

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 129
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.12.2017

Freezing Hydrofluorocarbons

129. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to freeze Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and gradually phase them out as agreed under the Kigali agreement;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to introduce natural refrigerants such as Ammonia, Propane and Carbondioxide and low-Global Warming Potential (low- GWP) alternatives like Hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs), in all sectors including large room air conditioning in order to smoothly phase out HFCs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a) to (d): The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for phasing down Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) shall come into force on 1.1.2019. Under the Kigali Amendment, it has been agreed that India will have 2024-2025-2026 as the baseline years, with a commitment to freeze the production and consumption in 2028. The freeze year can be deferred to 2030 subject to technology review. In addition to production and consumption of HFCs in the baseline year, 65 % of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) baseline has also been added to provide for adequate carbon space for development of our country. India has undertaken to complete its phase down in 4 steps from 2032 onwards with cumulative reduction of 10% in 2032, 20% in 2037, 30% in 2042 and 85% in 2047.

While phasing out Ozone Depleting substances (ODSs), environment friendly and energy efficient technologies were consciously chosen for transition by the country. Earlier, hydrocarbons were used in industrial aerosols and domestic Refrigerators sector. Under the ongoing Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), foam manufacturing enterprises in the large and medium sector are transitioning to cyclopentane, which is a low Global Warming Potential (GWP) technology. In the air-conditioning sector, the country has manufacturing capacities for both propane (R-290) and HFC-32 technologies. These technologies are low GWP in comparison to the choices exercised by the developed World while phasing out HCFCs.
