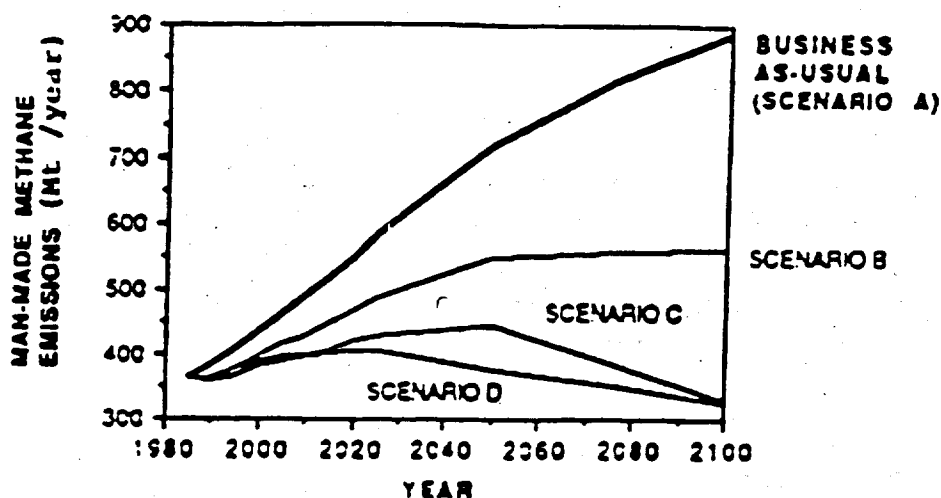


Figure 2. Projected Man-Made Methane Emissions
(Million tonnes per year)



Method 1²

Scenario A (Business as Usual) assumes that few or no steps are taken to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Energy use and clearing of tropical forests continue and fossil fuels, in particular coal, remain the world's primary energy source. The Montreal Protocol comes into effect but without strengthening and with less than 100 percent compliance. Under this scenario, the equivalent of a doubling of pre-industrial CO₂ levels occurs, according to Working Group I, by around 2025.

Scenario B (Low Emissions Scenario) assumes that the energy supply mix of fossil fuels shifts towards natural gas, large efficiency increases

² All of the scenarios assumed some level of compliance with the Montreal Protocol but not with all of the (June 1990) amendments agreed to in London. The London amendments to the Montreal Protocol, when fully implemented, would result in a virtually complete elimination of production of fully halogenated CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform early in the 21st century. The Parties of the Protocol also call for later elimination of HCFCs. Thus, the assumptions of Scenarios A and B overestimate the radiative forcing potential of CFCs and halons. Additionally, the UN has provided recent population projections that estimate higher population than used in the global model scenarios (Scenarios A through D); use of these newer projections would increase future CO₂ emissions. Additionally, the Reference Scenario CO₂ emissions are higher than Scenario A (Business as Usual), suggesting Scenario A (Business as Usual) may be an underestimate.