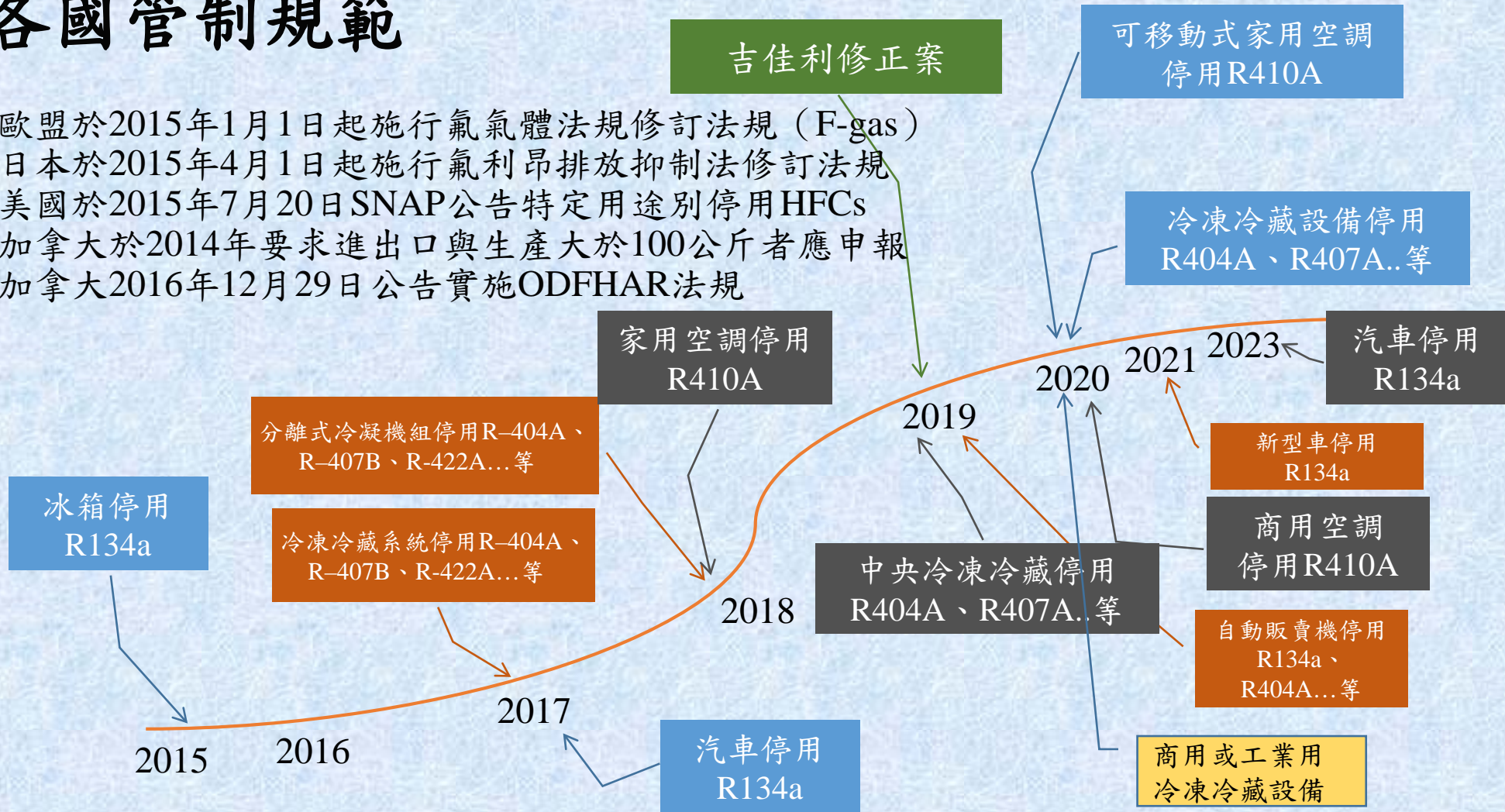
歐洲：挪威、英國、芬蘭、德國、盧森堡、斯洛伐克、瑞典、荷蘭、愛爾蘭、法國、保加利亞、比利時、葡萄牙、立陶宛

• 修正案生效日

- **2019年1月1日** (2019年前需有20個締約方核准)
- 或20個締約方核准後90天

各國管制規範

- 歐盟於2015年1月1日起施行氟氣體法規修訂法規 (F-gas)
- 日本於2015年4月1日起施行氟利昂排放抑制法修訂法規
- 美國於2015年7月20日SNAP公告特定用途別停用HFCs
- 加拿大於2014年要求進出口與生產大於100公斤者應申報
- 加拿大2016年12月29日公告實施ODFHAR法規



吉佳利修正案

可移動式家用空調
停用R410A

冷凍冷藏設備停用
R404A、R407A..等

家用空調停用
R410A

汽車停用
R134a

冰箱停用
R134a

分離式冷凝機組停用R-404A、
R-407B、R-422A... 等

冷凍冷藏系統停用R-404A、
R-407B、R-422A... 等

新型車停用
R134a

中央冷凍冷藏停用
R404A、R407A... 等

商用空調
停用R410A

自動販賣機停用
R134a、
R404A... 等

汽車停用
R134a

商用或工業用
冷凍冷藏設備

吉佳利修正案

歐盟管制時程

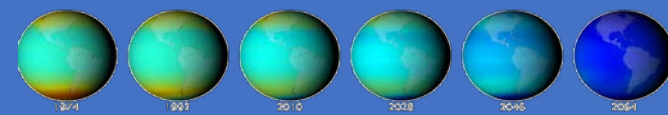
日本管制時程

美國管制時程

加拿大管制時程



加拿大管制HFCs



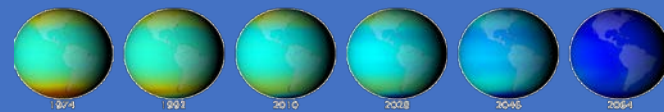
- 2017年10月公告，2018年4月16日正式生效

Product	GWP of refrigerant in product	Date
Stand-alone medium-temperature refrigeration system	1,400	Jan. 1, 2020
Stand-alone low-temperature refrigeration system	1,500	Jan. 1, 2020
Centralized refrigeration system	2,200	Jan. 1, 2020
Condensing unit	2,200	Jan. 1, 2020
Chillers	750	Jan. 1, 2025
Mobile refrigeration system	2,200	Jan. 1, 2025
Motor vehicle air-conditioning (MVAC)	150	Jan. 1, 2021 model year of vehicles
Domestic refrigeration	150	Jan. 1, 2025

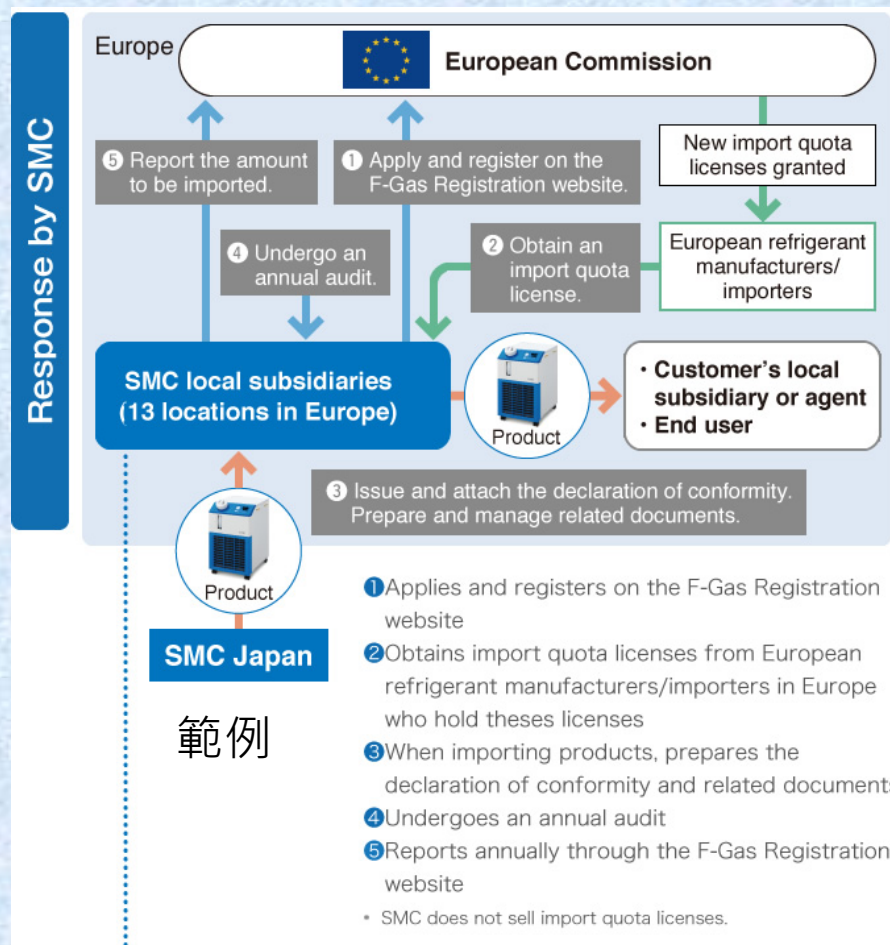
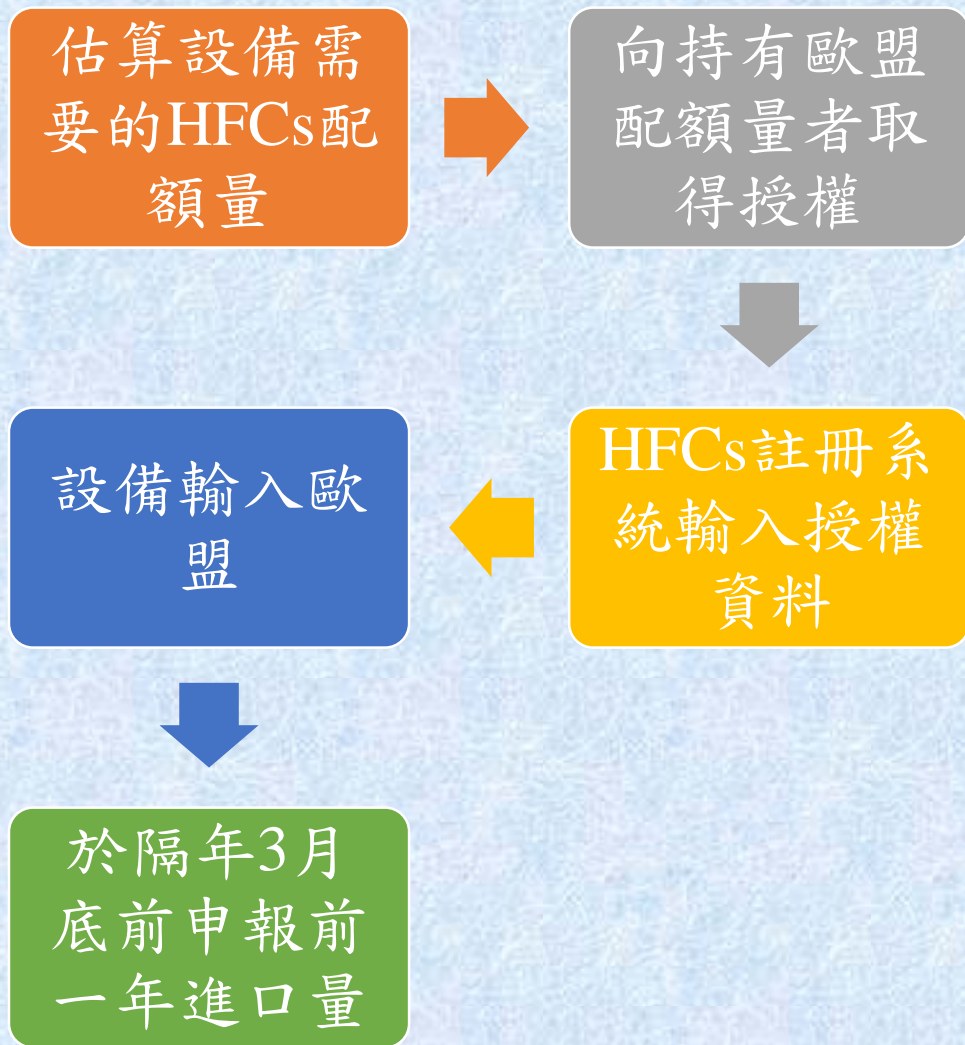
Year	Reduction from Baseline (%)
2019	10
2024	40
2030	70
2034	80
2036	85



