

PROJECT FACTS

Support to Indonesia's Implementation of the Montreal Protocol



- Total budget : USD 12,819,881
- Available budget : USD 12,819,881
 - Ref. Manufacturing : USD 6,408,896
 - Ref. Servicing : USD 4,927,765
 - Institutional Strengthening : USD 1,483,220
- Project period : 2003 – 2009
- Implementing partner : Ministry of Environment
- Donor : Multilateral Fund (MLF) – <http://www.multilateralfund.org/>
- Location : Nationwide

Background

In 1992, Indonesia ratified both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Assisted by the United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP), Indonesia has been phasing out the use of certain substances/chemicals as mandated by the Protocol since 2003 through a combination of investment, non investment (including institutional strengthening), technology transfer, policy adaptation and development activities, and measurement monitoring.

Controlled Schedule of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) Phase-out

In accordance with the Montreal Protocol, UNDP has been assisting the Government of Indonesia to achieve its national level of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) goals to change the actions of small and medium scale manufacturers and service providers (SMEs). The Government of Indonesia has banned CFCs imports since January 1, 2008.

Preparation on Controlled Schedule of Hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out

To continue its implementation, in September 2007, through Decision XIX/6, the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted an accelerated control schedule for consumption and production of hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Accordingly, the first control steps on consumption and production of HCFCs were advanced. The new baseline would be the average of 2009 and 2010 levels. The first control step would be a freeze at baseline levels as of January 1, 2013 and the second control step would be a reduction of 10% from the baseline level as of January 1, 2015. This decision affirmed stable and sufficient funding to assist Article-5 parties to meet these obligations and also directed the Executive Committee



New innovations help to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances.

of the Multilateral Fund to approve HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) for compliance with the first two control targets.

OBJECTIVES

The refrigeration industry is one of the leading producers of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as CFCs and HCFCs, and, as such, is the key focus of UNDP's support for Indonesia's adherence to the Montreal Protocol. The sector is comprised of mostly small and medium-size enterprises with relatively little access to sophisticated technology and practices.

UNDP is currently working to oversee changes in production, ensuring that CFCs are no longer a part of the Indonesian production and service scheme for refrigeration products.

By investing in the provision of new products and supplies, UNDP is helping small and medium-size enterprises to remove CFCs from their production chain. To effectively achieve and monitor this investment, UNDP's programme provides policy guidance to the Government of Indonesia and specific intervention in the refrigeration industry.

Donor:



Results

The programme of phasing-out Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) is achieving its end of period. Through a combination of investment and non-investment activities, technology transfer, policy adaptation, monitoring and measurement of ODS phase-out, the programme has successfully:

- Developed and implemented Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 24/M-DAG/PER/06/2006 on the regulations on the imports of ODS. Types of ODS banned to be imported, types of ODS allowed to be imported until 31 December 2007 and types of ODS allowed to be imported beyond 31 December 2007.
- Developed and implemented Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 51/M-DAG/PER/12/2007 on the exemption of Methyl Bromide for Quarantine and Pre-Shipment (QPS).
- Developed and implemented Decree of the Minister of Industry No.33/M-IND/PER/4/2007 on the banning on the production of ODS and goods containing ODS (list of ODS and the use of logo of non CFCs).
- Developed and implemented Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 2/2007 on the Technical Guideline and Pre-requisites on the Competences on the Implementation of Retrofitting and Recycling on Refrigeration Systems).
- Promoted the risks of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) to human health and environment.
- Increased the awareness of officials, students/youth and private business actors on the importance of the Ozone Layer and how to preserve it.
- Promoted alternative substances to replace CFCs.
- Facilitated the installation of more ozone-friendly equipments.
- Delivered equipment to monitor the importation and use of CFCs.
- Decreased the use of CFCs and their relevant substances.
- Banned the consumption of CFCs and relevant substances in refrigeration manufacturing and servicing sectors.

- Strengthened the capacity of relevant officials on how to use CFCs identifiers and how to identify and anticipate illegal imports of ODS.
- Facilitated further programme of Montreal Protocol in Indonesia for the preparation of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in coordination with other Implementing Agencies, the Government of Indonesia, private business sectors and experts.

OZONE LAYER FACTS AND FIGURES

What's at Stake

In Indonesia, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have been used as refrigerants, solvents, foam blowing agents, and in other smaller applications. These substances are stable, nonflammable, low in toxicity, and inexpensive to produce or use. Atmospheric lifetime of these substances is approx. 60 years. They release chlorine or bromine when they break down, chemicals that can damage the protective ozone layer. ODP of these substances is 0.6-1.0 . GWP of these substances is 4,680-10,720.

In the meantime, HCFCs have been used as transitional CFC replacements used as refrigerants, solvents, blowing agents for plastic foam manufacture, and fire extinguishers. HCFCs deplete stratospheric ozone but to a much lesser extent than CFCs, however they are green house gases. ODP of these substances is 0.01-0.5 and GWP of these substances is 76-2,270. Atmospheric lifetime of these substances is 80-110 years.

Why It Matters

- The ozone layer absorbs 97-99 percent of the sun's high frequency ultraviolet (UV) light, light which is potentially damaging to life on earth.
- Every 1 percent decrease in the earth's ozone shield is projected to increase the amount of damaging UV light exposure to the lower atmosphere by 2 percent.
- A global reduction in CFCs and other ozone depleting substances has slowed the deterioration of the ozone layers.

For more information:

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