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**United Nations
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**Tenth meeting of the Conference of
the Parties to the Vienna Convention
for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**

**Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Paris, 17–21 November 2014

Items 9 and 10 of the provisional agenda of the high-level segment*

**Adoption of decisions by the Conference of the Parties to
the Vienna Convention at its tenth meeting**

**Adoption of decisions by the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the
Parties to the Montreal Protocol**

**Draft decisions for the consideration of the Conference of the
Parties to the Vienna Convention at its tenth meeting and the
Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present note is to assist parties in the discussion on items on the agenda. The draft decisions, set out in sections II to IV, do not preclude parties from modifying or proposing alternative or new draft decisions on any item on the agenda to be discussed and decided by the parties.
2. Section II sets out draft decisions developed by parties and contact groups comprising parties during the thirty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The square brackets placed around the full set of decisions are intended to indicate that the Working Group did not reach consensus on any of the draft decisions. In addition, many of the draft decisions contain square brackets around text within the decisions, indicating that, during the initial discussions, some parties had raised concerns or had alternative proposals relating to that text. The Working Group agreed, however, that all of the draft decisions should be forwarded to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties in the state they had reached by the conclusion of the Working Group meeting for further consideration. The draft decisions are being forwarded for the consideration of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, without formal editing.
3. Section III sets out draft decisions related to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol prepared by the Secretariat on other agenda items, including financial and budgetary matters and on which parties have annually or periodically adopted decisions.

* UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/1/Rev.1-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/1/Rev.1.

4. Section IV sets out draft decisions prepared by the Secretariat pertaining to administrative matters related to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The parties have historically adopted decisions on such matters at their triennial and annual meetings, respectively.

II. Draft decisions submitted by parties and/or emanating from contact groups during the thirty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for consideration by the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties

[A. Draft decision XXVI/[A]: Essential-use exemption for chlorofluorocarbon-113 for aerospace applications in the Russian Federation

Submission by the Russian Federation

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Noting the evaluation and recommendation of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee on the essential-use nomination for chlorofluorocarbon-113 for aerospace applications in the Russian Federation,

Noting also that the Russian Federation is successfully continuing efforts to introduce alternative solvents in its aerospace industry,

Noting further that the Russian Federation has been successful in reducing use and emissions in line with the technical adaptation timetable developed in collaboration with the Chemicals Technical Options Committee,

1. To authorize production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbon-113 in the Russian Federation for essential-uses in its aerospace industry in the amount of 75 metric tonnes in 2015;
2. To request the Russian Federation to explore further the possibility of importing chlorofluorocarbon-113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks;
3. To encourage the Russian Federation to continue its efforts to introduce alternative solvents, adopt newly designed equipment and complete the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbon-113 by 2016;

B. Draft decision XXVI/[B]: Essential-use exemption for laboratory and analytical uses for 2015

Submission by China

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Noting with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee,

Recalling decision XI/15, by which the parties, among other things, eliminated the use of ozone-depleting substances for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses,

Recalling also decision XXIII/6, by which parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol were allowed until 31 December 2014 to deviate from the existing ban on the use of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water in individual cases where such parties considered doing so to be justified and in which it was clarified that any deviation beyond that should take place only in accordance with an essential-use exemption in respect of the use of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water beyond 2014,

Noting that a party has reported difficulty in implementing existing alternatives to the use of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water and claims to need more time for the revision and promotion of national standards,

To authorize the level of consumption for 2015 necessary to satisfy essential uses of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, as specified in the annex to the present decision;

Annex to decision XXVI/[B]**Essential-use authorizations for 2015 for carbon tetrachloride for testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water**

(Metric tonnes)

<i>Party</i>	<i>2015</i>
China	[90]

C. Draft decision XXVI/[C]: Essential-use nominations for controlled substances for 2015**Submission by China**

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Noting with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Medical Technical Options Committee,