歐盟HFCs核配制度

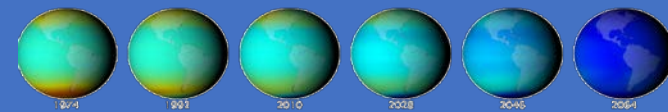


- 歐盟Regulation EU NO 517/2014，2017年起輸入內含HFCs之冷凍冷藏、空調及熱泵設備至歐盟市場者，需先取得歐盟HFCs配額授權

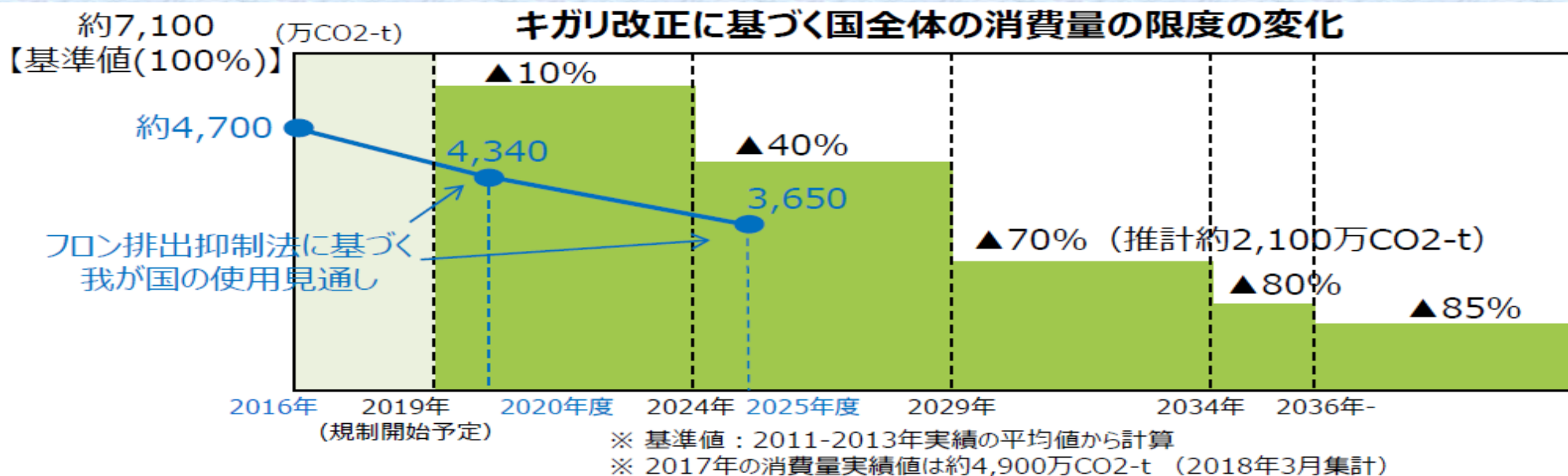




日本HFCs進口管制

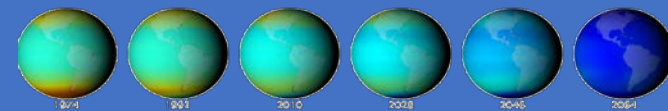


- 2018年7月4日修正發布臭氧層保護法（オゾン層保護法），自2019年1月1日起針對HFCs的生產量與進口量進行管控：全國HFCs消費量應符合吉佳利修正案之已開發國家（Article 2）削減時程
- HFCs的生產與進口應事先取得經濟產業省的許可
- HFCs業者於8月1日以前提報2011至2013年HFCs之生產量、進口量與出口量，9月公告消費量與生產量之基準，10~12月公告2019年全年生產量與進口量





中國汽車空調停用HFCs研究



- 研究顯示替代品：：HFO-1234yf, HFC-152a and CO2 (R-744)
- 估計2024年以前禁止汽車使用HF-134a時，可在2035~2040年間廢除中國境內汽車使用HFC-134a

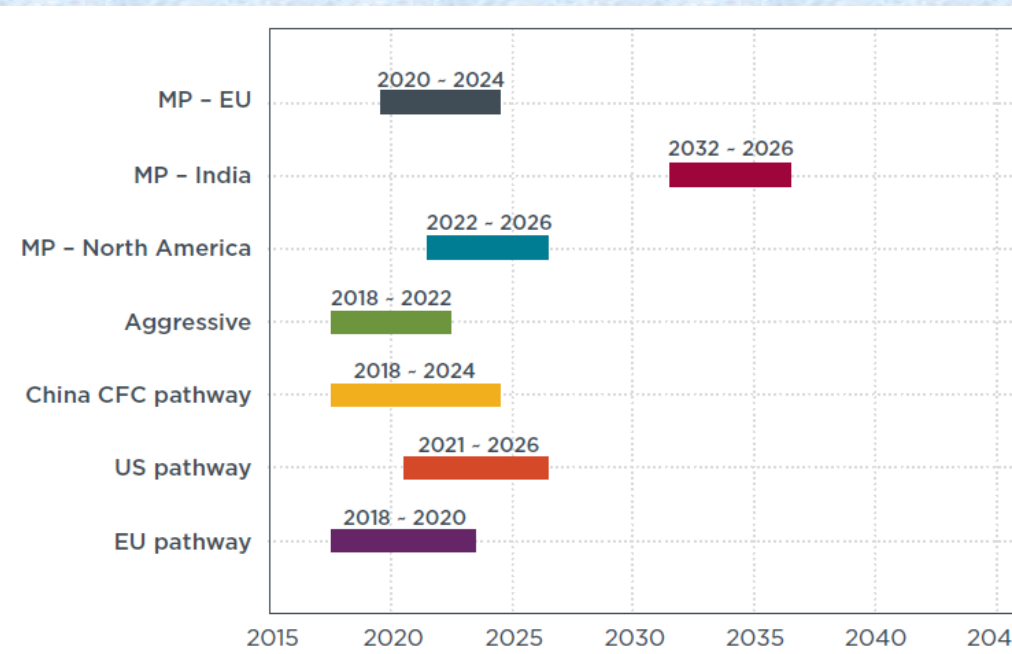
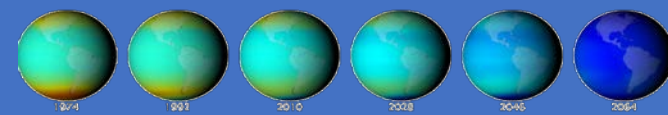


Figure 6-1. Overview of evaluated HFC-134a transitional policy scenarios.



