

China-U.S. Agreement on Phase Down of Potent Greenhouse Gases

中美两国就逐步减少强效温室气体达成协议

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United States and China Agree to Work Together on Phase Down of HFCs

美国和中国同意共同努力逐步减少氢氟碳化合物

Today, President Obama and President Xi agreed on an important new step to confront global climate change. For the first time, the United States and China will work together and with other countries to use the expertise and institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), among other forms of multilateral cooperation. A global phase down of HFCs could potentially reduce some 90 gigatons of CO₂ equivalent by 2050, equal to roughly two years worth of current global greenhouse gas emissions.

今天，奥巴马总统和中国国家主席习近平一致同意为应对全球气候变化采取新的重要步骤。美国和中国将首次共同努力并与其他国家一道，利用《蒙特利尔议定书》(Montreal Protocol)的专业知识和体制，作为多边合作形式之一逐步减少氢氟碳化合物(HFC)的消费和生产。到2050年，全球逐步减少氢氟碳化合物的行动可减少约相当900亿吨二氧化碳的排放量，约等同于目前两年的全球温室气体排放量。

The agreement between the United States and China reads as follows:

美国和中国达成的协议内容如下：

Regarding HFCs, the United States and China agreed to work together and with other countries through multilateral approaches that include using the expertise and institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs, while continuing to include HFCs within the scope of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol provisions for accounting and reporting of emissions.

关于氢氟碳化合物，美国和中国同意与其他国家通过多边途径，包括利用《蒙特利尔议定书》的专业知识和体制，为逐步减少氢氟碳化合物的消费和生产携手合作，同时在《联合国气候变化框架公约》(UNFCCC)及其《京都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol)有关规定范围内计算和报告的排放量时，继续将氢氟碳化合物包含在内。

HFCs are potent greenhouse gases used in refrigerators, air conditioners, and industrial applications.

While they do not deplete the ozone layer, many are highly potent greenhouse gases. Their use is growing rapidly as replacements for ozone-depleting substances that are being phased out under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Left unabated, HFC emissions growth could grow to nearly 20 percent of carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, a serious climate mitigation concern.

氢氟碳化合物是用于冰箱、空调和工业用途的强效温室气体。氢氟碳化合物虽然不消耗臭氧层，但其中的许多种物质属于强效温室气体。作为按照《关于消耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书》（Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer）正在被逐步淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质的替代品，它们的使用量正在迅速增长。如若任其发展，氢氟碳化合物的排放量到 2050 年可能会增加到二氧化碳排放量的近 20%，这是减缓气候变化方面一项严重的问题。

The Montreal Protocol was established in 1987 to facilitate a global approach to combat depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. Every country in the world is a party to the Protocol, and it has successfully phased out or is in the process of phasing out several key classes of chemicals, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and halons. The transitions out of CFCs and HCFCs provide major ozone layer protection benefits, but the unintended consequence is the rapid current and projected future growth of climate-damaging HFCs.

《蒙特利尔议定书》于 1987 年制定，旨在为防止平流层臭氧层消耗促进全球性方案。全世界每一个国家都是该《议定书》的缔约国，而该《议定书》已经成功淘汰或正在淘汰几种关键类别的化学物质，包括氟氯化碳（CFC）、氟氯烃（HCFC）和哈龙（halons）。氟氯化碳和氟氯烃的逐渐淘汰对保护臭氧层大有裨益，然而意想不到的后果是破坏气候的氢氟碳化合物在当前和可预测的未来迅速增长。

For the past four years, the United States, Canada, and Mexico have proposed an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs. The amendment would gradually reduce consumption and production and control byproduct emissions of HFCs in all countries, and require reporting in these areas. The amendment includes a financial assistance component for countries that can already access the Protocol's Multilateral Fund, and leaves unchanged the reporting and accounting provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol on HFC emissions.

过去四年，美国、加拿大和墨西哥已提出一项对《蒙特利尔议定书》的修正案，要求逐步减少氢氟碳化合物的生产和消费。该修正案要求逐步减少所有国家氢氟碳化合物的生产和消费及控制副产品排放量，并要求在这些领域作出报告。该修正案含有一项对已经可以使用“议定书多边基金”（Protocol's Multilateral Fund）的国家提供财政援助的内容，而报告和会计计算方法依旧采用《联合国气候变化框架公约》（UN Framework Convention on Climate Change）和《京都议定书》对于氢氟碳化合物排放的规定。