MOP38

2-6 NOVEMBER 2026 | KIGALI, RWANDA

KIGALI AMENDMENT TENTH ANNIVERSARY HIGH-LEVEL ROUNDTABLE

5 November 2026
11:30 to 13:00

THE KIGALI AMENDMENT 2016–2026

Ten years of the Kigali Amendment: Political Leadership, Achievements and the Way Forward

Concept

Over the past ten years, the Kigali Amendment has evolved from a global commitment into national action. Many parties to the Montreal Protocol have achieved notable progress, including early adoption of lower-global-warming-potential alternatives, integration of energy efficiency into cooling policies, and development of enabling frameworks for safe and sustainable transitions. These experiences provide important examples of what can be achieved when policies, financing and capacity-building efforts are aligned.

At the same time, implementation continues to face challenges, including gaps in market readiness, access to financing, technical capacity, and the need for strengthened regulatory and safety frameworks. Addressing these challenges will be critical to sustaining momentum over the next decade.

A high-level panel discussion will be held during the high-level segment of the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties (MOP38) to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The discussion will provide a platform for ministers and high-level representatives to reflect on progress achieved over the first decade of implementation, share national and regional experiences, and provide policy perspectives on priorities for the future.

The panel discussion will focus on:

- Highlighting key achievements and successful national experiences under the Kigali Amendment;
- Identifying remaining challenges and barriers to implementation;
- Articulating forward-looking policy directions to support the next phase of HFC phase-down; and
- Exploring opportunities to maximise climate, energy and sustainable development benefits.

The discussion is expected to provide inspiration, drawing on leadership experiences and showcasing how countries have translated commitments into impactful action.

Format and structure

There will be a maximum of eight (8) high-level panelists.

The Moderator, Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, will open the session with brief introductory remarks.

Each panelist will then be invited to make their 3-5 minute statements (see guiding questions).

An interactive and moderator-led discussion with the audience will follow the statements.

Guiding questions for the statements

- What have been the most significant achievements under the Kigali Amendment in your country or region over the past decade?
- Which policies or approaches have been most effective in enabling successful implementation?
- What are the main challenges that remain, and how can they be addressed?
- How can countries accelerate the transition to lower-GWP and energy-efficient cooling solutions while ensuring market readiness and safety?
- What policy directions and priorities should guide the next decade of Kigali Amendment implementation?
- How can international cooperation further support countries in maximizing climate and sustainable development benefits?

Background

The Kigali Amendment represents one of the most significant climate mitigation measures under the Montreal Protocol, with the potential to avoid up to 0.5°C of global warming by the end of the century.

Over the past decade, parties have made substantial progress in implementing HFC phase-down schedules, supported by the Multilateral Fund and international cooperation. Many countries have successfully initiated transitions to lower- and zero-GWP alternatives, strengthened institutional frameworks, and advanced capacity-building efforts.

Experiences from early implementation highlight the importance of coherent policy frameworks, including regulations, standards, incentives and enforcement mechanisms, in driving market transformation. Countries that have aligned these elements have often been able to accelerate adoption of sustainable technologies and practices.

At the same time, the context for implementation is becoming increasingly complex. Demand for cooling is rising rapidly, particularly in developing countries, increasing the urgency of ensuring that future growth is aligned with sustainable cooling pathways rather than emissions-intensive solutions.