吉佳利修正案管制物質

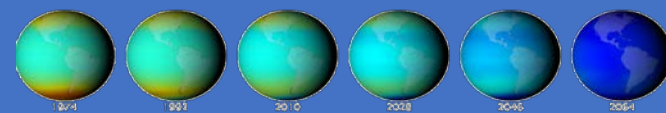


- 17種及其混合物，不包含HFO-1234yf, HFO-1233zd
- 新增管制排放：HFC-23（僅指生產HCFCs與HFCs製程排放）

	100-year Global Warming Potential		100-year Global Warming Potential
Group I			
HFC-134	1,100	HFC-245ca	693
HFC-134a	1,430	HFC-43-10mee	1,640
HFC-143	353	HFC-32	675
HFC-245fa	1,030	HFC-125	3,500
HFC-365mfc	794	HFC-143a	4,470
HFC-227ea	3,220	HFC-41	92
HFC-236cb	1,340	HFC-152	53
HFC-236ea	1,370	HFC-152a	124
HFC-236fa	9,810		
Group II			
HFC-23	14,800		



含HFCs混合物



Zeotropes 非共沸

Azeotropes 共沸

Zeotropes	
400	R-12/114 (must be specified) (50.0/50.0) (60.0/40.0)
401A	R-22/152a/124 (53.0/13.0/34.0)

401B	405A	R-22/152a/142b/C318 (45.0/7.0/5.5/42.5)
401C	406A	R-22/600a/142b (55.0/4.0/41.0)
402A	407A	R-32/125/134a (20.0/40.0/40.0)

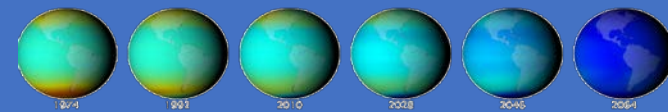
402B	407B	408A	R-125/143a/22 (7.0/46.0/47.0)
403A	407C	409A	R-22/124/142b (60.0/25.0/15.0)
403B	407D	409B	R-22/124/142b (65.0/25.0/10.0)
404A	407E	410A	R-32/125 (50.0/50.0)
	407F	410B	R-32/125 (45.0/55.0)
	407G	411A	R-1270/22/152a) (1.5/87.5/11.0)
	407H	411B	R-1270/22/152a (3.0/94.0/3.0)
	407I	412A	R-22/218/143b (70.0/5.0/25.0 ^k)

500	R-12/152a (73.8/26.2)
501	R-22/12 (75.0/25.0)
502	R-22/115 (48.8/51.2)
503	R-23/13 (40.1/59.9)
504	R-32/115 (48.2/51.8)
505	R-12/31 (78.0/22.0)
506	R-31/114 (55.1/44.9)

507A	511A	R-290/E170 (95.0/5.0)
508A	512A	R-134a/152a (50.0/50.0)
508B	513B	R-1234yf/134a (50.0/50.0)
509A	514A	R-1336mzz(Z)/114 (50.0/50.0)
510A	515A	R-1234ze (E)/227ea (50.0/50.0)
	516A	R-1234yf/134a/125 (50.0/50.0/0.0)



吉佳利修正案管制時程



Non-A5 (Article 2)

- 美國、歐盟、日本、紐澳等先進國家

Non-A5*

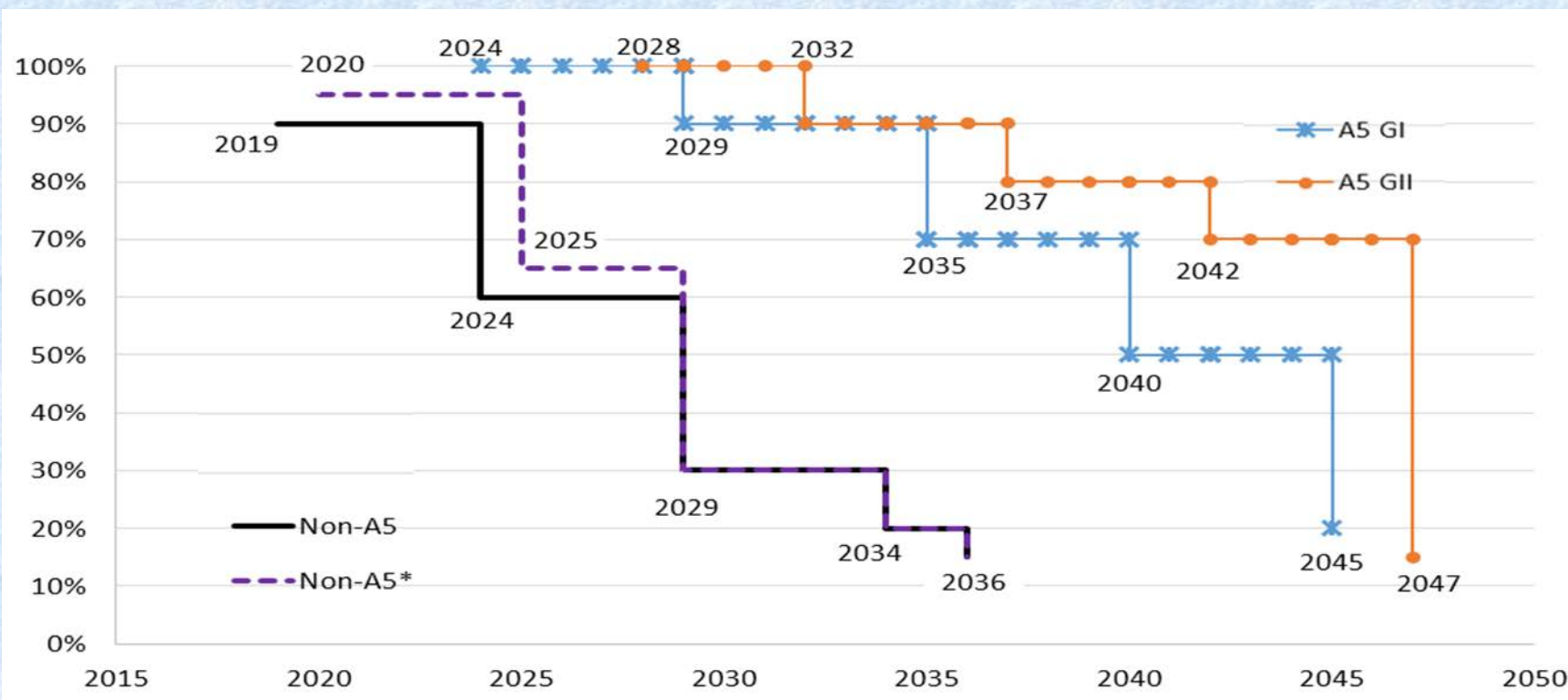
- 白俄羅斯、俄羅斯聯邦、哈薩克、塔吉克斯坦、烏茲別克

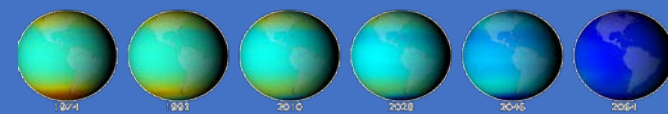
A5 Group I

- 中國、新加坡、韓國、等非Group II之開發中國家
- 但印尼、泰國、柬埔寨要求2025年討論

A5 Group II

- 印度、伊朗、科威特、巴基斯坦、沙烏地阿拉伯、阿拉伯聯合大公國等10個





■ 蒙特婁議定書 Article 5

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries



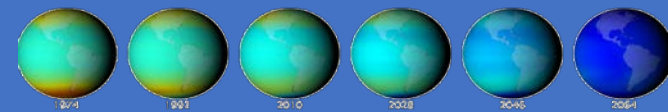
1. Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in **Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita** on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter until 1 January 1999, shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E, provided that any further amendments to the adjustments or Amendment adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, shall apply to the Parties operating under this paragraph after the review provided for in paragraph 8 of this Article has taken place and shall be based on the conclusions of that review.

1 *bis*. The Parties shall, taking into account the review referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 and any other relevant information, decide by 1 January 1996, through the procedure set forth in paragraph 9 of Article 2:

(a) With respect to paragraphs 1 to 6 of Article 2F, what base year, initial levels, control



Article 5 國家與非A5國家



147個

50個

Article 5 Parties

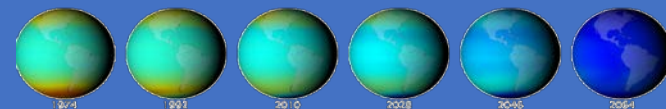
1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Algeria
4. Angola
5. Antigua and Barbuda
6. Argentina
7. Armenia
8. Bahamas
9. Bahrain
10. Bangladesh
11. Barbados
12. Belize
13. Benin
14. Bhutan
15. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
16. Bosnia and Herzegovina
17. Botswana
18. Brazil
19. Brunei Darussalam
20. Burkina Faso
21. Burundi

Non-Article 5 Parties

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. Andorra | 19. Holy See | 37. Portugal |
| 2. Australia | 20. Hungary | 38. Romania |
| 3. Austria | 21. Iceland | 39. Russian Federation |
| 4. Azerbaijan | 22. Ireland | 40. San Marino |
| 5. Belarus | 23. Israel | 41. Slovakia |
| 6. Belgium | 24. Italy | 42. Slovenia |
| 7. Bulgaria | 25. Japan | 43. Spain |
| 8. Canada | 26. Kazakhstan | 44. Sweden |
| 9. Croatia | 27. Latvia | 45. Switzerland |
| 10. Cyprus | 28. Liechtenstein | 46. Tajikistan |
| 11. Czech Republic | 29. Lithuania | 47. Ukraine |
| 12. Denmark | 30. Luxembourg | 48. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 13. Estonia | 31. Malta | 49. United States of America |
| 14. European Union | 32. Monaco | 50. Uzbekistan |
| 15. Finland | 33. Netherlands | |
| 16. France | 34. New Zealand | |
| 17. Germany | 35. Norway | |
| 18. Greece | 36. Poland | |



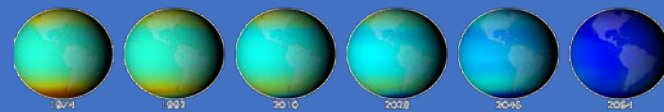
吉佳利修正案基準量計算



	A5 GI	A5 GII	A2	A2*
特定國家	開發中國家	印度、伊朗、 伊拉克、巴基 斯坦、沙烏地 阿拉伯國家等	已開發國家	白俄羅斯、俄羅斯聯 邦、哈薩克、塔吉克 斯坦、烏茲別克
單位	CO ₂ equivalents			
基準量 = HFCs年平均消費量 + HCFCs基準量特定比例				
HFCs年平均消費量 (年)	2020-2022	2024-2026	2011-2013	2011-2013
+ HCFCs基準量特定比例	65%	65%	15%	25%
	2009-10年平均		1989 HCFCs消費量 + 2.8%之1989 CFC s消費量	