Mindful that, according to decision IV/25, the use of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers does not qualify as an essential use if technically and economically feasible alternatives or substitutes are available that are acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health,

Noting the Panel's conclusion that technically satisfactory alternatives to chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhalers are available for some therapeutic formulations for treating asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

Taking into account the Panel's analysis and recommendations for essential-use exemptions for controlled substances for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers used for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

Welcoming the continued progress of several parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in reducing their reliance on chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhalers as alternatives are developed, receive regulatory approval and are marketed for sale,

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2015 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating parties to provide the Medical Technical Options Committee with information to enable the assessment of essential-use nominations, in accordance with the criteria contained in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions, as set out in the handbook on essential-use nominations;
3. To encourage parties with essential-use exemptions in 2015 to consider initially sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons from stockpiles where they are available and accessible, provided that such stockpiles are used subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
4. To encourage parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons potentially available for export to parties with essential-use exemptions in 2015 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of those quantities and to provide it with the details of a contact point by 31 December 2014;
5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision;
6. That the party listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to the extent required for manufacturing metered-dose inhalers, as authorized in paragraph 1 of the present decision, from imports, from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;
7. To request that parties consider domestic regulations to ban the launch or sale of new chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhaler products, even if such products have been approved;
8. To encourage parties to fast-track their administrative processes for the registration of metered-dose inhaler products in order to speed up the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;

Annex to decision XXVI/[C]**Essential-use authorizations for 2015 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers**

(Metric tonnes)

<i>Party</i>	<i>2015</i>
China	182.61

D. Draft decision XXVI/[D]: Laboratory and analytical uses**Submission by the United States of America***The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:*

Recalling decisions VII/11 and XXI/6, in which the Meeting of the Parties requested all parties to urge their national standards-setting organizations to identify and review their standards for laboratory and analytical procedures that mandate the use of Montreal Protocol controlled substances with a view to adopting, where possible, laboratory and analytical products and processes that do not use controlled substances,

Recalling also decisions VII/11, XI/15, XVIII/15 and XIX/18, by which the Meeting of the Parties eliminated specific uses from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses,

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption until 31 December 2021, under the conditions set out in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties and decisions XV/8, XVI/16 and XVIII/15, for the controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol in all annexes and groups except Annex C, group 1;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report no later than 2018 on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol;

E. Draft decision XXVI/[E]: Availability of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons**Submission by Australia, Norway and the United States of America***The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:*

Recognizing that the global production of halons for controlled uses was eliminated in 2009 but that some remaining uses, in particular for civil aviation, continue to rely on stocks of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons for fire safety,

Noting that, despite efforts to evaluate the extent of accessible stocks of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons, there is still uncertainty about the quantity of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons that is accessible for continuing uses, such as in civil aviation,

Recalling the 1992 International Maritime Organization ban on the use of halons in new ships and noting that ships containing halons are now being decommissioned,

Recalling also the adoption by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization of resolutions A37-9 and A38-9, in which the Assembly expressed an urgent need to continue developing and implementing halon alternatives for civil aviation and called on manufacturers to use alternatives in lavatory fire extinguishing systems in newly designed and new production aircraft after 2011, in hand-held fire extinguishers in such aircraft after 2016, in engine and auxiliary power unit fire-extinguishing systems used in newly designed aircrafts after 2014 and in the cargo compartments of new aircraft by a date to be determined by the Assembly in 2016,

Noting that the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons is allowed under the Montreal Protocol and that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has found that the current distribution of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halon stocks potentially may not align with anticipated needs for such stocks,

Recalling paragraph 3 of decision XXI/7, concerning the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons,

Taking note of the progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel provided to the parties before the thirty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, including information on alternatives,

