

Q19

How has the protection of climate by the Montreal Protocol expanded beyond the regulation of ozone-depleting substances?

At the 28th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in Kigali, Rwanda, in October 2016, the Montreal Protocol was amended to control the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The Montreal Protocol phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) led to the temporary use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). The subsequent phaseout of HCFCs led to expanded long-term use of HFCs, because HFCs pose no threat to the ozone layer. However, HFCs are greenhouse gases and therefore contribute to climate change. Limiting the production and consumption of those HFCs with high global warming potentials is projected to avoid 0.2 to 0.4°C of global warming over this century. The Kigali Amendment marks the first time the Montreal Protocol has adopted regulations solely for the protection of climate.

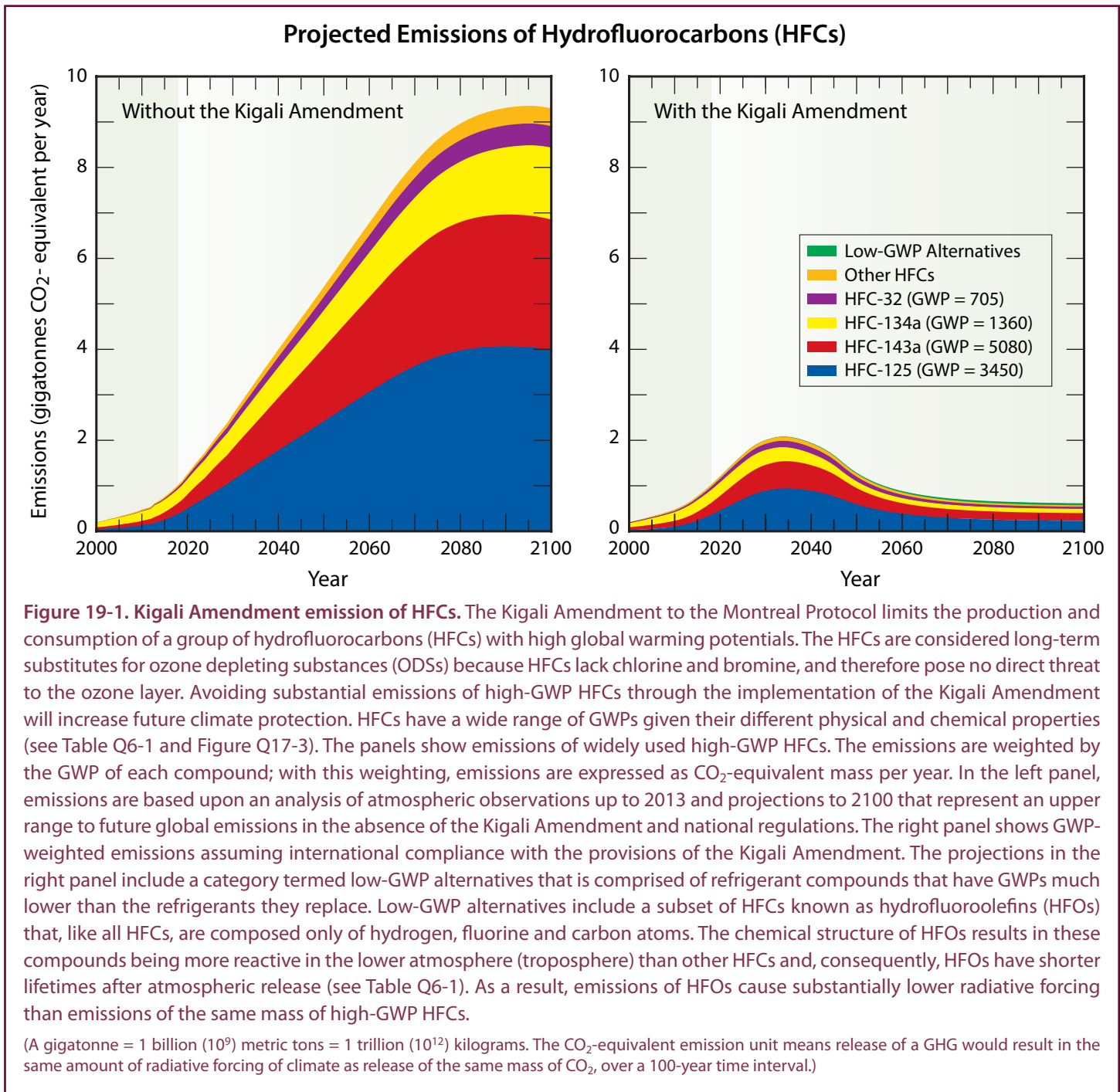
The control of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) by the Montreal Protocol provides the *dual benefit* of protecting Earth's ozone layer and global climate (see Q18). The widespread global use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and their projected future growth in the coming decades has been recognized by the Montreal Protocol as a potentially significant contribution to climate change from human activities. In response, the *Kigali Amendment* was adopted to control production and consumption of HFCs with high Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) (see Q17). Full compliance with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol will significantly enhance the climate-protection benefit of this international agreement.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). HFCs are replacement compounds for ODSs that were chosen because they contain no chlorine or bromine that cause ozone depletion. HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors, as foam-blowing agents and spray can propellants, as well as feedstocks for the production of other chemicals. These uses are growing as the global phaseout of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), the early replacement compounds, nears completion. The GWPs of HFCs vary over a wide range due to differences in their physical and radiative properties (see Table Q6-1 and Fig 17-3). For example, the GWP of HFC-134a (primarily used in air conditioning and refrigeration) is 1360, which means that after release to the atmosphere, each kilogram of HFC-134a is 1360 times more effective than a kilogram of CO₂ in increasing climate forcing over a century-long time period. In contrast, the GWP of HFO-1234yf, a substitute for HFC-134a, is less than 1.