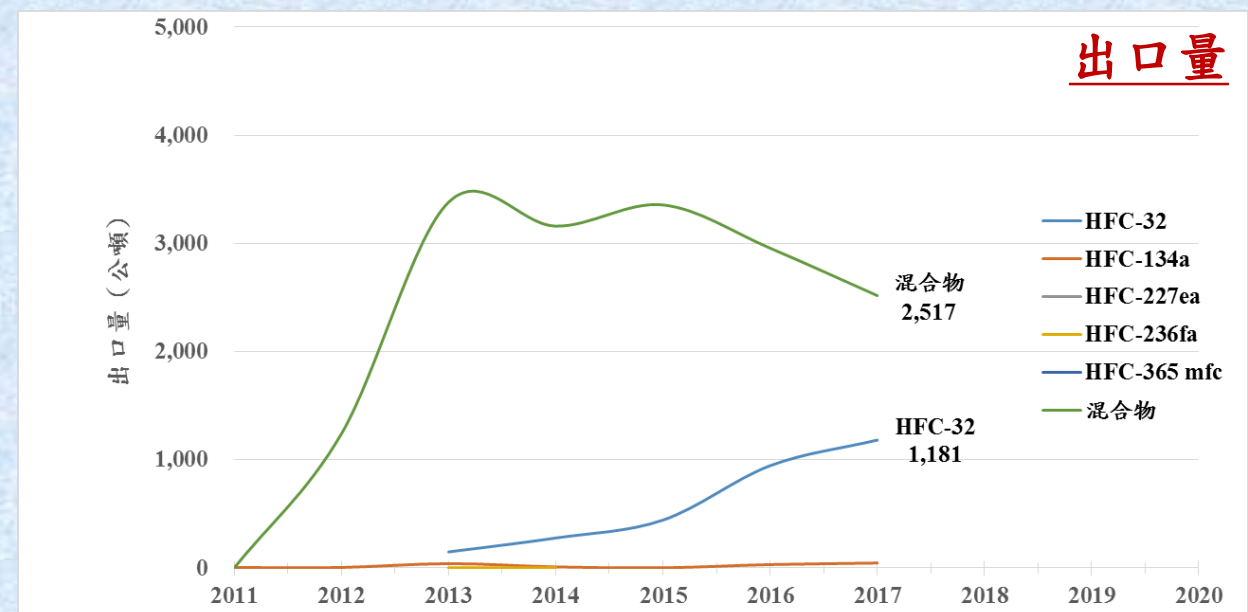
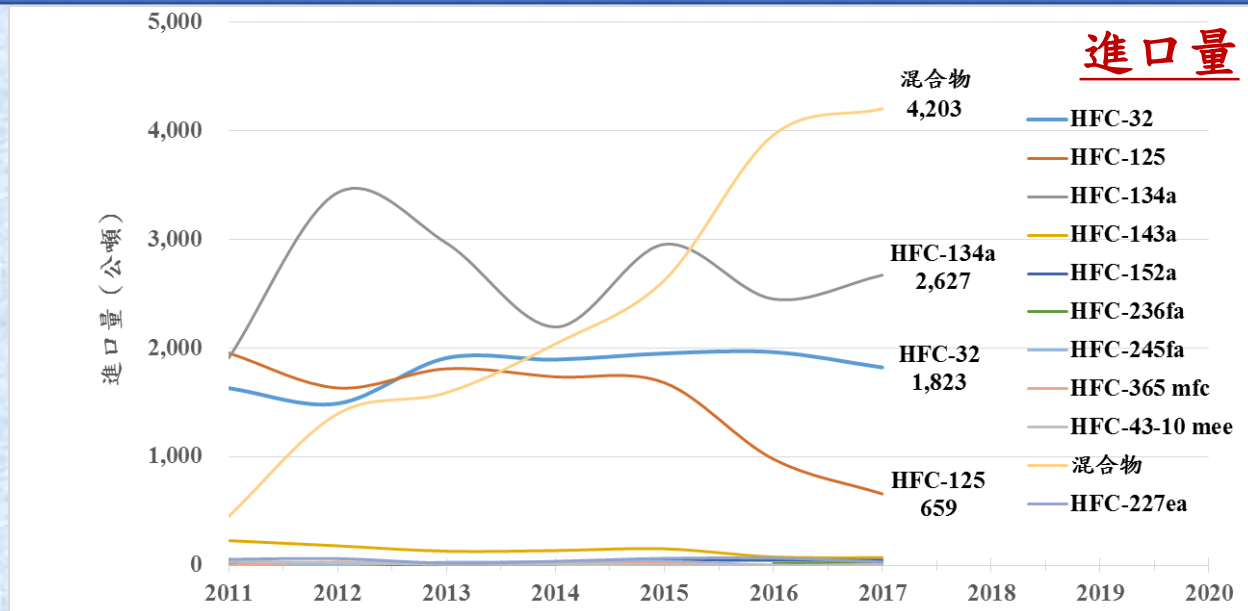


我國HFCs進出口量



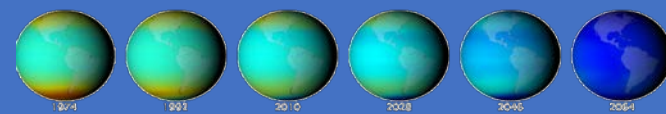
- 歷年HFCs進口量超過500公噸的物質包含HFC-134a、HFC-32、HFC-125及HFCs混合物，其中混合物部分，自2011年起進口量逐年上升。
- 歷年HFCs出口量超過500公噸的物質包含HFC-32、與HFCs混合物。

進出口的混合物種類，是影響我國HFCs消費量的關鍵





HFCs 申報格式與指引

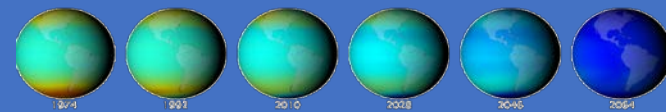


- 秘書處將依據締約方會議決議提供申報指引，A5申報啟始年將以完整資料為準
- 初步檢視格式與ODS相近，僅增加HFCs物質、混合物欄位、HFC-23排放資料等
- 申報數量仍以公噸為單位
- 我國國際貿易局5/21已公告常用的混合物HFCs專屬貨物稅則號列

	GWP		2017年6月 (公噸)	主要進口國
R-404A (HFC-125 44%, HFC-134a 4%, HFC-143a 52%)	3922	3824.78.00.10-3	45	中國
R-407A (HFC-32 20%, HFC-125 40%, HFC-143a 40%)	2107			
R-407C (HFC-32 23%, HFC-125 25%, HFC-143a 52%)	1774	3824.78.00.20-1	2	美國
R-410A (HFC-32 50%, HFC-125 50%)	2088	3824.78.00.30-9	215	中國
R-507A (HFC-125 50%, HFC-143a 50%)	3985	3824.78.00.40-7	75	中國
R-508B (HFC-23 46%, PFC-116 54%)	13396			



檢討我國ODS貨品號列



- 吉佳利修正案將HFCs列為管制物質且自2019年1月1日生效。
- 依據蒙特婁議定書第7條規範，每年應統計列管化學物質**進口量**、**出口量**及**消費量**，本計畫協助檢視與增訂我國HFCs貨品號列事宜。

純物質		混合物
1,1,2,2,3-五氟丙烷 (HFC-245ca)	氟甲烷 (HFC-41)	僅含1,1,1-三氟乙烷、五氟乙烷及1,1,1,2-四氟乙烷之氫氟烴化合物 (HFCs) 混合物 (R-404A)
1,1,1,3,3-五氟丙烷 (HFC-245fa)	1,2-二氟乙烷 (HFC-152)	僅含二氟甲烷、五氟乙烷及1,1,1,2-四氟乙烷之氟碳烴化合物 (HFCs) 混合物 (R-407C)
1,1,1,2,2,3-六氟丙烷 (HFC-236cb)	1,1,2-三氟乙烷 (HFC-143)	僅含二氟甲烷和五氟乙烷之氟碳烴化合物 (HFCs) 混合物 (R-410A)
1,1,1,2,3,3-六氟丙烷 (HFC-236ea)	1,1,2,2-四氟乙烷 (HFC-134)	僅含1,1,1-三氟乙烷和五氟乙烷(HFC-507A)之氟碳烴化合物 (HFCs) 混合物 (R-507A)
1,1,1,3,3,3-六氟丙烷 (HFC-236fa)		其他含全氟碳化物 (PFCs) 或氟碳烴化合物 (HFCs) 之混合物，但不含氟氯碳化物 (CFCs) 或氟氯碳氫化合物 (HCFCs) 」

本次增列說明

- 貿易局已公告上述新增的HFCs貨品號列**自2018年6月1日起生效**

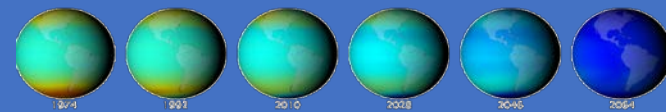
下階段增列規劃

- 今年7月臭氧秘書處提出的消費量申報表格，列出**R-407A**、**R-508B**
- **R-407A**、**R-508B**、**R-417A**、**R-348A**、**R-448A**等多項HFCs混合物我國廠商有代理但皆**未有**專屬貨品號列，後續將協助增列貨品號列