1. To encourage parties to liaise, through their national ozone officers, with their national civil aviation authorities to gain an understanding of how halons are being recovered, recycled or reclaimed to meet purity standards for aviation use and supplied to air carriers to meet ongoing civil aviation needs and on any national actions being taken to expedite the replacement of halons in civil aviation uses as called for by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization in its resolutions A37-9 and A38-9;
2. To also encourage parties to submit information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 September 2015;
3. To invite parties to reassess any national import and export restrictions other than licensing requirements with a view to facilitating the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons and the management of stocks of such halons with the aim of enabling all parties to meet remaining needs in accordance with domestic regulations even as they transition to halon alternatives;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Halons Technical Options Committee:
 - (a) To continue to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization to facilitate the transition to halon alternatives, to approach the International Maritime Organization to estimate the amount and purity of halon 1211 and 1301 available from the breaking of ships and to report information on global stocks of recovered halons to the parties in its 2015 progress report;
 - (b) To report on existing and emerging alternatives for halons, including information on their characteristics and their rate of adoption, in particular for aviation uses;
5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the parties, prior to the thirty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, any information provided by parties in accordance with paragraph 1;

F. Draft decision XXVI/[F]: Releases, breakdown products and opportunities for the reduction of releases

Submission by the European Union

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Mindful of obligations to ensure control measures under Article 2D of the Montreal Protocol regarding the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances,

Reiterating its concern regarding the large discrepancy between reported emissions and observed atmospheric concentrations, which suggests that ozone-depleting substance emissions from the production of ozone-depleting substances and from production of other chemicals are significantly underreported and underestimated,

Recalling decision XVIII/10, on sources of carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reduction,

Encouraging reports from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel that provide consistent and coherent information and advice on technology, science and environmental effects and safety associated with ozone-depleting substances and alternatives to such substances,

Desirous of reducing emissions and releases to background concentration levels,

1. To request parties having any production of ozone-depleting substances, including co-production or by-production:
 - (a) To review quantities and sources of releases and expected breakdown products;
 - (b) To provide the assessment panels by [1 January 2016], through the Ozone Secretariat, with the information referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of the present decision, which should include information on production capacity, the technology used for controlling releases and the measuring and monitoring methods employed and management practices in place;

2. To request parties having any production of non-ozone-depleting substances in which ozone-depleting substances are used as feedstock:
 - (a) To review the relevant production pathways and the quantity and sources of releases of halogenated substances and expected breakdown products;
 - (b) To provide the assessment panels by [1 January 2016], through the Ozone Secretariat, with the information referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of the present decision and information on the best available techniques used to reduce releases, as well as the measuring and monitoring methods employed and the management practices in place;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to investigate, in conjunction with its [2016] assessment, alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in exempted uses such as process agents and feedstocks and to investigate alternatives, including not-in-kind alternatives, to products made employing ozone-depleting substance process agents and feedstocks and to provide an assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of reducing or eliminating such uses and related releases;
4. To request the three assessment panels to jointly reconcile information on releases and breakdown products and suggest good methods and practices for monitoring, noting that the panels should review the large discrepancy between emissions reported and those inferred from atmospheric measurements and, taking into account amounts emitted from banked quantities, provide a mutually consistent clarification of the effect of emissions and releases and degradation products on human health and ecosystems;
5. To request the three assessment panels to coordinate and report their findings in a synthesis report that takes into account the information received from parties in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present decision and the results of the study carried out in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present decision and report thereon to the [Twenty-Eighth] Meeting of the Parties in [2016];

G. Draft decision XXVI/[G]: Measures to facilitate the monitoring of trade in hydrochlorofluorocarbons and substituting substances

Submission by the European Union

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Recalling decisions IX/22, X/18 and XI/26 concerning customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and collaboration between the Ozone Secretariat and the World Customs Organization in that regard,

Recalling also decisions of the Meeting of the Parties aimed at the prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, in particular decisions XIV/7, XVI/33, XVII/16, XVIII/18 and XIX/12,

