Context:

In the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol adopted in 2016, parties agreed to phase-down hydrofluorocarbons, the fastest growing climate pollutants. Once implemented, this phase-down could prevent emissions of 80 GtCO$_2$e by 2050, reducing global warming by up to 0.5°C by the end of the century compared to business as usual.

In addition, the HFC phasedown under the Montreal Protocol will, as has always been the case in the past, provide the opportunity to improve energy efficiency in air conditioning and refrigeration systems, potentially in the range of 30 to 60%. In the room air conditioning sector alone, improving energy efficiency of equipment by 30% while simultaneously transitioning to low-GWP alternatives could save an amount of electricity equivalent to up to 2,500 medium-sized power plants globally by 2050, while providing climate mitigation of nearly 100 Gt CO$_2$-eq by 2050 from this sector.

In 2017, CAN calls on all G20 countries to:

- Ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
- Include the outcome of their ratification and impact on HFC emissions in a revision of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC. This would be an immediate way to increase the level of ambition shown in the NDCs, which are currently not on track for achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.