HFC-23. HFC-23 is considered separately in the Kigali Amendment because this gas is primarily formed as an unwanted byproduct in the production of HCFC-22. The global warming potential of HFC-23 is quite large (12,690), in part due to its

long atmospheric lifetime of 228 years. Although many methods exist to chemically destroy HFC-23 at production facilities, this compound continues to be released to the atmosphere. For example, the atmospheric abundance of HFC-23 increased by 28% between 2009 and 2016. In 2016, the climate forcing of HFC-23 was 0.005 W/m², which is approximately 17% of the total forcing from all HFCs. The Kigali Amendment phases down, in conjunction with the other HFCs, unwanted by-production of HFC-23, but provides no specific control measures for emissions of HFC-23. Instead, the Amendment encourages nations to destroy HFC-23 to the extent practicable in order to avoid future emissions and the associated increased climate forcing.

Climate implications of HFC use. The total global emission of HFCs expressed in terms of CO₂-equivalent emissions has grown steadily since 2000, approaching 1 gigatonne CO₂-equivalent per year in 2016 (see **Figure Q19-1**). The primary emissions of HFCs are of HFC-134a as well as HFC-143a and HFC-125, which are widely used in blended refrigerants such as R404A (52% HFC-143a, 44% HFC-125, and 4% HFC-134a) and R410A (50% HFC-32, 50% HFC-134a). Recent growth in the emissions of HFCs is due in part to replacing HCFCs that are being phased out under the Montreal Protocol. Currently, the atmospheric abundances of HFCs contribute about 5% of climate forcing from all halocarbon compounds (see Figure Q17-2) and less than 1% of the total climate forcing from all other greenhouse gases (see Figure Q17-1). Projections based on current production and consumption patterns and future economic growth indicate that, without the Kigali Amendment, HFC emissions could reach around 5 gigatonnes CO₂-equivalent per year by 2050 and nearly double that value by 2100. This projected emission value for 2050 is about one half of the peak in CO₂-equivalent emissions of ODSs in 1987 (see Figure Q18-1). Thus, in the absence of the Kigali Amendment, the projected growth in HFC emissions in the coming decades would offset



a significant amount of the climate protection gained from reductions in ODS emissions under the Montreal Protocol.

Kigali Amendment. The future of HFC emissions was changed by the Montreal Protocol with the adoption of the Kigali Amendment in 2016. The amendment requires a phasedown of the global production and consumption of high-GWP HFCs by more than 80 percent (in CO₂-equivalent) from the baseline level over the next 30 years. The phasedown schedule accommodates the concerns and interests of developed and developing countries, including those with high ambient temperatures. The Kigali Amendment entered into force on 1 January 2019. Figure Q19-1 shows how the Amendment dramatically

reduces projected emissions of HFCs in the coming decades. The emissions of HFCs that are avoided by 2100 total about 420 gigatonnes CO₂-equivalent, which is more than 10 years of present-day annual emissions of CO₂ due to human activities.