冷媒管制與設備能源效率提升



冷媒替代品轉換



先進
國家

1830~1930

醚類、CO₂、氨、
SO₂、甲酸甲酯、
HCs、H₂O、CCl₄

1930~1985

CFCs

1985~2010

HCFCs/
HFCs

2010~

HFCs/HFOs、
CO₂、
氨、HCs

開發中
國家

1985~2010

CFCs、HFCs

2010~

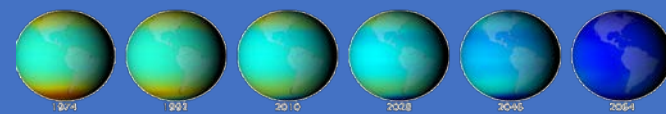
HFCs/HFOs、
CO₂、氨、HCs

家用冷氣：
R290、R32

冷凍冷藏：
CO₂



國際間低GWP值替代品趨勢



冷凍空調設備	現階段HFCs冷媒			替代品		
	化學品	GWP	安全性	化學品	GWP	安全性
家用冰箱	HFC-134a	1,360	A1	HC-600a HFO-1234yf	4 <1	A3 A2L
7.1kW以下窗型空調	R410A	2,188	A1	HFC-32 HC-290	704 5	A2L A3
中央空調	HCFC-22	1,780	A1	R-452B	698	A2L
	R-410A	2,100	A1	R-513A	573	A1
	HCFC-123	79	B1	HFO-1233zd(E)	1	A1
車用空調	HFC-134a	1,360	A1	HFO-1234yf	<1	A2L
獨立型冷凍冷藏	HFC-134a	1,360	A1	HCs	3~5	A3
				CO2	1	A1
				1234yf	<1	A2L
				1234ze	<1	A2L
商用冷凍冷藏	R-404A	4,200	A1	R-407A	1,700	A1
				R-407F	1,800	A1
				HFC-134a	1,360	A1
				R-450A	570	A1
				R-513A	600	A1
				R-448A	1,400	A1
				R-449A	1,400	A1
				XL40	246	A2L
				L40	285	A2L
				CO ₂	1	A1



美國冷凍
空調協會
(AHRI)

美國能源署
橡樹嶺國家
實驗室

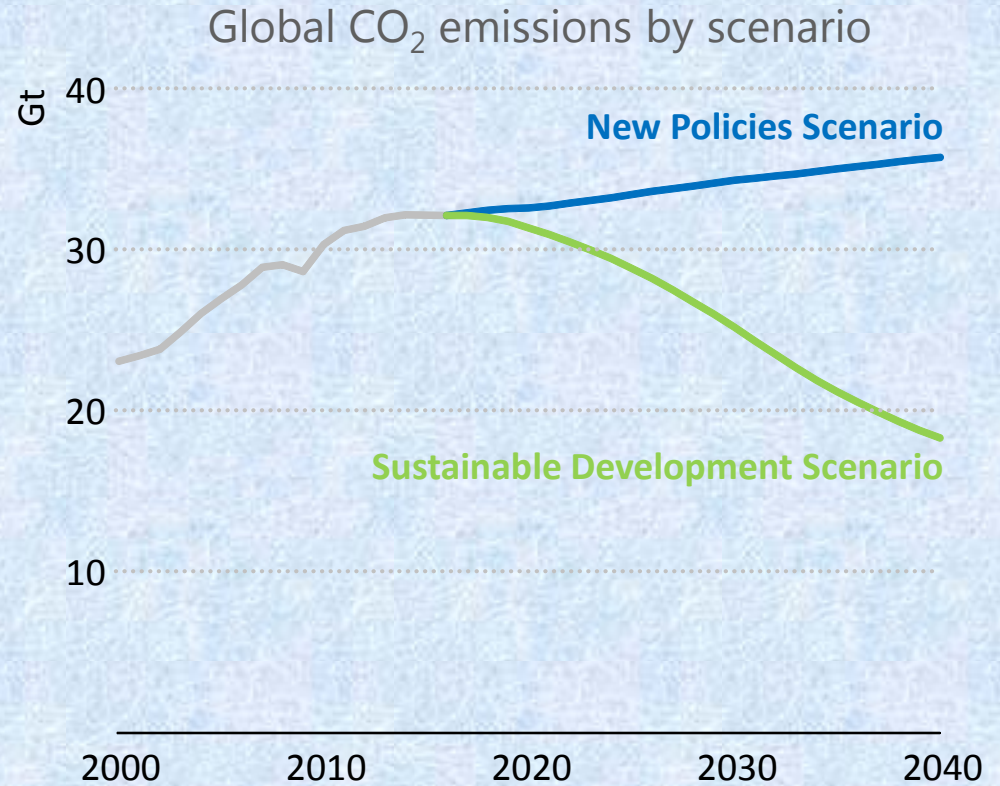
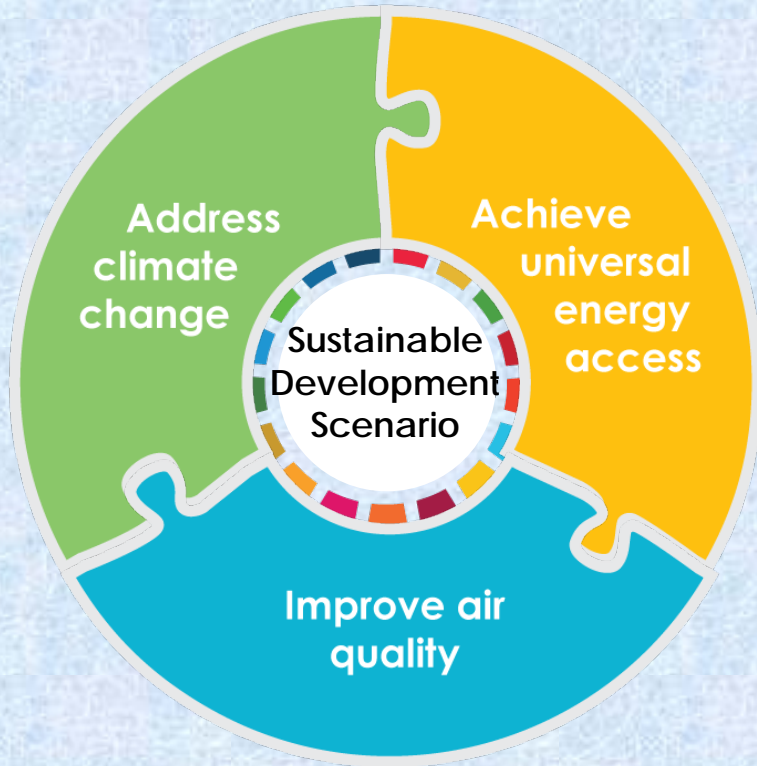
低GWP
替代品計畫

