

KIGALI AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL



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Caring For Fiji's Environment



The Montreal Protocol and The Kigali Amendment

The Montreal Protocol is a well-established multilateral environmental agreement that is successfully preventing massive damage to human health and the environment from excessive ultraviolet radiation from the sun by phasing out the production and consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol has been amended several times, most recently by the Kigali Amendment, which is the fifth in a series of amendments to the Protocol, and was adopted to phase down HFCs, which are frequently used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). Although HFCs are not ODSs, they are powerful greenhouse gases that have significant global warming potentials (GWPs).



Man-made Refrigerants

CFC | HCFC | HFC



Kigali Amendment

The Kigali Amendment is an amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. It was adopted by the 28th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on 15 October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda.

Legal Obligations to the Kigali Amendment

The Amendment adds the powerful greenhouse gases hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of substances controlled under the Protocol to be phased down.

HFCs are commonly used alternatives to ozone depleting substances (ODS). While they are not ozone depleting substances themselves, HFCs are greenhouse gases which can have high or very high global warming potentials (GWPs), ranging from about 121 to 14,800.

The Amendment will enter into force on 1 January 2019, provided that it is ratified by at least 20 parties to the Montreal Protocol. If that condition is not met by that date, the Amendment will become effective on the 90th day following the date of ratification by the 20th party. The phase-down of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol has been under

negotiation by the Parties since 2009 and the successful agreement on the Kigali Amendment (Decision XXVIII/1 and accompanying Decision XXVIII/2) continues the historic legacy of the Montreal Protocol.

Montreal Protocol divides the parties to 2 categories namely as Developed Countries (Non- article 5) and Developing Countries (Article 5). Fiji is categorised under Article 5 countries.



Women in the Pacific helping in the protection of the ozone layer in Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Sectors.

Article 5 Countries HFC Phase-down

Article 5 Parties are divided into two groups.

Group 1: The majority of Article 5 Parties (Includes Fiji)

Group 2: Bahrain, India, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Group 2 has a later freeze and phase-down steps compared to Group 1. The freeze date is four years later (2028 compared with 2024).

Summary

	Article 5 Parties: Group 1		Article 5 Parties Group 2	
Baseline Years	2020, 2021 & 2022		2024, 2025, 2026	
Baseline Calculation	Average production/ consumption of HFCs in 2020, 2021, and 2022 Plus 65% of HCFC baseline production/ consumption		Average production/ consumption of HFCs in 2024, 2025 and 2026 Plus 65% of HCFC baseline production/ consumption.	
Reduction Steps Freeze	2024		2028	
Step 1	2029	10%	2032	10%
Step 2	2035	30%	2037	20%
Step 3	2040	50%	2042	30%
Step 4	2045	80%	2047	85%

Key Reasons to become a Party to the Kigali Amendment

The Montreal Protocol has put the ozone layer on the road to recovery by phasing out ODSs and in the process has also mitigated climate change. Under the Amendment, parties will phase down production and consumption of HFCs, creating the potential to avoid up to 0.5°C of warming by the end of the century.

All prior amendments and adjustments of the Montreal Protocol have universal support; states that ratify Amendment early will a trend the rest of the world is likely to follow.

When parties deploy new technologies while implementing the Kigali Amendment, they will be able to gain a competitive advantage in the world market. Alternative technologies are often cost-effective and lead to an improvement in the quality of end products, including in energy efficiency.

Through the Kigali Amendment, the Montreal Protocol takes responsibility for HFCs and –lays a leading role in working towards an environmentally sustainable Development.