Expanding climate protection. The Kigali Amendment substantially expands the protection of climate afforded by the Montreal Protocol (see Q18). With full implementation of the Amendment, annual global emissions of HFCs reach their peak value before 2040 (see Figure Q19-1). Without the Amendment, yearly emissions increase until market saturation is reached in the second half of the century, at a value of about 10 gigatonnes CO₂-equivalent per year, nearly five times more than the

Climate Benefit of the Kigali Amendment

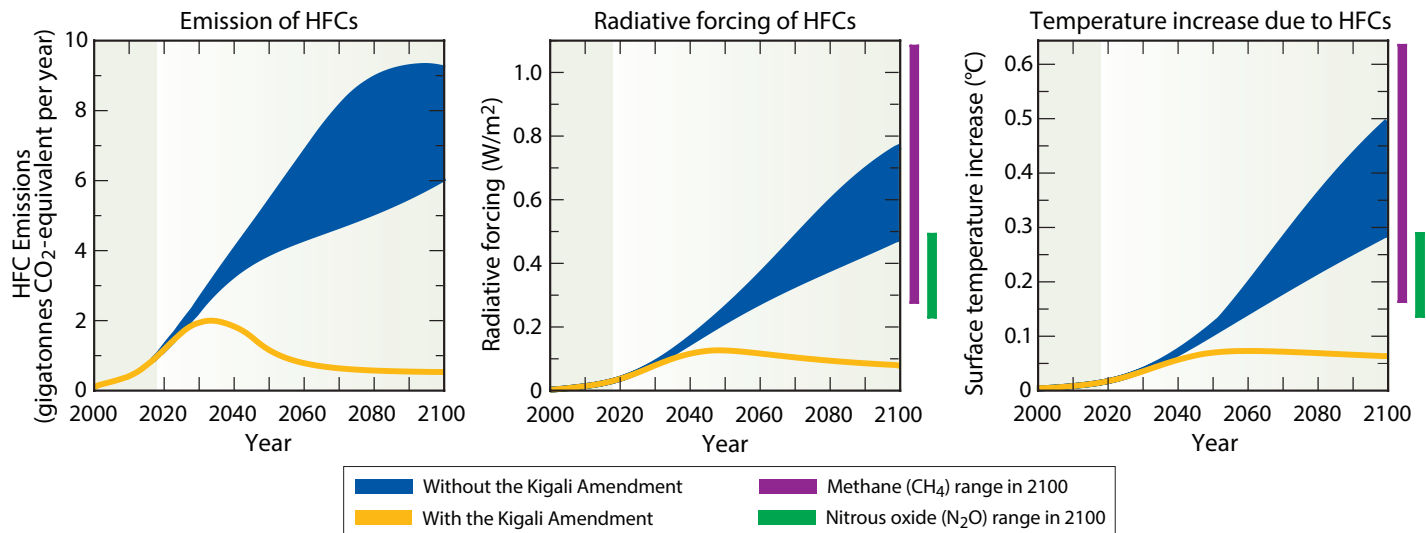


Figure Q19-2. Kigali Amendment Climate Protection. The successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment will enhance the protection to Earth’s climate afforded by the Montreal Protocol. The panels display the CO₂-equivalent emissions (left), radiative forcing (middle) and surface temperatures (right) for HFC emission scenarios without (blue shaded regions) and with (orange lines) the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and national regulations. Emissions of HFCs up to 2013 are derived from atmospheric observations; emissions from 2014 to 2100 are based upon a projection of current production and consumption patterns and future economic growth. All emissions are weighted by the GWP of each compound (CO₂-equivalent emissions). Emissions of HFC-23 are excluded. The emission projections without the Kigali Amendment and national regulations are based on lower and upper ranges of projected HFC consumption. The increases in global mean surface temperature from HFC emissions are shown beginning in year 2000. For comparison, the radiative forcing and surface temperature increases are shown for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) in the middle and right panel margins, respectively, for year 2100 based on accumulated emissions since 1750. Compliance with the Kigali Amendment has the potential to avoid a 0.2 to 0.4°C rise in global surface temperature over this century due to restrictions on the future emission of high-GWP HFCs. An even larger climate benefit can be realized if the energy efficiency performance of new and replacement refrigeration and air conditioning equipment using low-GWP refrigerants is optimized.