UNEP與
UNDIO：
埃及空調

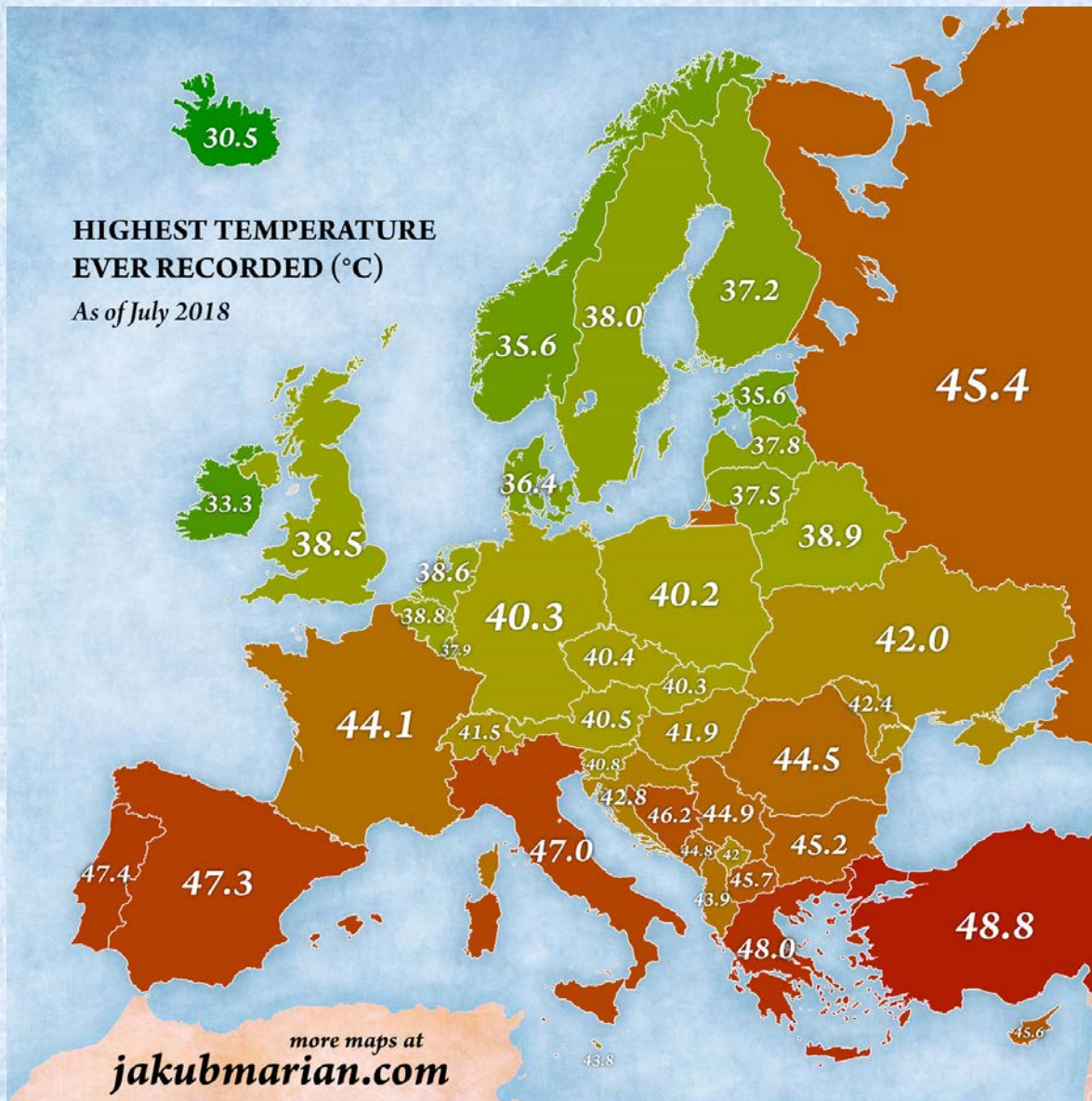
UNEP與
UNDIO：
中東空調

- 國際間積極發展**低GWP**替代品
- HFOs、HCs及自然冷媒具發展潛力，但**能源效率**與**安全性**仍持續討論

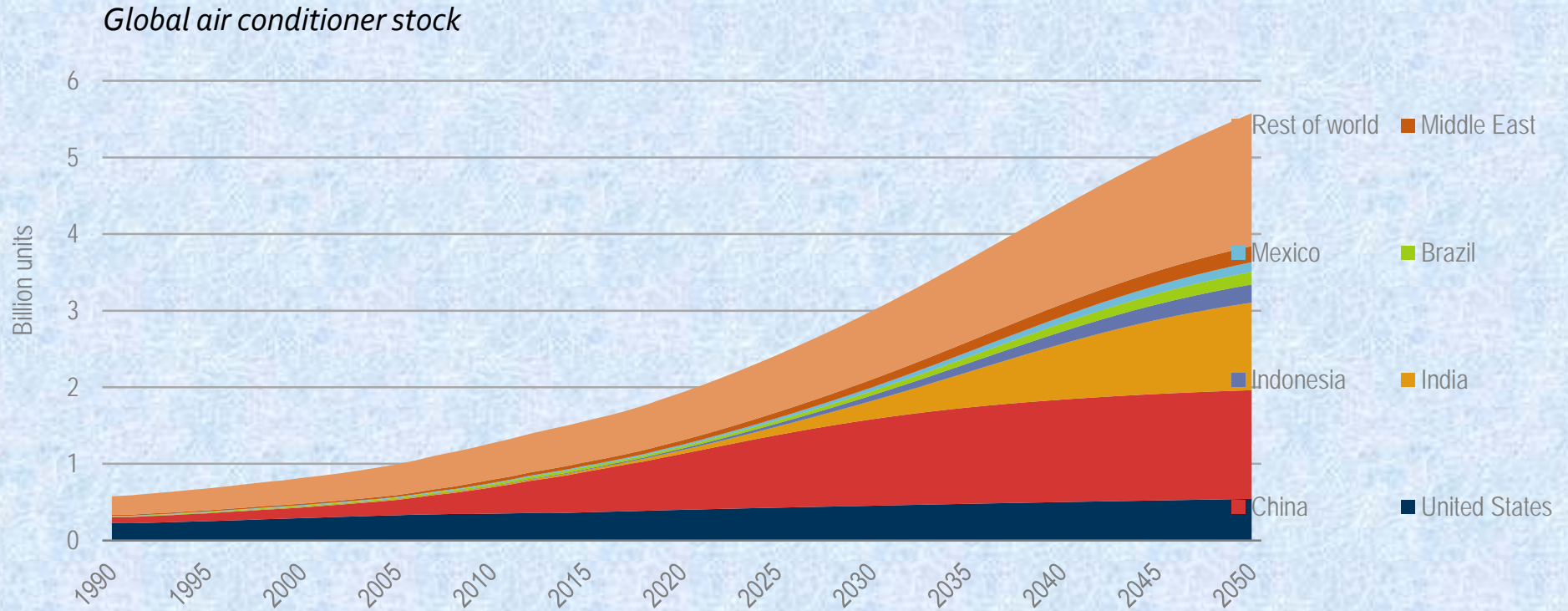
A new strategy for energy & sustainable development



The Sustainable Development Scenario provides an integrated strategy to achieve climate goals, while also tackling air pollution and achieving universal energy access

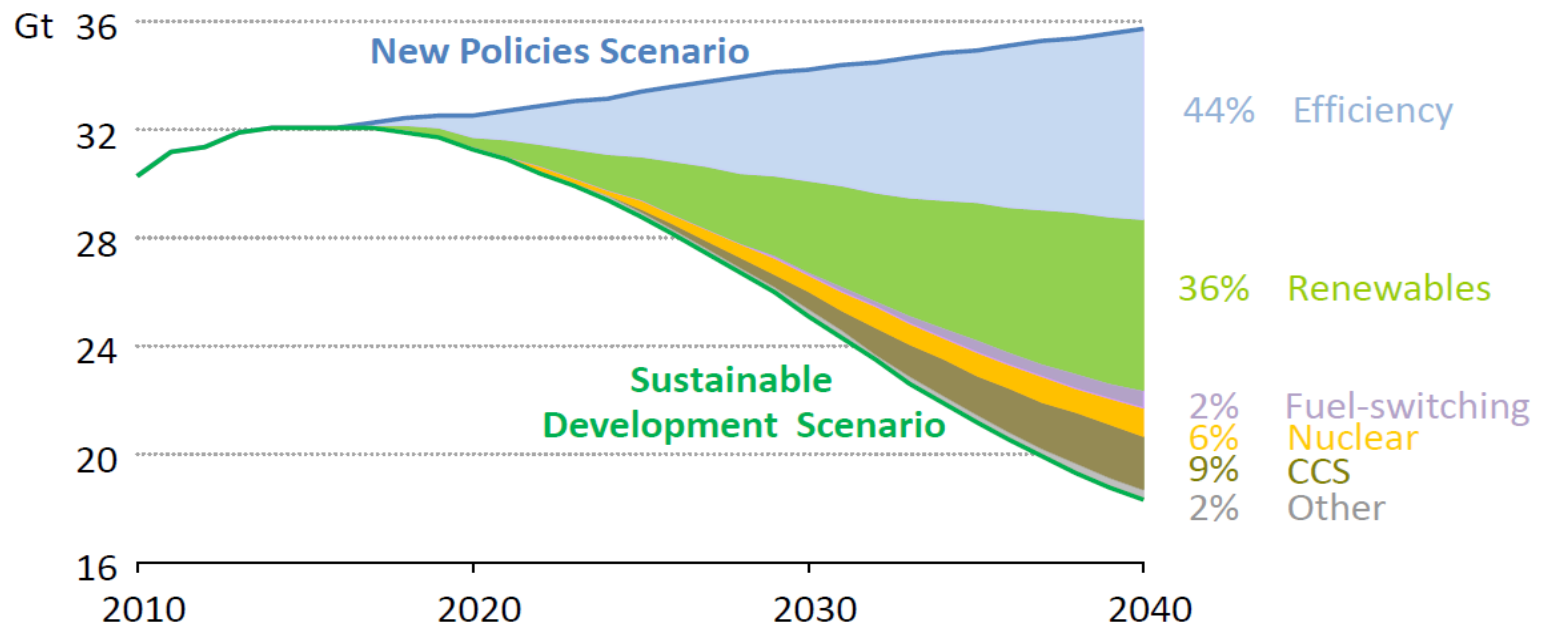


The world faces a 'cold crunch'



By 2050, around 2/3 of the world's households could have an air conditioner. China, India and Indonesia will together account for half of the total number.

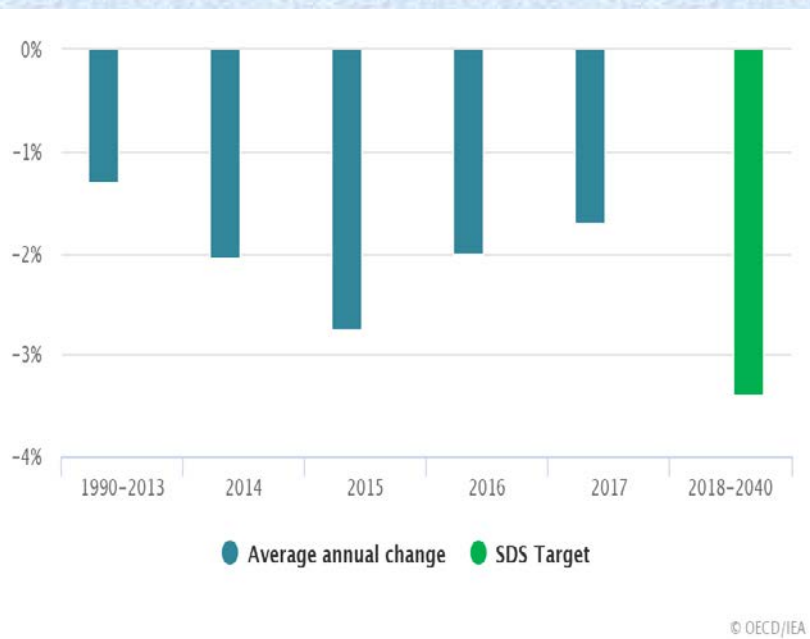
Global CO₂ emissions in the New Policies and Sustainable Development Scenarios



