# Global changes in atmospheric concentrations of HFCs and HCFCs: assessing the effects of international policy

# S.A. Montzka<sup>1</sup>, B.R. Miller<sup>1,2</sup>, L. Hu<sup>1,3</sup>, C. Siso<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Moore<sup>1,2</sup>, B.D. Hall<sup>1</sup>, J.W. Elkins<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> NOAA/ESRL/GMD, Boulder, CO, USA
<sup>2</sup> CIRES, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO USA
<sup>3</sup> NAS/NRC, Washington D.C., USA.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

#### Many other NOAA colleagues...

#### NOAA & cooperative site personnel from:

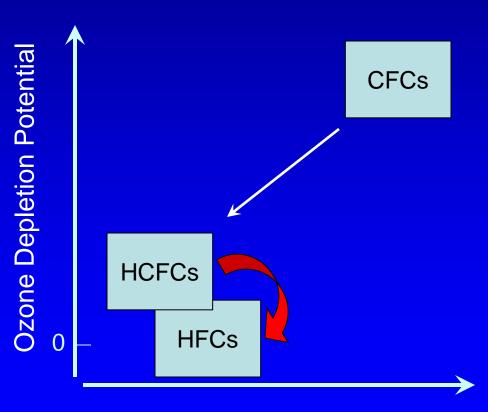
- → Chinese Meteorological Administration
- → Environment Canada
- → National Science Foundation
- → US Forest service
- → Univ. of Colorado INSTAAR
- → Weizmann Institute, Israel
- M. McFarland, Dupont, USA
- D. Fahey, NOAA/CSD
- D. Godwin, US EPA
- G. Velders, RIVM, Netherlands

- → CSIRO, Australia
- → Harvard Univ.
- → SCRIPPS/Humboldt Univ.
- $\rightarrow$  Univ. of Bristol, U.K.
- → Univ. Wisconsin, Madison

NOAA's Atmospheric Chemistry and Climate Program and its Climate Program Office.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

→ Set phase-out schedules for potent ozone-depleting gases (e.g., CFCs)
→ The transition from HCFCs to HFCs is currently underway...



**Global Warming Potential** 

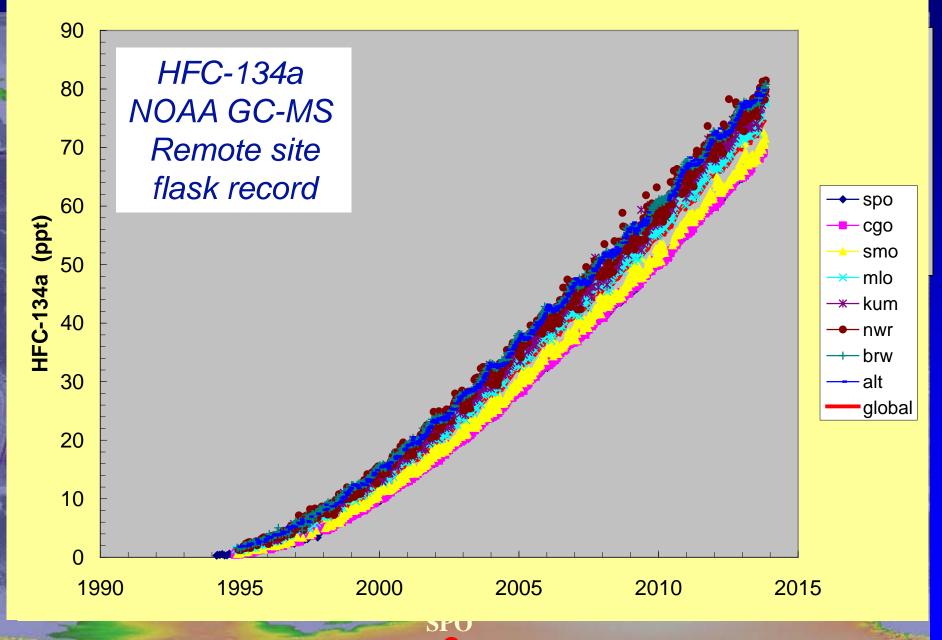
This transition was accelerated by the 2007 Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol:

1) Capped *HCFC* production in developing countries for the first time (as of 1 Jan 2013)

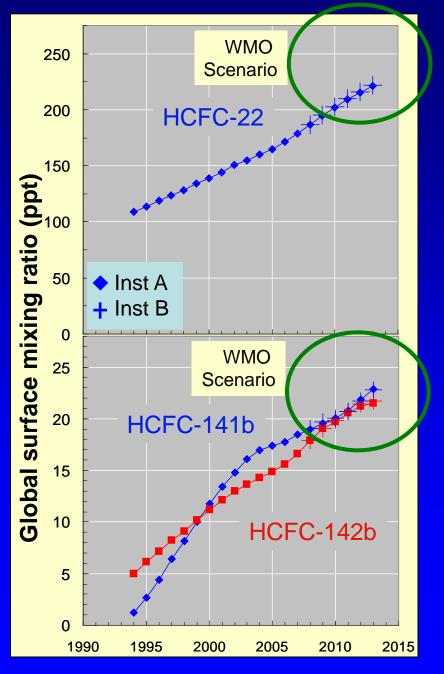
2) Could lead to large increases in *hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),* particularly in developing countries (Velders *et al.*, 2009), and radiative forcing...

