

Italy's country experiences with the Montreal Protocol Implementation

Alessandro Giuliano Peru



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA SICUREZZA ENERGETICA

Half day session on Strategic Approaches to Kigali Amendment implementation for Sustainable HFC Phase Down and Contribution of Activities Supported by the Multilateral Fund to Sustainable Cooling

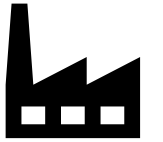
9 December, 2024 - Montréal

Italy's legislation and management

- The EU regulations have been built through the experiences of the Member States which provided input and proposals during the legislative process over the past years.
- In parallel with the first EU legislation, ITALY implemented the National Strategy for the recovery of the CFC, HCFCs and Halon, through the Consortiums composed by private companies.
- Through its *National law 549/93*,  Italy allowed the recovery, reclaiming, recycling and the destruction of the ODSs, only through agreements between the **companies** who distribute, or produced or used ODSs substances and the **Ministry of the Environment and the Industry**.

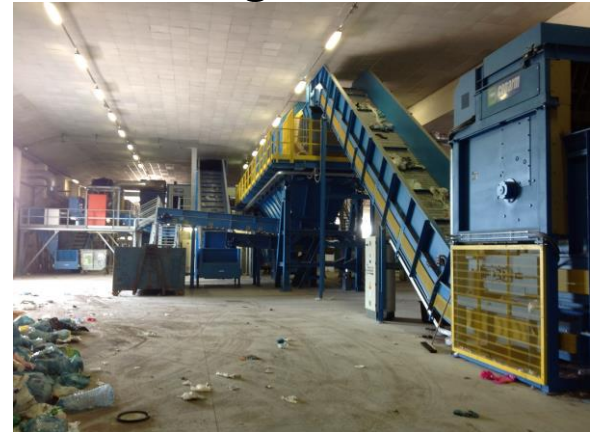
Italy's legislation and management

- Trough the five agreements with the Consortiums, we set up more than 153 Recovery centers (RCs) for the management of the ODSs over the National territory;
- We asked them to:
 - Properly train the technicians;
 - report back on the quantities recovered, recycled and destroyed, every 6 months;
 - cover the cost of destruction of the recovered substances (in the firefighting sector).
- Meanwhile, for better understand the stock of the ODS, we asked any owner of plant/equipments to report back on the quantities of the substances, so we defined the total national stock.
- The strategy went well in terms of the substances recovered (eg. with the halon, we recoverd around 2950 MT-90% of the national stock, one year in advance of the EU regulation deadline.



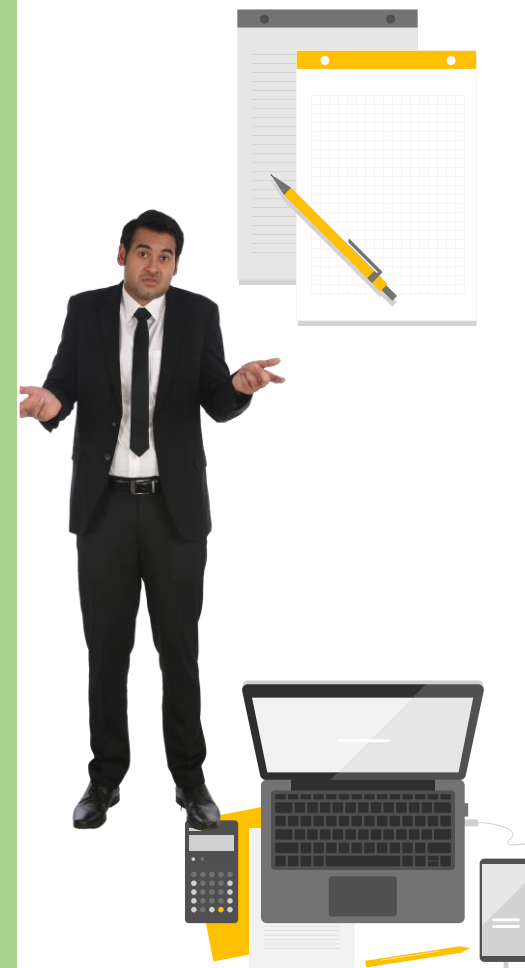
Italy's legislation and management

- Further National decrees (*D.M. 3 ottobre 2001, D.M. 20 dicembre 2005, D.M. 20 settembre 2002 e D.P.R. 15 febbraio 2006 n.147*) put in place **Technical guidelines, standard and procedures** for the correct management of the refrigerants in terms of:
 - The recovery of the CFCs and HCFCs from the household equipment (domestic fridge, freezer, etc);
 - the emission in atmosphere;
 - set up leakage check depend on the equipment size:
 - *every year for equipment who contain >3 <100 Kg of ODSs/HFCs*
 - *every 6 months for equipment who contain >100 Kg of ODSs/HFCs*
 - modalities for the plant who recover the ODSs (gas and foam);
 - for the recovery of the ODSs/HFCs from the industrial and commercial equipment;
 - training for technicians;
 - for the technical machines who recover the ODSs/HFCs (ISO 11650).



Lessons learned

• POSITIVE	• NEGATIVE
• The consortium provided an effective way to organize all the stakeholders together in the process; • competent authorities at central level can bring all the key stakeholders together and they can develop concrete strategies together; • authorities and stakeholders can also get a better shared understanding of the issues, options and how to work better together • authorities can develop agreements with the stakeholders that cut across and encourage joint gains through choice of substances, incentives (example of take-back incentives).	• A better integration between the central and local authorities in relation to the waste legislation which required: • a very high administrative burden due the authorization from local authorities as Cities and Regions; • assurance for the ODSs transport and high standard for the vehicle who transport the bulk with the ODSs; • authorization from local authorities for keep the stock in the bulk.





Thank you