

Strengthening Southern Voices on a Global Phasedown of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) with a Particular Focus on HFC

Philippine Experience

Objectives:

- **Build the understanding of journalists and the public on the need for action on SLCPs through effective engagement and support for media and communications;**
- **Enhance CSO domestic engagement on SLCPs/HFCs;**
- **Increase support to and pressure on the government and negotiators;**
- **Increase the visibility of key southern countries and groups within the negotiations; and**
- **Provide an important and credible source of moral and political pressure on opponents to the amendment within the Montreal Protocol**

The Montreal Protocol

- **an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion;**
- **remarkable in the expedience of the policy making process at the global scale, where bare 14 years lapsed between a basic scientific research discovery (1973) and the international agreement signed (1985 & 1987);**
- **CFCs: phased out 1996;**
- **HCFCs: alternative to CFCs, to be phased out by 2030;**
- **HFCs: alternative to HCFCs, proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol to reduce production and consumption**

Philippine Delegation to International Negotiations

- **Montreal Protocol – Philippine Ozone Desk,
National Ozone Unit**
- **UNFCCC – Climate Change Commission**

Proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol submitted by Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Philippines, Samoa and Solomon Islands

**Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer
Thirty-sixth meeting
Paris, 20–24 July 2015**

This amendment is not only consistent with the principles and objectives of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, but is also consistent with the principles and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its ultimate objective and its principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities:

- By reducing the amount of HFCs produced and consumed, this amendment would complement the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC, as stated in its Article 2, to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol submitted by Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Philippines, Samoa and Solomon Islands

**Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer
Thirty-sixth meeting
Paris, 20–24 July 2015**

- Action taken under this amendment would be led by developed country parties, and then followed later in time by similar actions taken by developing country parties, consistent with Article 3.1 of the UNFCCC.
- Developed country parties would provide, through financial contributions to the Multilateral Fund, the means of implementation for the “agreed full incremental costs” of actions to be undertaken by developing country parties, consistent with Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC.
- By reducing the amount of HFCs produced and consumed, this amendment would further complement the Kyoto Protocol and any future emissions control regime. However, this amendment, as per its Section III, would have no effect on the status of HFCs under the Kyoto Protocol, nor would it affect the opportunities of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to meet their commitments under that treaty by reducing HFC emissions.

NDC Roadmap

Revisit

- INDC assumptions and parameters
- MRV Framework (NICCDIES)
- EO 174 Implementation

Reconstruct

- Calculations, assumptions and methodologies
- Setting up the institutional arrangements
- MRV system improvements
- Integrate in development and sectoral plans
- Identify legislative policies
- Private Sector engagement
- Sub-national level activities

Report

- 1st NDC
- Update NDCs every 5 years
- Robust MRV system

In parallel with the Ratification Process of the Paris Agreement



Formulation of the NDC Roadmap

- Review of the calculations and assumptions
 - Industrial processes and Product Use
 - Municipal Solid Waste management
 - Wastewater management
 - Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC)*
 - Short-lived Climate Pollutants* (SLCP including $PM_{2.5}$)

- Development of NDC Reporting System

* Additional Mitigation Options