(A gigatonne = 1 billion (10⁹) metric tons = 1 trillion (10¹²) kilograms. The CO₂-equivalent emission unit means release of a GHG would result in the same amount of radiative forcing of climate as release of the same mass of CO₂, over a 100-year time interval. The end of century values for CH₄ and N₂O are based upon the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 (lower limit) and 8.5 (upper limit) scenarios.)

emission peak under the Amendment. Furthermore, as shown in **Figure Q19-2**, the long-term radiative forcing of climate, which is proportional to atmospheric abundances, is substantially reduced. Without the Amendment, projected climate forcing from HFCs increases throughout this century, reaching a value of about 0.6 W/m² in 2100. In this scenario, climate forcing due to HFCs by the end of the century exceeds that of nitrous oxide and rivals that of methane. With the Amendment, the radiative forcing of climate by HFCs reaches a peak value before 2050 and gradually decreases to about 0.09 W/m² in 2100. The ranges of climate forcing values for methane and nitrous oxide in 2100 as shown in Figure Q19-2 far exceed the 0.09 W/m² forcing due to HFCs under the Kigali Amendment.

The benefit of reducing climate forcing over many decades under the Amendment can be expressed as an avoided increase in globally averaged surface temperature. The increase in temperature by the year 2100 due to future atmospheric growth of

HFCs without the Kigali Amendment and national regulations is projected to be between 0.3 and 0.5°C (see Figure Q19-2). In contrast, the temperature increase is projected to be about 0.06°C with full implementation of the Amendment, which is significantly less, for example, than the warming expected from projected abundances of methane and nitrous oxide in 2100. Currently, global warming due to all emissions from human activities is about 1°C since 1750, the start of the Industrial Era. The goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change *Paris Agreement* is to limit global warming to well below 2.0°C since the start of the Industrial Era and to pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The temperature increase of 0.2 to 0.4°C avoided by the Kigali Amendment contributes substantially to the achievability of this goal.

Low-GWP substances. The Kigali Amendment encourages the use of low-GWP substances or other alternatives to replace high-GWP HFCs in the coming decades (see Table Q6-1 and

Figure Q17-3). The HFC replacement compounds include a subset of HFCs known as hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs), which, like HFCs, are composed only of hydrogen, fluorine and carbon atoms. The chemical structure of HFOs includes a double carbon bond, causing these compounds to be more reactive in the lower atmosphere (troposphere) than other HFCs. Consequently, HFOs have very short atmospheric lifetimes. One such compound, HFO-1234yf, has a lifetime of only 12 days, in contrast to HFC-23, HFC-143a, and HFC-134a with lifetimes of 228, 51, and 14 years, respectively (see Table Q6-1). The short atmospheric lifetimes of HFOs lead to very low GWPs. As a result, the emission of an HFO results in substantially lower climate forcing than the forcing caused by emission of the same mass of high-GWP HFCs (see Figure Q19-1).

The projections of emissions under the Kigali Amendment include a group of compounds labeled Low-GWP Alternatives in Figure Q19-1. These compounds are expected to cover the application demand from sectors in which the use of high-GWP HFCs is phased down. Even with the emissions of a large mass of these low-GWP alternatives in future projections, the contribution to climate change remains low in comparison to the

contributions from future emissions of high-GWP HFCs that would occur without the Kigali Amendment.

The Future. The phasedown of HFCs under the Kigali Amendment sets a path in which HFCs play a very limited role in future climate forcing. Achieving the maximum climate protection from the implementation of the Amendment requires that compounds replacing high-GWP HFCs have smaller or negligible GWPs. Technological developments related to new low-GWP substances and improved refrigeration and air conditioning equipment will help maximize the protection of climate. The release of greenhouse gases in generating electricity for powering refrigeration and air conditioning equipment contributes to the indirect climate forcing from this sector. Improvements in the energy efficiency of equipment in this sector during the transition to low-GWP alternative refrigerants could potentially double the direct climate benefits of the Amendment. The combination of low-GWP replacement compounds, energy efficiency improvements, and the growth in renewable energy sources has great potential to minimize the direct and indirect contributions to climate forcing from global refrigeration and air conditioning applications.