→ How have concentrations and emissions of HCFCs and HFCs changed in response?

# **Halocarbon Surface and Aircraft Sampling Network**



### **Global Surface Mixing Ratios**



Despite the 2007 Adjustments: HCFC concentrations are still increasing ...as is total chlorine and radiative forcing from these chemicals

**Growth rates** have changed as production shifted from developed to developing countries (~2004)...

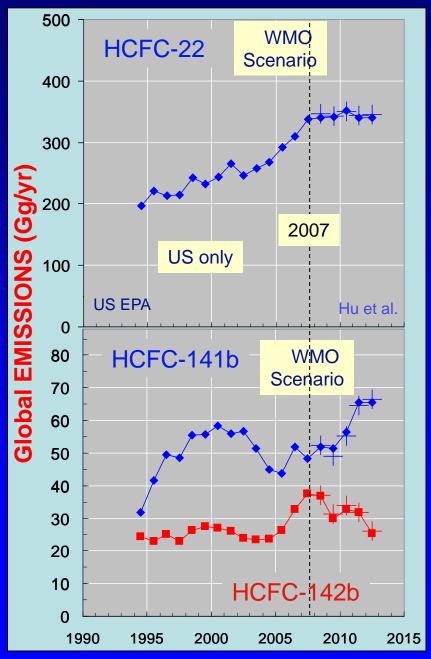
#### But:

Increases since 2007 compared to WMO scenario are:

- \* slower for HCFC-22 and -142b,
- \* as projected for HCFC-141b

(WMO Scenarios from Velders and Daniel et al., 2011)

### **Global EMISSION rates derived from global changes**



#### Since 2007:

**Global emissions have:** 

- -remained constant for HCFC-22
- -decreased for HCFC-142b -increased for HCFC-141b

#### **Compared to the WMO Scenario:**

Actual emissions were -smaller for HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b -similar for 141b

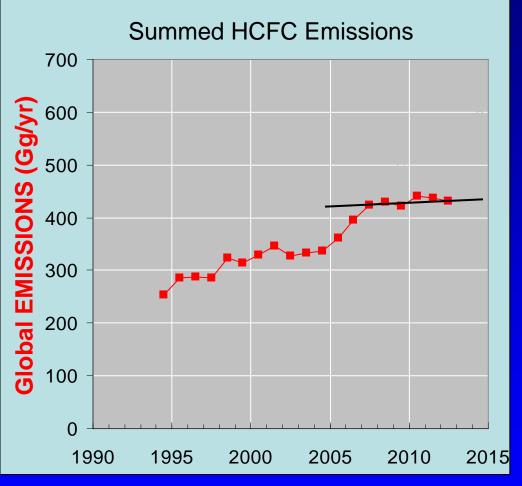
## US HCFC-22 emissions (EPA and Hu *et al.*):

\* increased in the past... decreasing now?

→ Are decreases in developed countries now offsetting increases in developing countries?

#### Hu et al.: following talk

### Summed Global HCFC EMISSIONs



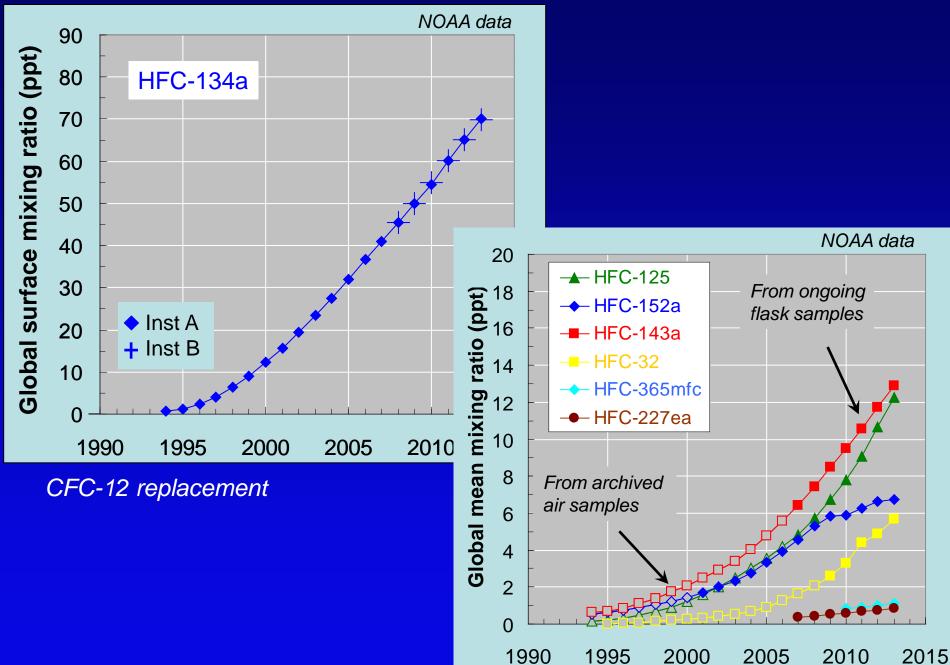
Since 2007 when the Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol were agreed to:

Global HCFC emissions have remained nearly constant ...even though global production limits applied only after Jan 2013

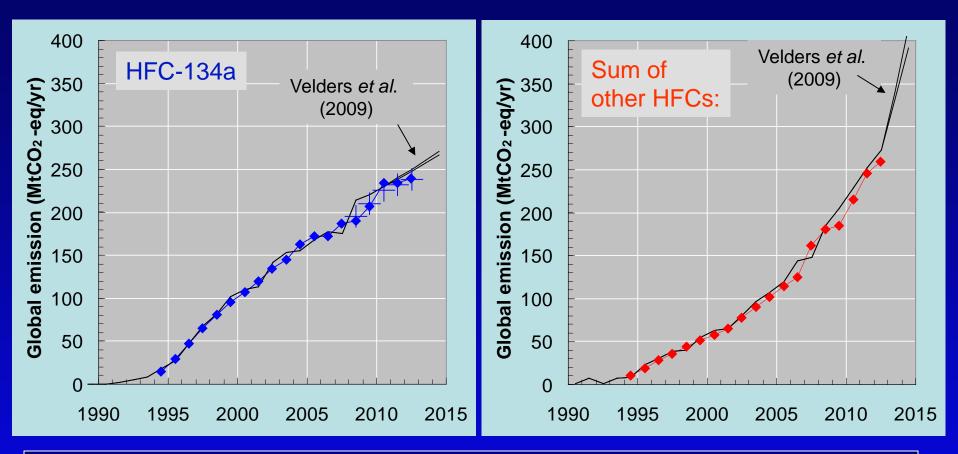
→Ozone and climate benefits...

Potential implications for HFCs: Earlier transition to HFCs?

### **Global atmospheric changes for HFCs:**

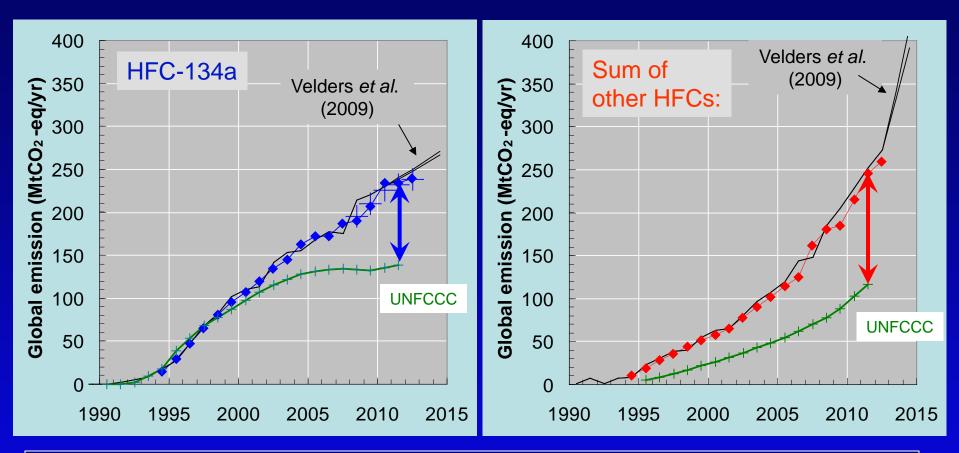


### **Global CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions of HFCs:**



\* Global HFC emissions are increasing, consistent with Velders et al. projection but will this increase accelerate after 2012?

### **Global CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions of HFCs:**



\* Global HFC emissions are increasing, consistent with Velders et al. projection but will this increase accelerate after 2012?

\* 40-50% of global HFC-134a emissions are missing from UNFCCC compilations.

#### Either:

 $\rightarrow$  Transition from ODSs to HFCs is well underway in developing countries  $\rightarrow$  Large inaccuracies exist in UNFCCC reporting from developed countries

# **Conclusions:**

#### For HCFCs:

Atmospheric increases have been slower overall since 2007 than projected.

