



International Webinar

Alternative Refrigerants for High Ambient Temperature (HAT) Countries

In cooperation with



10th June 2020

@ 2 pm (CET, Paris Time)



<https://attendeegotowebinar.com/register/4895942067082069260>

Over last years, the Montreal Protocol (MP) has witnessed major development by encompassing the Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) within its mandate through the historical Kigali Amendment adopted in 2016 for the phase-down of HFCs. With this dynamic, several other elements are being identified for considerations during the forthcoming overlapped period of commitments that all developing countries will pass through i.e. phasing out the remaining consumption of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) while starting the phase-down of HFCs.

High Ambient Temperature (HAT) countries' concerns continue to be addressed by UNEP and UNIDO, in cooperation with international partners through different assessment projects that offered opportunities for regional industry and governments to examine the feasibility of lower-GWP alternative refrigerants for air-conditioning industry and markets. The recent version of those projects i.e. PRAHA-II included a risk assessment study for the use of lower-GWP refrigerants with focus on the non-design elements i.e. installation, servicing and related handling practices.

This Webinar intends to share the knowledge acquired from all relevant HAT assessment and research projects with emphasis on the research projects conducted by UNEP/UNIDO in relation to the technical feasibility of alternatives and building risk assessment models to ensure safe deployment of alternatives.

High Ambient Temperature

Montreal Protocol Definition

An average of at least two months per year over 10 consecutive years of a peak monthly average temperature above 35°C

High Ambient Temperature (HAT) Countries

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates

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Webinar Program

Time	Session / Topic	Speaker
Moderator: Steve Comstock, Manager of Business Development EMEA (ASHRAE)		
2:00 pm	Welcome and Opening Remarks	UNEP and UNIDO
2:05 pm	HAT definition and Relevant TEAP Assessment and MOP Decisions	Ayman Eltalouny , Int. Partnerships Coordinator– OzonAction, UNEP
2:10 pm	Research Projects relevant to HAT (US-DOE, PRAHA, EGYPRA, AREP)	Bassam Elassaad , Int. Consultant & RTOC Member
2:25 pm	First Round of Q & A	Written questions through the web-tool
Moderator: Ayman Eltalouny, Int. Partnerships Coordinator – OzonAction, UNEP		
2:40 pm	Optimization of custom-built prototypes	Bassam Elassaad , Int. Consultant & RTOC Member
2:50 pm	Alternative Refrigerants and their applicability to HAT with relevant design considerations as well as practical considerations for high glide refrigerants	Omar Abdelaziz , Int. Consultant & RTOC Co-Chair
3:05 pm	Best practices for conversion projects	Ole Nielsen , Chief, Montreal Protocol Division - UNIDO
3:15 pm	Second Round of Q & A	Written questions through the web-tool
Short Break (10 minutes)		
Moderator: Ole Nielsen, Chief, Montreal Protocol Division, UNIDO		
3:35 pm	Standards and codes	Omar Abdelaziz , Int. Consultant & RTOC Co-Chair
3:50 pm	Risk assessment for HAT: Methodology and examples under PRAHA-II	Bassam Elassaad , Int. Consultant & RTOC Member
4:10 pm	Other examples of relevant flammability research	Omar Abdelaziz , Int. Consultant & RTOC Co-Chair Ole Nielsen , Chief, Montreal Protocol Division, UNIDO
4:20 pm	Third Round of Q&A	Written questions through the web-tool
4:30 pm	Feedback and Comments by National Ozone Units (NOUs)	
4:45 pm	Wrap up & Vote of thanks	UNEP and UNIDO