

**REPORT**  
**on a training seminar on State regulation of import/export/transit of ODS, HFCs and equipment containing ODS and HFCs for employees of the State Border Service**

**Osh city**

**December 10, 2022**

**Preparatory work for the seminar**

The Ozone Center of Kyrgyzstan sent an official letter to the State Border Service of its intention to conduct a training seminar on the regulation of import/export/transit of ODS and HFCs and equipment containing ODS, HFCs. A response was received with consent to conduct training seminars for the southern region of the country, and the dates for the seminars were set.

**Content**

A more detailed description of the presentations in accordance with the agenda follows below.

**Opening. Presentation of participants. Goals and objectives of the seminar**

During the opening, the employees of the Ozone Center introduced themselves, the participants also introduced themselves and reported at which border posts they serve. It was told about the goals, objectives and agenda of the training seminar, and the expected results. The Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment were briefly discussed and why it is important to train customs and border officials to successfully implement the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and the regulation of HFCs and equipment containing HFCs. The participants were given literature, notebooks and pens.

**Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Kigali Amendment and climate change.**

This presentation included the following topics: The problem of ozone depletion, the definition of ODS and the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. Threats to human health and natural ecosystems from increased levels of UV radiation and ozone depletion have been described. It was also told about greenhouse gases, how they affect the climate and the contribution of ODS and HFCs to the creation of the greenhouse effect, the consequences of an increase in air temperature for Kyrgyzstan and the world. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, its objectives and the forthcoming regulation of HFCs were discussed. Schedule for the phase down of HFCs for developing and developed countries were presented. Emphasis was placed on the fact that reducing HFCs consumption in the framework of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol would help avoid 0.4°C warming by 2100.

**State program Phase out of ODS in the Kyrgyz Republic.**

The presentation gave information about the adoption of the State Program on final phase out of HCFCs until 2020 in the Kyrgyz Republic and its results. It was told which state bodies were involved in the implementation of the state program and what functions they performed. General statistics of ODS consumption by sectors of the country as a whole and how much ODS consumption was reduced during the program period and what alternatives were introduced are given. There was a brief presentation on the ODS licensing system in Kyrgyzstan and the role of Border Service in the implementation of this program. Detailed information was given on the functions of the Border Service in the implementation of the program.

### **Determination of HFCs and equipment containing HFCs, mixtures of HFCs.**

This presentation covered ozone depleting substances (ODSs), CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The listeners were told what international codes are used to determine HFCs, in particular the Customs code (HS), Chemical name and abbreviation, Chemical formula, Trade name, Special number (ASHRAE, SIR, UN), Color code, and aggregation state. It was also told how apply distributed materials that contained harmonized coding systems and changes in the Custom Union nomenclature. The participants were shown how to use a table with ODS and HFC codes and which can be used in the work of the Border Service officers.

### **Sectors using HCFCs and HFCs**

This presentation went into detail about the use of HFCs and HCFCs in various sectors of the economy, namely, it was told in detail about each sector, refrigeration equipment, air conditioners, blowing agents, solvents, fire extinguishers and aerosols, where HFCs are used and what they are used for. How much HFCs and HCFCs are used in each sector was described.

### **Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of ozone layer protection**

This presentation told about the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of protection of the ozone layer, atmospheric air and the environment. The presentation provided information on the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Protection of the Ozone Layer" dated 12/18/2006 No. 206, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air" dated 06/12/1999 No. 51, the New Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Administrative Responsibility with a description of the fines imposed, in cases code violations. Regulations on the import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and export from the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union of ODS and HFCs, and products containing ODS and HFCs were described.

### **Regulation of import/export of HFCs and HFC-containing products in connection with the ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Kyrgyz Republic.**

In this presentation, the participants were told in detail about the general rules for the import and export of HFCs and equipment containing HFCs within the Customs Union, the licensing system for the import and export of HFCs and HFC-containing products in Kyrgyzstan, and the State regulation of the import and export of HFCs and products containing them, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 7, 2020 No. 74. The functions of Border Service officers in regulating the import and export of HFCs and HFC-containing products were discussed. The provision of aggregate data on imports and exports of HFCs, including data on importers and exporters, for reporting to the Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol was discussed in detail.

### **Illegal trade in ODS, HFCs and equipment containing ODS, HFCs.**

This presentation detailed the causes of illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, future trends in illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, problems in monitoring and controlling trade in ODS, methods of illegal trade in ODS, methods of smuggling ODS and HFCs, detection of smuggling, prevention of illegal trade in the national and international levels, illustrative schemes for the

smuggling of ODS and HFCs. It was told about the methods of smuggling and concealment when crossing the state border.

### **ODS smuggling cases in Kyrgyzstan. Methods of smuggling ODS and ODS-containing equipment. Summary of ODS Seizures (May 2014 – February 2020).**

This presentation included information on cases of smuggling of ODS and ODS-containing equipment in Kyrgyzstan that have been registered in recent years, namely in 2014 CFC-12 4 cylinders of 13.6 kg and 300 disposable cylinders of 1 kg, 2 cylinders of R134a, 114 disposable cylinders of R12, one kg each. In 2015, R12141 disposable cylinders of 1 kg, 120 disposable cylinders of 0.3 kg, 1010 disposable cylinders of R600a of 0.2 kg, 58 disposable cylinders of R22 of 1 kg, 137 disposable cylinders of 0.28 kg and 70 disposable cylinders of R134a. It was told about the illegal import of carbon tetrachloride into Kyrgyzstan in the amount of 182 kg by China Petroleum Company Junda LLC in 2017. It was told about the illegal import of blowing agents based on HCFC-141b in 2020, produced in the Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation.

### **Safety rules for the transportation and storage of ODS and HFCs.**

This presentation talked about the safety classification of refrigerants, depending on the flammability and toxicity of the refrigerants. It is told in what conditions and premises it is possible to store cylinders with refrigerants, and in which not. It was told about personal protective equipment - special glasses and rubber gloves, clothing when working with refrigerants. It also talks about the impact on human health, in case of refrigerants getting on the skin and eyes of a person. Participants were given detailed instructions on how to handle refrigerant cylinders and the precautions to be taken at all times.

### **Practice on using the refrigerant identifier (gas analyzer).**

At a practical lesson, the participants of the seminar were shown how to work with a device - a digital identifier of refrigerants (gas analyzer). The algorithm of working with the device was clearly demonstrated, it was told how to determine the type of refrigerant contained in the cylinder. The participants of the seminar were taught how to operate the device, attach it to the cylinder and print out the results of the analysis. It was also clearly shown what security measures should be applied when working with the identifier of refrigerants. It was told how to do tests if the cylinder is not-standard type.

### **Conclusions**

The participants were once again told about the functions of Border Service officers in regulating the import and export of hazardous chemicals into our country. It was told about how cross-control is carried out between the Eurasian Economic Commission and international organizations and about the responsibility of Kyrgyzstan in international reporting. All participants were advised to follow recommendations:

- carefully check cargoes and prevent illegal import of prohibited ODS and HFCs and other chemicals into the country,
- study the features of HFC licensing and their customs codes,
- study the handout in detail, draw appropriate conclusions from the seminar,
- contact the competent state authorities in case of any questions related to ODS and HFCs and equipment containing ODS and HFCs.

### **Pictures**