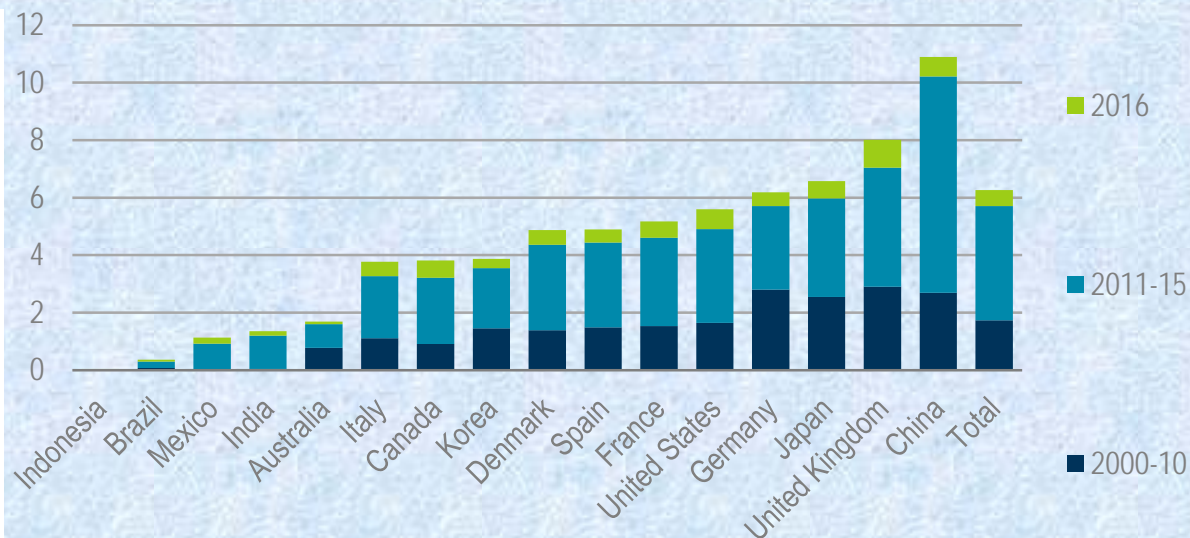
The Sustainable Development Scenario encompasses climate, access and air pollution goals

Global energy intensity improvements are slowing

Average annual change in energy intensity



IEA Efficiency Policy Progress Index (EPPI), 2000-2016



Preliminary estimates are that global energy intensity improved by 1.7% in 2017, compared to 2.0% improvement in 2016. Annual rates of improvement must rise to 3.2% for a more sustainable world

Decisions on Energy Efficiency



Kigali Decision on Energy Efficiency

Decision XXVIII/3 provides opportunity to enhance energy efficiency of appliances while phasing down HFC usage

TEAP report-Energy Efficiency



Need to maximize climate benefits

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR



Energy Efficiency Within MLF

The decision identifies need to develop cost guidelines associated with maintaining or/and enhancing energy efficiency of replacement technology & equipment

Significant Potential to Improve Efficiency

MINIMIZING COOLING LOAD (30–60%)

- Building design
- Shading
- Insulation
- Doors on retail displays

EQUIPMENT AND CONTROL (30–70%)

- High efficiency heat exchangers
- High efficiency compressors
- Optimized refrigeration cycle
- Good controls (e.g. variable speed drives)

OPERATION AND SERVICING (15–30%)

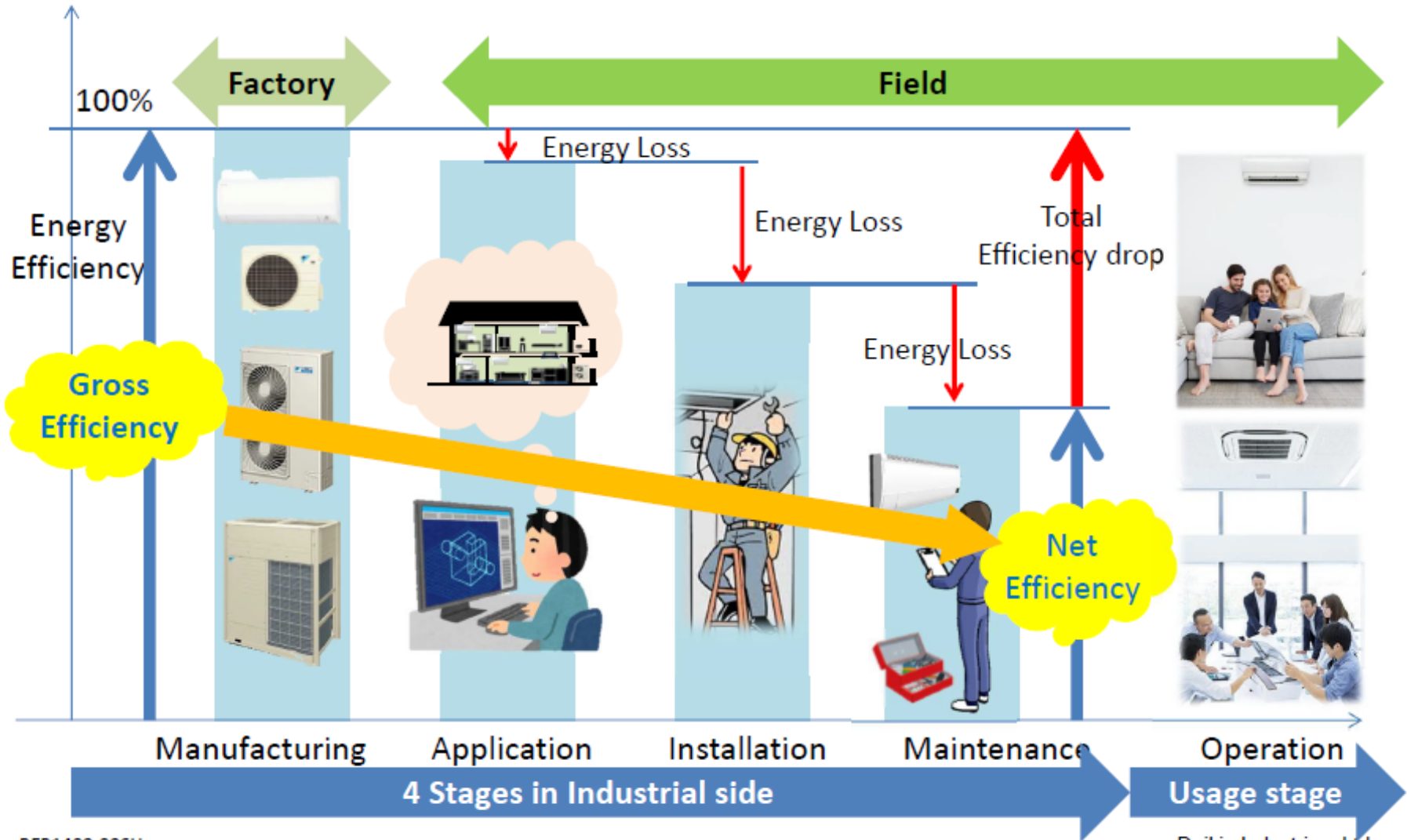
- Managing existing stock
- Timely servicing
- Performance measurement /
fault diagnosis

REFRIGERANT SELECTION (5–10%)

- Choice of most appropriate refrigerant

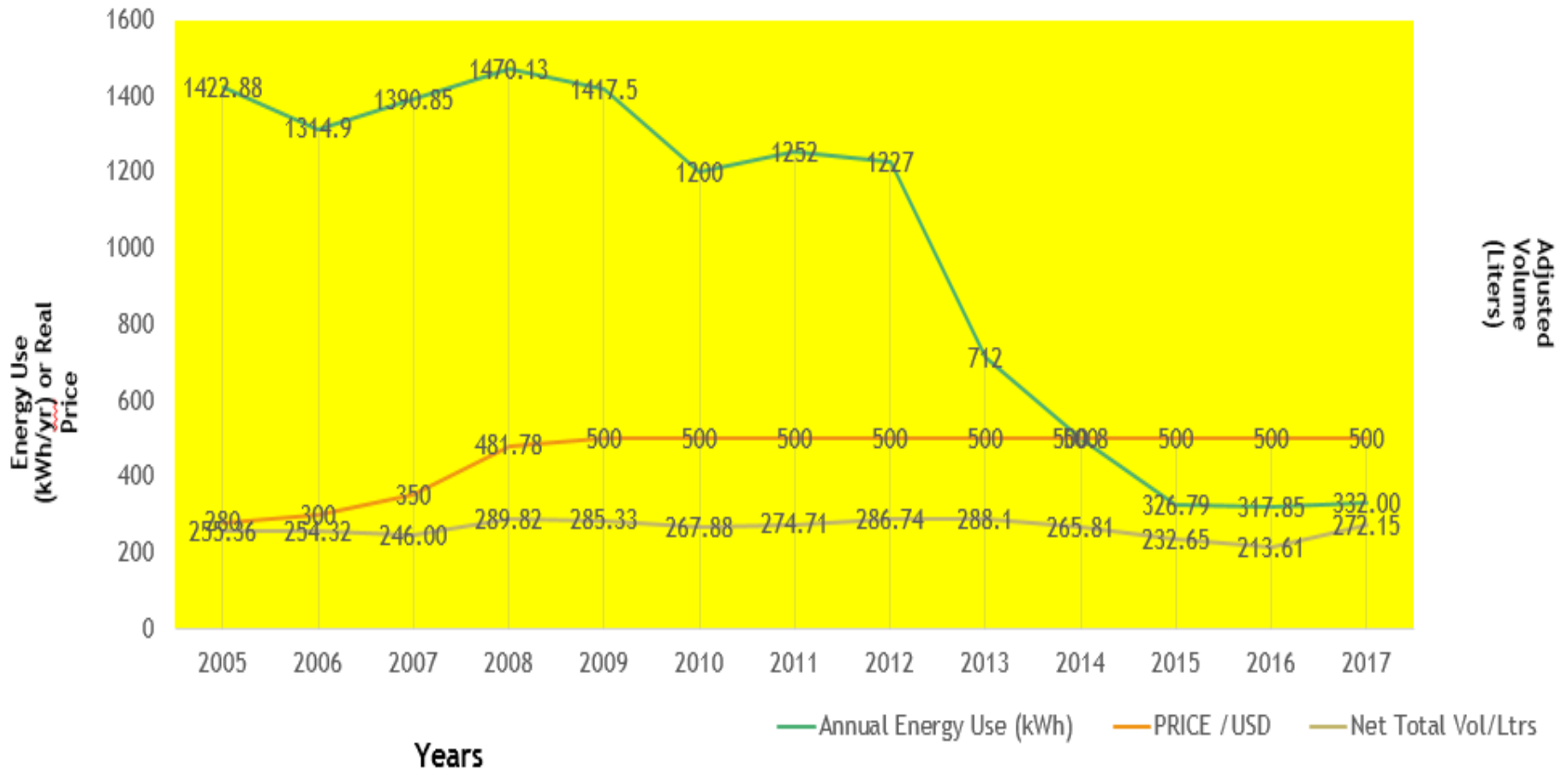
Gross efficiency and Net Efficiency of AC

