

# Questions & Answers

## Interactions between the Kigali Amendment and Paris Agreement

Follow-up Virtual MOP32 Side Event, 24th November 2020

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for  
Economic Cooperation  
and Development

Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



# Recap: Agenda

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## Welcome Remarks

Dr. Claudia Hiepe, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany

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## International carbon market mechanisms and Kigali amendment phase down paths – harnessing synergies and developing robust baselines

Axel Michaelowa, Perspectives

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## Experiences from Kenya

Marindany Kirui, National Ozone Unit  
Michael Ochieng Okumu, Climate Change Directorate  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya  
Ruth Moraa, NDC Partnerships Programme GIZ

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## Questions and Answers

All

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## Closing

Philipp Munzinger, GIZ Proklima

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**“It would be challenging to address the fact that for some countries, the HCFC “adder” results in an HFC baseline much higher than BAU, because for other countries this appears not be the case. Therefore, there may not be a universally applicable solution. Do you have any ideas in this regard?”**



**Axel Michaelowa:** In the context of the climate regime, overestimation of baselines was remedied at a later stage. For example, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol resolved the overestimation of baselines in countries in transition. I would thus suggest that we first need to understand for which countries the HCFC adder leads to an overestimate. And then we can see whether an ex-post adjustment can be made along the lines of the climate change regime.



**“Since commitments under the Convention on Climate Change do not apply to GHG controlled by the Montreal Protocol, could the KA implementation have some sort of legal impacts within the Paris Agreement?”**



**Axel Michaelowa:** Given that the Paris Agreement is a bottom-up agreement, countries can choose to a certain extent which gases they cover (decision 18/CMA.1 of 2018 on transparency and reporting). Industrialized countries are to cover the entire "Kyoto basket" including HCFCs and HFCs, while developing countries have flexibility, and LDCs and SIDS can apply "discretion".



**“The HFC conversion projects that will be carried out under the Kigali Amendment (the quantities of HFCs eliminated), will they be counted in the reduction of GWP committed by the countries under the Paris Agreement?”**



**Axel Michaelowa:** Any reduction of HFCs achieved through conversion projects under the Kigali Amendment will be reflected in the national GHG inventories of the countries where the projects take place, provided the inventories cover HFCs. Countries that are hosting such projects thus should cover HFCs in their inventories as well as by their NDC as they will be sure to achieve an emission reduction.



**“By phasing down HFC production and consumption, Kigali is a tool to reduce HFC emissions, also those at end of life. The difficulty to compare with the Paris targets is that the consumption reduction may be in one country (e.g. China) and the resulting emission reductions in another (e.g. in a country importing RAC equipment from China). Of course, complimentary actions are necessary to further reduce emissions, such as certification of installers, regular maintenance of equipment and making end of life recovery mandatory. The EU F-gas regulation is an example of combining such actions.”**



**Axel Michaelowa:** I agree that the EU regulation tries to address both aspects. It would be ideal if policies of many countries are designed in a way that they address emissions at all stages of the cooling "chain". Any action early in the chain will eventually reduce emissions at its end. Still, the "blind eye" of the Kigali Amendment needs to be addressed.



## “How do you find the linkage and the cooperation between NOU and CCD? And from what time on has this cooperation been held?”



**Marindany Kirui:** The linkage and cooperation between NOU and CCD came about because both NOU and CCD handle issues with the atmosphere and that HFCs used as substitutes for ODS and HCFCs under NOU coordination, have negative impacts on the climate which is under the custody of CCD. Hence, the linkage and the need for close cooperation of the two entities.

The cooperation has been ongoing since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and has been strengthened since the adoption of both the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the Paris agreement of the UNFCCC.





**“How do you cooperate with the NOU in addressing HFCs in Kenya's NDC update?”**



**Michael Ochieng Okumu:** Kenya's GHG Inventory involves all the IPCC sectors for all sources of emissions and removals by sinks. The CCD collaborates with all data providers for the same, in which case the NOU is engaged for the relevant gases.



**“Does the Climate Change Directorate consider the energy-related emissions from inefficient refrigeration and AC equipment?”**



**Michael Ochieng Okumu:** The inventory covers all sources of emissions and removals by sinks - including the energy-related emissions from inefficient refrigeration and AC equipment.





**“Does inventory of RAC GHG emissions include indirect emissions? The TEAP finds over 70% of emissions are indirect.”**



**Ruth Moraa:** The RAC GHG inventory for Kenya includes both direct and indirect emission. The indirect emission are accounted in the energy sector under savings from energy efficiency, while the direct emission have been accounted in the IPPU sector.

# Contact



**Bernhard Siegele**  
Project Manager

Bernhard.Siegele@giz.de



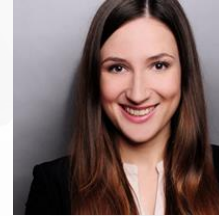
**Philipp Munzinger**  
Team Lead Asia

Philipp.Munzinger@giz.de



**Janna Breinfeld**  
Communications Advisor

Janna.Breinfeld@giz.de



**Julia Schabel**  
Communications Advisor

Julia.Schabel@giz.de

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# Thank you!



**Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH**

Registered offices  
Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40  
53113 Bonn, Germany  
T +49 228 44 60 - 0  
F +49 228 44 60 - 17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5  
65760 Eschborn, Germany  
T +49 61 96 79 - 0  
F +49 61 96 79 - 11 15

E [info@giz.de](mailto:info@giz.de)  
I [www.giz.de](http://www.giz.de)