The Bipartisan Evolution of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment

**1985**

*Vienna Convention for the*  
Formalized cooperation on the issue of harming the Ozone layer

**1987**

*Montreal Protocol*  
Cooperation from the Vienna Convention led to the signing of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

**1990**

*The London Amendment:*  
Changed the ODS emission schedule by requiring the complete phaseout of CFCs, halons, and carbon tetrachloride by 2000 in developed countries, and by 2010 in developing countries

**1992**

*The Copenhagen Amendment*  
Significantly accelerated the phaseout of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODSs) and incorporated an HCFC phase out for developed countries, beginning in 2004

*The Montreal Amendment*  
Included the phaseout of HCFCs in developing countries, as well as the phaseout of methyl bromide in developed and developing countries in 2005 and 2015, respectively

**1997**

*Parties to the Protocol*  
decided to alter the terms of the 1987 agreement to end production of halons within the next 2 years and CFCs within the next 4 in developed countries

**1999**

*The Beijing Amendment*  
Included tightened controls on the production and trade of HCFCs. Bromochloromethane was also added to the list of controlled substances with phaseout targeted for 2004

**2007**

*The Kigali Amendment Framework*  
The George W. Bush administration began to outline a framework for what became the Kigali Amendment

**2016**

*The Kigali Amendment*  
Extended controls to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) because these substances were adopted by industries in moving away from ozone-depleting substances and they are potent greenhouse gases damaging to the earth’s climate

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**The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy**

President Trump can Support American Jobs and Industry by Ratifying the Kigali Amendment