#### HCFC-22 emissions have been constant since 2007,

...decreases in developed country emissions may be offsetting increases expected from developing countries.

Summed global HCFC emissions have not increased substantially since the 2007 Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol were agreed to, ... and have likely reached their peak.

#### **For HFCs:**

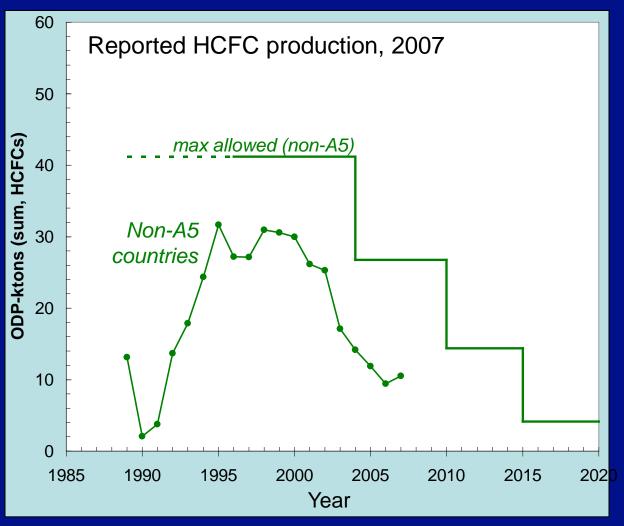
Velders *et al.* (2009) projections for HFC emissions are very good through 2012. →Reduced releases of HCFC have not caused larger than expected HFC emissions, though large increases are projected for the future...

And:

Discrepancies with emissions reported to the UNFCCC may suggest that the transition from HCFCs to high-GWP HFCs is well underway in developing countries...

## HCFC production in the Montreal Protocol:

...phased out in different countries with different schedules

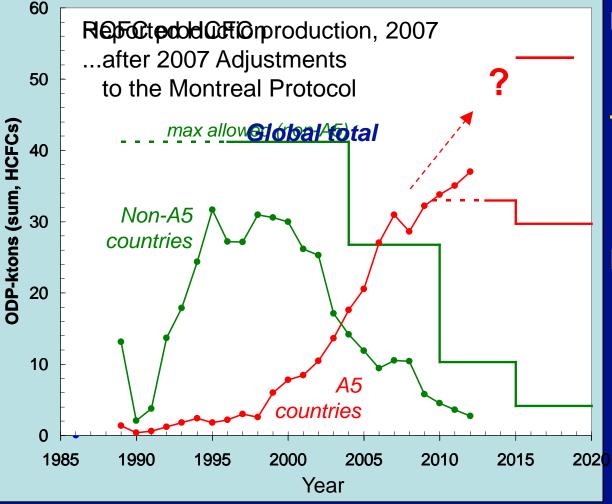


As of 2007:

Developed countries (non-A5): Decreasing, below max.

# HCFC production in the Montreal Protocol:

...phased out in different countries with different schedules



#### As of 2007:

Developed countries (non-A5): Decreasing, below max.

Developing countries (A5): Increasing rapidly, no limit until 2015.

### The 2007 MP Adjustments:

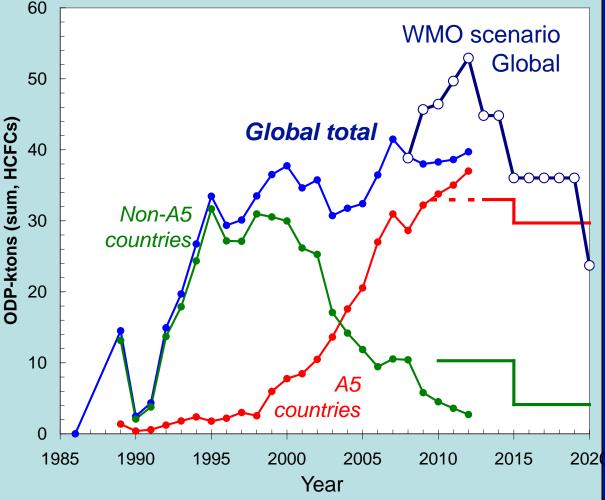
- \* non-A5 lower in 2010
- \* A5: Limited as of Jan 2013 based on 2009-2010 levels

### Production since 2007:

Globally stable,

# HCFC production in the Montreal Protocol:

...phased out in different countries with different schedules



#### As of 2007:

Developed countries (non-A5): Decreasing, below max.

Developing countries (A5): Increasing rapidly, no limit until 2015.

### The 2007 MP Adjustments:

\* non-A5 lower in 2010

\* A5: Limited as of Jan 2013 based on 2009-2010 levels

### **Production since 2007:**

Globally stable, though could have increased...

### How about emissions?

→implications for HFCs?

Peak ODS production in late 1980s was ~1500 ODP-Kt