



WMO

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PROGRESS REPORT

**IPCC/TEAP Special Report on “Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System:
issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons”**

(Submitted by Bert Metz as chair of the Steering Committee)

Progress report to IPCC-22
IPCC/TEAP Special Report on “Safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons”

October 22, 2004
Submitted by Bert Metz as chair of the Steering Committee

1. Background

- 1.1 In a decision made 21 February 2003, the 20th IPCC Plenary meeting approved the development of a Special Report on “Safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate system: issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons”, under the responsibility of IPCC Working Group I (Science of Climate Change) and III (Mitigation of Climate Change) and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol.
- 1.2 Preparation of the report is being managed by a Steering Committee comprised of IPCC Working Group co-chairs Bert Metz, Ogunlade Davidson and Susan Solomon and three TEAP experts (Stephen Andersen, José Pons and Lambert Kuijpers).
- 1.3 Since the time between the SPM approval (6-8 April 2005) and the start of SBSTA-22 (16 May 2005) is too short to deliver the fully finalized report to SBSTA, it has been agreed by the Steering Committee that the final approved text of the SPM, together with the full final draft report as at the time of the final review of the SPM, will be made available to SBSTA-22 (16-27 May 2005) and the Open Ended Working Group of the Montreal Protocol (June 2005). In addition, the report to SBSTA and OEWG will contain a list of any agreed changes to the final draft report resulting from the line by line approval of the SPM and acceptance of the underlying report. Thus all materials distributed will have been approved or accepted according to IPCC procedures

2. Progress to date

- 2.1 Substantial progress has been made towards completion of this Special Report since the previous report to the Panel (IPCC-XXI/Doc.11).
- 2.2 The Second Lead Authors Meeting was held on 12-14 January 2004 in Boulder, Colorado, USA, on kind invitation by the US Government and hosted by Working Group I of the IPCC. At the second Lead Author Meeting the results of the informal review of the Zero Order Draft were considered and plans were developed for completion of a First Order Draft of the Special Report.
- 2.3 The Third Lead Authors Meeting was held on June 28-30, 2004 in Chiba, Japan, on kind invitation by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). At the Third Lead Authors Meeting the results of the external expert review of the First Order Draft were considered (over 3500 comments from over 110 experts) and plans were developed for completion of the Second Order Draft of the Special Report.
- 2.4 A Second Order Draft has been prepared and is currently subject to an external government and expert review (16 September to 12 November, 2004).
- 2.5 Scope of the report: During the first and second Lead Author Meetings the exact scope of the Special Report was discussed between the Steering Committee and the Lead Authors, based on the formulations in the scoping paper (<http://www.ipcc.ch/meet/session20/doc17.pdf>). The discussion concentrated on (i) the inclusion of HCFCs in the report and (ii) the coverage of emissions from CFC banks.

- (i) HCFCs are greenhouse gases and they are currently in use as less ozone-depleting substitutes for ozone depleting substances (ODSs). Under the Montreal Protocol they are characterized as "Transitional Substances". Production of HCFCs will be phased out in both developed and developing countries (with different timetables). However, under the Montreal Protocol there is no restriction on the future use of HCFCs contained in equipment or stockpiled before the phase-out date. Therefore HCFCs will be on the market for a very long time, especially in the developing countries. Furthermore, HCFCs will be globally available during the 2005-2015 period. The Steering Committee has therefore concluded that there will be a demand for information on their pros and cons, as would be the case for other substances.
 - (ii) The Montreal Protocol controls the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances. The UNFCCC, on the other hand, addresses anthropogenic emissions by sources, and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. CFCs available in 'banks' (e.g. refrigeration equipment, foams), and the emissions from these banks are therefore not covered in either Montreal Protocol or Climate Convention. Given the significant (potential) contribution to global warming as compared to banks of HFCs and HCFCs, it has been decided to address these CFC emissions from banks in the Special Report. This is also more consistent, from a sector perspective, with the discussion of end of life recovery, destruction, or delayed emissions, of HFCs and HCFCs.
- 2.6 A closed website has been established at the WG3 TSU in order to communicate with the authors and reviewers for the Special Report.

3. Future work

- 3.1 The Fourth Lead Authors Meeting is planned for 1-3 December, 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the Instituto Nacional de Educacion Tecnica (INET) and on kind invitation of the Argentinean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and hosted by the Programa de Estudios de Procesos Atmosféricos en el Cambio Global, Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina / CONICE. The meeting will be scheduled just before COP-10. At the Fourth Lead Authors Meeting the results of the external expert and government review will be considered.
- 3.2 The joint Plenary of IPCC Working Groups I and III is scheduled for April 6-8, 2005 (to be confirmed) and will be hosted by UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya. This session is devoted to the line-by-line approval of the SPM and the acceptance of the underlying report in accordance with IPCC procedures.