Environmental Update

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Overview

- Climate Change
 - Science
 - Policy International, Europe, United States
 - HFCs Montreal Protocol, EU F-gas Regulation, Australia Carbon Tax

ICAO Resolution on Halons



Climate Change - Science

- US Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld EPA's Endangerment Finding on GHGs
- Court found that the Endangerment Finding was based upon solid scientific evidence
- Richard Mueller of University of California at Berkley, Berkley Earth Temperature Project
- Study found that earth's surface temperature has increased 1.6 degrees since the 1950s
- Dr. Mueller recently concluded that emissions from human activity are the cause



Climate Policy - International

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

- Adopted at COP 17 in November 2011
- Negotiations began this year on a new legally-binding climate change accord to be signed by 2015 and come into force in 2020
- New accord will include commitments for all countries, both developed and developing
- EU agreed to extend the Kyoto Protocol until 2017, but Japan, Canada, and Russia did not



Climate Policy - International

Aviation – ICAO Resolution

- Resolution on GHG emissions from aviation was adopted by ICAO in October 2010
 - 2% increase in fuel efficiency per year until 2050
 - Capping growth of aviation emissions in 2020
 - CO₂ standard for aircraft engines by 2013
 - Development of a framework for market-based measures
- 13 countries have submitted "action plans" to ICAO outlining emission reduction efforts



Climate Policy - Europe

- Beginning in 2012 aviation emissions are included in the European Union (EU) Emissions Trading System (ETS)
- Covers all airlines flying in/out of EU airports
- One allowance for every ton of CO₂ emitted
- Submit emissions report for 2012 by March 31, 2013 and pay allowances by April 30, 2013
- Initially 85% of allowances will be free (8 Euros)



Climate Policy - Europe

- Plan is opposed by most non-EU countries including the United States, Russia, and China
- Meeting of 17 non-EU countries in August in DC reaffirmed opposition to EU ETS
- Potential retaliatory tactics:
 - Barring national airlines from participating
 - Lodging a formal complaint with ICAO
 - Ceasing talks with European carriers on new routes
 - Imposing levies on EU airlines



Climate Policy – United States

- US Congress unlikely to take action on GHGs regardless of election outcome
- EPA implementing regulations on large stationary sources, mandatory GHG reporting, and fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks
- US Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld stationary source and fuel efficiency rules
- California is moving forward with implementation of cap and trade program



Montreal Protocol

- Amendments proposed in 2012 would add HFCs to MP and slowly phase down their production
- Key elements:
 - List 21 specified HFCs as new Annex F to MP
 - Make available funding under the Multilateral Fund for the phase down of HFC production
 - Strictly limit HFC-23 byproduct emissions resulting from the production of HCFCs (e.g. HCFC 22)
 - Require licensing of HFC imports and exports, and ban imports and exports to non-Parties



Montreal Protocol

- Micronesia:
- 15% reduction in 2015
- 30% in 2018
- 45% in 2021

- 70% in 2027
- 85% in 2030
- 90% in 2032

- 55% in 2024
 - Developed country baseline would be based on 2004-2006 annual production and consumption of HFCs and HCFCs
 - Developing country baseline would be based on 2007-2009 annual production and consumption of HCFCs only
 - Developing countries would be subject to the same reduction schedule but with a six-year grace period (phase down would start in 2021 and reach 90% in 2038)



Montreal Protocol

- United States, Canada, Mexico:
- 10% reduction in 2016 70% in 2029
- 30% in 2020

- 85% in 2033

- 50% in 2025
 - Developed country baseline would be based on 2005-2008 annual production and consumption of HFCs and 85% of 2005-2008 annual production and consumption of HCFCs
 - Developing country baseline would be based on 2005-2008 annual production and consumption of HCFCs only
 - Developing country phase down would begin 2 years later in 2018 with a production freeze and reach the 85% reduction level 10 years later in 2043



Montreal Protocol

- 4th year that HFC amendments considered
- Strong support from all developed countries, and many developing countries
- 108 countries have signed the "Bangkok Declaration" on HFCs
- Small group of countries including India, China, and Brazil continue to block progress



Montreal Protocol

- Right now it seems extremely unlikely that the amendments would be agreed to this year
- "Amendment fatigue" has set in for many delegates and observers who question whether it makes sense to spend another year considering the same issues
- Proponents may need to determine if there are other ways to achieve acceptance



EU F-gas Regulation

- 2007 law requires reporting, recovery containment, leak inspection, labeling, training for most applications of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF6)
- September report from European Commission concludes that the EU should take further action to reduce emissions of Fgases beyond the existing regulation
- Proposal expected in December



EU F-gas Regulation

- Draft proposal made public in September
- Includes gradual phase down in amount of bulk HFCs (in tons of CO2 equivalent) that can be produced or imported in EU beginning with a freeze in 2015 and reaching a 79% reduction in 2030
- Also includes ban on use of HFC-23 in new fire protection systems and extinguishers as of January 1, 2015



Australia Carbon Tax

- Clean energy plan includes carbon tax of \$23 per ton beginning July 1, 2012
- Equivalent carbon price to be applied to HFCs under existing legislation
- Covers imports of bulk HFCs and precharged equipment
- Beginning July 1, 2013, incentives would be provided for destruction of ODS



Australia Carbon Tax

- GWPs used for HFC tax based on SAR:
- HFC-227ea = 2900, HFC-125 = 2,800, HFC-236fa = 6,300, HFC-23 = 11,700
- Import one metric ton of HFC-227ea would incur a tax of \$66,700 (about \$30 per pound)
- Metered dose inhalers and imported foam products are exempt, others considered on case-by-case basis



- Resolution A37-9 on halon replacement was adopted by ICAO in September 2010
 - Lavatory fire extinguishers for in-production aircraft after 31 December 2011
 - Handheld extinguishers for in-production aircraft after 31 December 2016
 - Engine/APU fire extinguishing systems for new designed aircraft after 31 December 2014
- ICAO Council approved amendments to Annex 6 and 8 of Chicago Convention in June 2011



- State letters for each amendment to Annexes
- In response to State letters a number of countries have filed differences
- Generally, EU countries filed differences based on Commission Regulation 744/2010
 - Cargo cut-off date is 2018, end date is 2040
 - Cabin/crew portables 2014, 2025
 - Engine nacelles and APU 2014, 2040
 - Lavatory (potty bottles) 2011, 2020



- FAA filed differences stating that they do not mandate use of halons and are still evaluating halon alternatives
- China's filed a difference changing the date for lavatory systems from 2011 to 2014 in order to amend their regulations and to certify and approve the relevant products



- State letter sent in May 2012 with a questionnaire asking for information on halon supplies available to aviation to support its future operations
- Responses have been received from many but not all States
- Will be discussed at ICAO IHRCM meeting