Noting that, despite limitations on hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) consumption resulting from the provisions of the Montreal Protocol, more than 1 million tonnes of HCFCs are still traded globally and the illegal trade in HCFCs may disturb the process of phasing out those substances,

Noting also that in international trade HCFCs are replaced by alternative substances, which include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and that the quantity of HFCs traded globally is expected to grow,

Recognizing that the main method used by smugglers to disguise internationally traded HCFCs is to declare and label them as one of the HFC substances that are HCFC alternatives but are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, [in particular HFC-134a,] using the existing Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) code for HFCs, which is not HFC-specific and covers other non-ozone-depleting chemicals and makes it difficult for customs authorities to recognize the illegal nature of the relevant import or export,

Mindful of the importance of a dedicated customs classification of goods for the prevention of illegal trade and of the positive impact in that regard of the new HS classification for HCFCs approved by the World Customs Organization, which entered into force in January 2012, and the new HS classification for mixtures containing, inter alia, HCFCs and HFCs or perfluorocarbons, which became effective at an earlier date,

Mindful also that World Customs Organization rules require that any application for amending an HS classification must be made several years in advance,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to liaise with the World Customs Organization on the possibility of designating individual HS codes for the most commonly traded fluorinated substitutes for HCFCs and CFCs [except HFCs], classified under HS code 2903.39, explaining thereby the importance of a dedicated customs classification for those substances for the sole purpose of preventing the illegal trade in HCFCs and CFCs, and to communicate to the parties the results of those consultations as soon as possible, but not later than at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, to be held in 2015;

2. To encourage the parties that are contracting parties to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System to consider applying to the World Customs Organization at their earliest convenience for the establishment of dedicated customs classifications for those substitutes referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision;

[3. To encourage [request] the parties that are contracting parties to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System[, and are in a position to do so,] to consider establishing [national] [eight-digit] customs codes for those substitutes referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision in their own customs classification systems as a transitional measure [until the new HS classifications referred to in paragraph 1 are introduced].]

Explanatory note

At present, all HFCs are classified under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) under the code 2903.39, which also covers other halogenated compounds. Therefore, customs officers cannot identify on the basis of the customs code whether the traded substance is a particular HFC and they cannot judge whether or not the substance is an HFC or another halogenated compound classified under the same HS code. This facilitates the illegal trade in HCFCs, which is proceeding at present mostly through falsely declaring HCFC as HFC (usually HFC-134a, but the names of some other HFCs, e.g., HFC-152a or HFC-32, are also used). Introducing individual HS codes for the most commonly traded HFCs (e.g., HFC-134a, HFC-32, HFC-23, HFC-152a and HFC-227ea) would allow customs authorities to carry out more targeted checks on the declarations and to detect possible fraud and mislabelling.

Furthermore, a clearer distinction between HFCs, PFCs and other fluorinated substances would facilitate the monitoring of the transition from HCFC to alternative substances, enabling the use of customs statistics for that purpose.

The following possible new HS classification of HFCs may be suggested (the structure of the part of HS where HFCs are presently classified is also included for comparison), although obviously the final decision in that matter will have to be made by the HS Review Committee.

Present structure of the section entitled “Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons” of HS subdivision 2903

<i>HS code</i>	<i>Compound name</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons		
2903.31	Ethylene dibromide (ISO) (1-2-dibromoethane)	–
2903.39	Other	Includes, inter alia, all HFCs and PFCs

Proposed structure of the section entitled “Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons” of HS subdivision 2903

<i>HS code</i>	<i>Compound (name)</i>	<i>Compound (common abbreviation or description)</i>
Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons		
2903.31	Ethylene dibromide (ISO) (1-2-dibromoethane)	
2903.32	Difluoromethane	HFC-32
2903.33	Trifluoromethane, pentafluoroethane and 1,1,1-trifluoroethane	HFC-23, HFC-125 and HFC-143a
2903.34	1,1-difluoroethane	HFC-152a
2903.35	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	HFC-134a

