Recent increases in global HFC-23 emissions

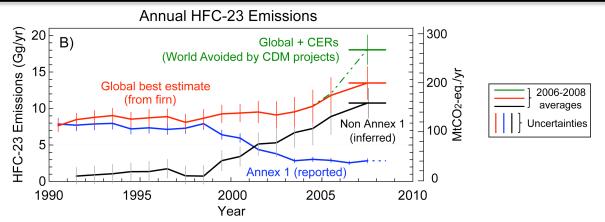
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Global atmospheric concentrations and emissions of HFC-23 have continued to increase despite efforts in both developed and developing countries to reduce emissions of this potent greenhouse gas during the past decade.

• **Observations:** Recent HFC-23 emissions were derived from gas measurements made in ambient air and in the Antarctic snowpack (firn) three times between 2001 and 2009.

Background: HFC-23

Hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23) emissions arise primarily from over-fluorination of chloroform during HCFC-22 production.



Global annual HFC-23 emissions derived from atmospheric and firn air observations.

Global HFC-23 emissions have increased by 55%:

- 2006-2008 average: 13.5 ± 2 Gg/yr or 200 ± 30 Mt CO2-eq.
- 1990-2000 average: 8.7 ± 1 Gg/yr or 129 ± 15 Mt CO2-eq.

Developed country (Annex 1) annual HFC-23 emissions reported to UNFCCC.

• HFC-23 emissions have decreased in developed countries from 6 - 8 Gg/yr in the late 1990s to 2.8 Gg/yr in 2007.

Background:

HFC-23 has a 100-yr global warming potential (GWP) of 14,800 (or 11,700 for UNFCCC CDM purposes).

1Gg HFC-23 = 14.8 Mt CO2-eq 1Gg HCFC-22 = 1.8 Mt CO2-eq

Developing country (non-Annex 1) annual HFC-23 emissions. They are inferred here as the difference between derived global emissions and reported Annex-1 emissions. Non-Annex-1 HFC-23 emissions are generally not reported to the UNFCCC.

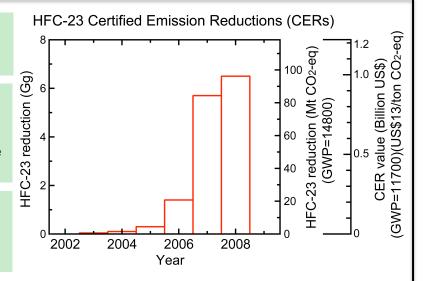
• HFC-23 emissions have increased steadily in developing countries from 1 - 3 Gg/yr in the 1990s to 11 \pm 2 Gg/yr in 2006-2008 as a result of rapidly increasing HCFC-22 production.

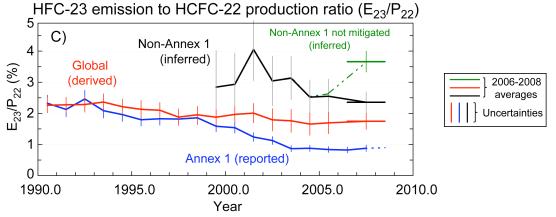
World Avoided by CDM projects: Global annual HFC-23 emissions from atmospheric observations + HFC-23 amounts destroyed by Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) under the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

- Without CERs, HFC-23 global emissions would have doubled from approximately 9 to 18 Gg/yr between 2000-2002 and 2006-2008.
- Substantial amounts of HCFC-22 were produced but not covered by existing CDM projects (~57%) in 2007 and the HFC-23 associated with this production appears to be emitted to the atmosphere.

Figure lines

- HFC-23 CERs through 2008 total 14 Gg which corresponds to 208 Mt CO2-eq. of emission reduction.
- HFC-23 CO2-eq. emissions in recent years have been about 1/3 as large as HCFC-22 CO2-eq. emissions because of the large GWP of HFC-23 and despite the low yield in HCFC-22 production.
- The total value of CERs between 2003 and 2008 is 2.1 Billion US\$ assuming a HFC-23 GWP of 11700 and a US\$13/ton CO2-eq market value. (Wara, 2007)





Annual ratio of global HFC-23 emissions to global HCFC-22 production (E23/P22)

• Global HFC-23 emissions as a percentage of total HCFC production have decreased since the mid 1990's to an average value of 1.7% in 2006-2008.

Developed country (Annex 1) annual E23/P22 ratios from values reported to UNFCCC and UNEP.

• E₂₃/P₂₂ values have steadily decreased in developed countries from approximately 2% in the 1990s to 0.9% during 2003-2007.

Developing country (non-Annex 1) annual E23/P22 ratios from inferred HFC-23 emissions and reported HCFC-22 production.

• E23/P22 values have decreased in developing countries since the early 2000's to reach $2.4 \pm 0.3\%$ for 2006-2008.

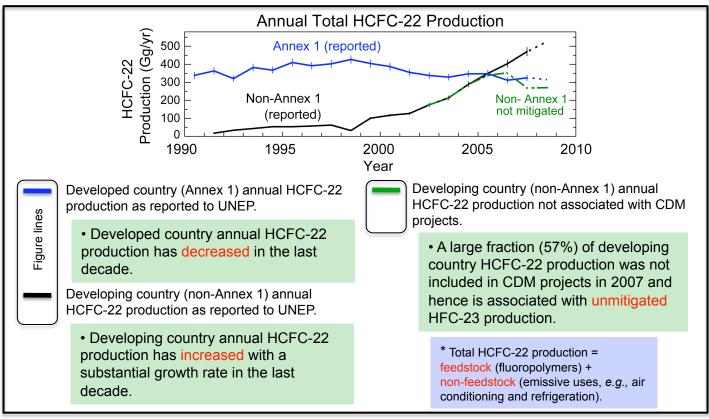
Developing country (non-Annex 1) annual E23/P22 ratios from inferred HFC-23 emissions and HCFC-22 production not associated with CDM projects.

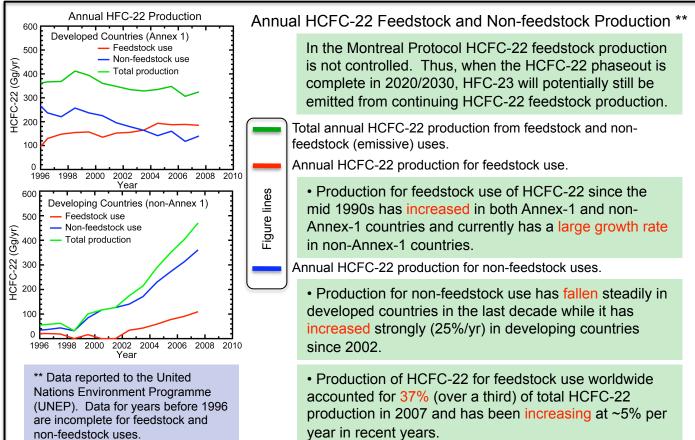
• E₂₃/P₂₂ values in HCFC-22 production not associated with CDM projects are high $(3.7 \pm 0.3\%)$ compared to values in the past obtained in either non-Annex-1 or Annex-1 countries.

Background:

Under the Montreal Protocol HCFC-22 production and consumption for non-feedstock uses will end in developed/ developing countries in 2020/2030. The Montreal Protocol does not restrict feedstock production of HCFC-22.







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