

The Kigali Amendment and the Paris Agreement: What's the difference?

As the inhalation community explores propellants with lower global warming potential that could be used in pressurized metered dose inhalers (pMDIs), we hear the term “Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.” But how does that differ from

the Paris Agreement? A useful explanation is shown in this table, reprinted with kind permission of the Montreal Protocol Division at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). For more information: <https://www.unido.org/our-focus-safeguarding-environment-implementation-multilateral-environmental-agreements-montreal-protocol/montreal-protocol-evolves-fight-climate-change>.

org/our-focus-safeguarding-environment-implementation-multilateral-environmental-agreements-montreal-protocol/montreal-protocol-evolves-fight-climate-change.

Framework	Vienna Convention	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Treaty	MONTREAL PROTOCOL	PARIS AGREEMENT
Substances	CFCs, halons, other fully halogenated CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide Additionally introduced by the KIGALI AMENDMENT: HFCs	All greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , aggregated F-gases, unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs, HFCs
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the importance of updating international standards for flammable low global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants Support introduction to the market, as well as manufacturing, operation, maintenance, handling of zero GWP or low-GWP refrigerant alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels Increase ability to adapt and foster mitigation Ensure finance flows are consistent with a pathway towards low carbon and climate-resilient development Reach global peak of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible
Criteria for entering into force	Once at least 20 parties ratify the amendment	Once 55 countries that produce at least 55% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions (according to a list produced in 2015) ratify, accept, approve or accede to the agreement <i>Entered into force on 4 November 2016</i>
Differences between developing/developed countries	Two plans for Article 2 parties (developed countries) and two plans for Article 5 parties (developing countries) Targets and timetables are differentiated between Article 2 and Article 5 parties	Based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, but no division between developed and developing nations
Approach	Specific targets and timetables to phase down controlled substances	Bottom-up: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
Compliance	Ensured through a robust compliance support scheme, backed up with sanctions	Countries have to communicate their NDCs every five years, but NDCs are not legally binding