We should focus on “Net Efficiency”



Example of Maturing Technology – US Refrigerators

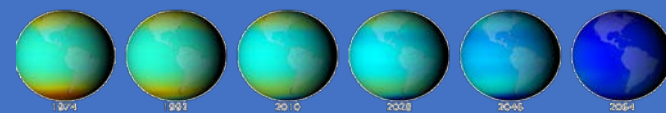
Annual Energy Use, Volume and Real Price of Refrigerating



CFC-11的違法使用與排放原因調查



CFC-11大氣濃度



- 2018年5月Nature期刊指出監測大氣中CFC-11濃度，發現2013年起的年削減率僅為2002~2012年間的一半
- 東亞地區的CFC-11濃度增加
- 依據蒙特婁議定書規範，2010年起全球CFCs已禁止生產
- 英國環團EIA報導中國大陸有18家工廠承認違法繼續使用CFC-11作為發泡劑
- 中國大陸自2001~2010年間取得多邊基金約5千4百萬美金削減CFC-11
- 蒙特婁議定書締約方將要求SAP、TEAP、各締約方監測站資料為基礎，分析此事件的原因與解決方案

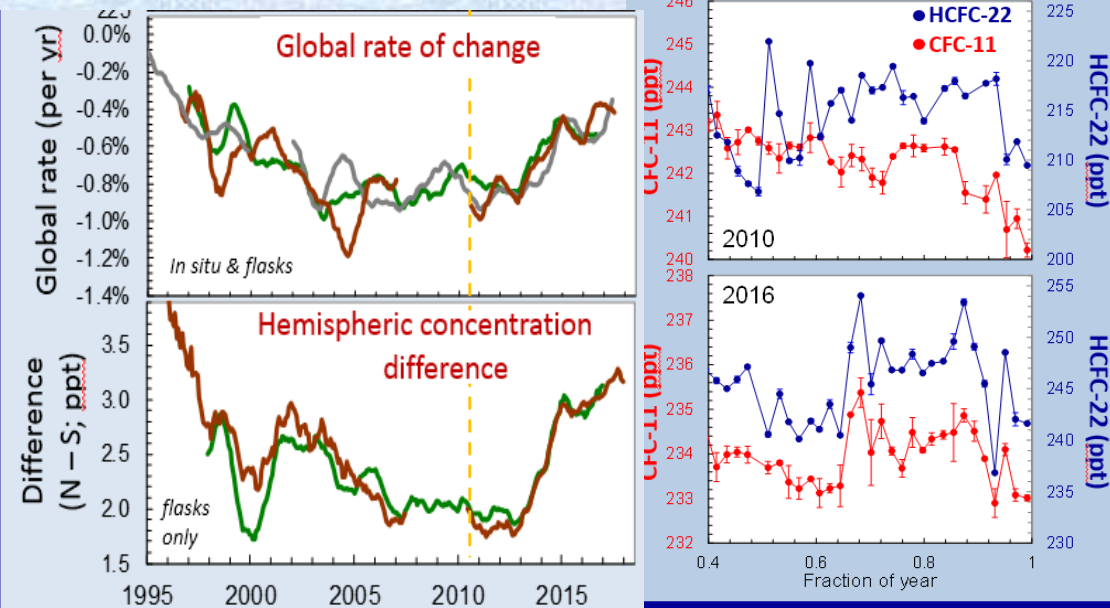
An unexpected and persistent increase in global emissions of ozone-depleting CFC-11

S.A. Montzka¹, G. Dutton^{1,2}, P. Yu^{2,3}, E. Ray^{2,3}, R. Portmann³, J. Daniel³, L. Kuijpers⁴, B.D. Hall¹, D. Mondeel^{1,2}, C. Siso^{1,2}, J. D. Nance^{1,2}, M. Rigby⁵, A.J. Manning⁶, L. Hu^{1,2}, F. Moore^{1,2}, B.R. Miller^{1,2}, and J.W. Elkins¹.

- 1 Global Monitoring Division, NOAA/ESRL, Boulder, USA,
- 2 CIRES, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, USA,
- 3 Chemical Sciences, Division, NOAA/ESRL, Boulder, USA
- 4 A/Gent Consultancy, BV, Venlo, The Netherlands
- 5 School of Chemistry, Univ. of Bristol, Bristol, UK
- 6 UK Met office, Exeter, UK

Nature, 557, 413-417, 2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0106-2>



Montzka et al., 2018

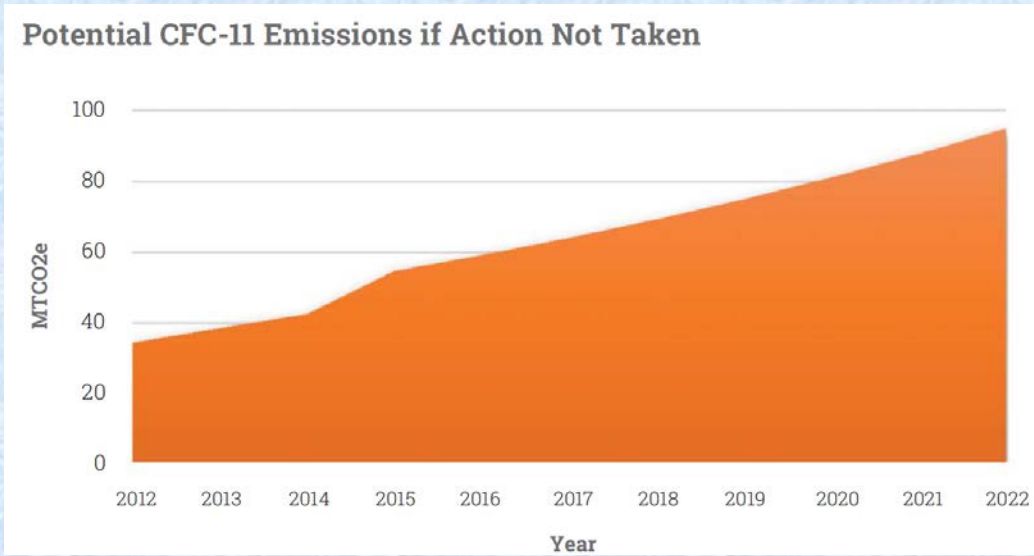
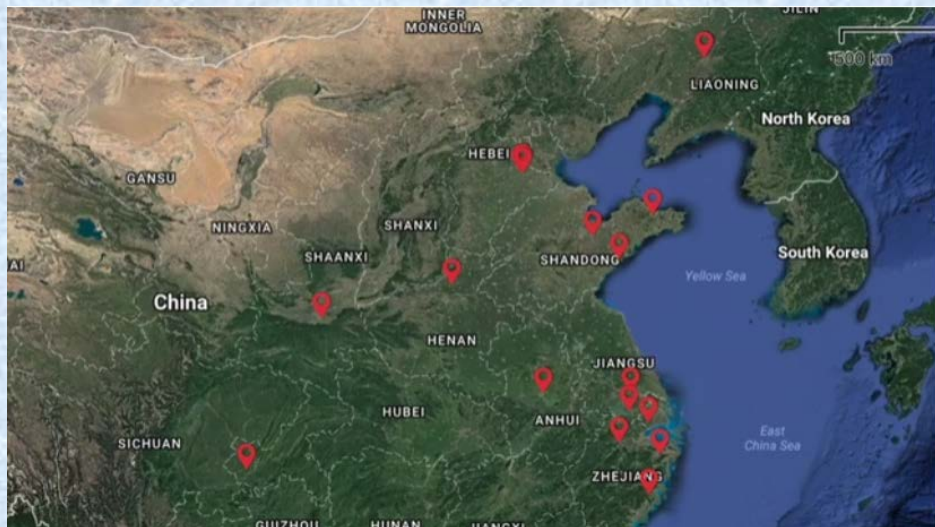
BLOWING IT:

Illegal Production and Use of Banned CFC-11 in China's Foam Blowing Industry

July 2018



Copyright 2015 Environmental Investigation Agency



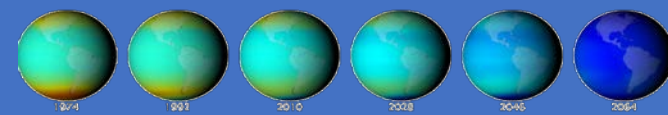
Blowing It



EIA Statement: CFC-11 Production in China



EIA Statement: China Takes Action on Illegal CFC-11 Production and Use Following EIA Report



- SAP（科學評估委員會）協助研究與評估
- TEAP（技術與經濟評估委員會）協助研究與評估
- 各締約方提供該國大氣監測與ODS管制監督的相關資料


Parties take up urgent response to CFC-11 emissions



- Evidence for rise in CFC-11 emissions indicate levels consistent with new production.
- Parties adopt unanimous call for definitive identification of sources.
- Panels tasked with delivering comprehensive findings to 30th Meeting of the Parties.

VIENNA, 16 JULY 2018 – Delegates, representatives, civil society groups, implementing agencies, and industry stakeholders gathered here this week for the 40th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Montreal Protocol. This annual meeting is a critical opportunity for multilateral deliberations informed by

Thank you for your patience



OZONE
AND CLIMATE

RESTORED BY A WORLD UNITED
Working towards reducing global-warming HFCs under the Montreal Protocol

INTERNATIONAL OZONE DAY • 16 SEPTEMBER 2016

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DUBAI PATHWAY
ON HFCs