<i>HS code</i>	<i>Compound (name)</i>	<i>Compound (common abbreviation or description)</i>
2903.36	pentafluoropropanes, hexafluoropropanes and heptafluoropropanes	Includes HFC-227ea, 236cb, 236ea, 236fa, 245ca, 245fa
2903.37	Other fluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons	Other HFCs
2903.38	Perfluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons	All PFCs
2903.39	Other	Other fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons

Taking into account the fact that the HS Review Committee meets only twice a year and usually takes several sessions to agree on the final shape of a proposed amendment, and that the procedure for the approval of an amendment by the contracting parties to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System and the World Customs Organization (WCO) is complex, in particular requiring that any amendment that has been approved by the WCO Council be notified to the HS contracting parties before 1 April in a given year, an amendment can only become effective starting from 1 January the second year after the date of notification. If notification is made after 1 April, the amendment may only be effective on 1 January the third year after the date of notification. Although it is too late for an amendment to become effective on 1 January 2017, preparations for the next round should start as early as possible.

As a transitional measure, before an amendment to the HS code becomes effective, parties should make use of the eight-digit codes under their own customs classification systems to identify the most relevant HFCs, preferably using the same categories to facilitate the cross-checking of collected data between parties.

III. Draft decisions on other agenda items including financial and budgetary matters

A. Draft decision X/[AA]: Financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decides:

Recalling decision IX/3 on financial matters,

Taking note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for the biennium 2012–2013, ended 31 December 2013,

Recognizing that voluntary contributions are an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Vienna Convention,

Welcoming the continued efficient management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

1. To take note with appreciation of the financial statement of the Trust Fund for the biennium 2012–2013 ended 31 December 2013 and the report on the actual expenditures for 2012 and 2013 as compared to the approvals for those years;

2. [To approve the amount of 2 percent operational reserve in the budget for the purpose of allowing some flexibility in funding unanticipated activities and to cater for unexpected changes];

3. [To approve the establishment of a working capital reserve equivalent to 15 percent of the proposed budgets to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund];

4. To approve the revised 2014 budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of [\$XX], the budget for 2015 in the amount of [\$XX], the budget for 2016 in the amount of [\$XX] and the budget for 2017 in the amount of [\$XX] as set out in annex [XX] to the report of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;¹

5. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down the amounts of [\$XX] in 2015, [\$XX] in 2016 and [\$XX] in 2017, respectively, from the Fund balance for the purpose of reducing that balance;

¹ UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/[XX]-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/[XX].

6. To ensure, as a consequence of the drawdowns referred to in paragraph 5, that the contributions to be paid by the parties amount to [\$\$\$] for each of the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 as set out in annex [XX] to the report of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

7. To urge all parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;

8. To request the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme to extend the Trust Fund until 31 December 2025.

Note: The revised 2014 and proposed 2015, 2016 and 2017 budgets are contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/4. They will be annexed to the decision after they are discussed and approved by the Parties.

B. Draft decision XXVI/[AA]: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Recalling decision XXV/20 on financial reports of the trust funds and budgets for the Montreal Protocol,

Taking note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the first year of the biennium 2012–2013, ended 31 December 2013,

Recognizing that voluntary contributions are an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol,

Welcoming the continued efficient management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund,

1. [To approve the amount of 2 percent operational reserve in the budget for the purpose of allowing some flexibility in funding unanticipated activities and to cater for unexpected changes];

2. To approve the revision of the 2014 budget in the amount of [XX] United States dollars and the budget of [\$\$\$] for 2015, as set out in annex I to the report of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;²

3. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down [\$\$\$] in 2014 and [\$\$\$] in 2015, and to note the proposed drawdown of [\$\$\$] in 2016;

4. To approve, as a consequence of the drawdowns referred to in paragraph 3 of the present decision, total contributions to be paid by the parties of [\$\$\$] for 2014 and 2015, and to note the contributions of [\$\$\$] for 2016, as set out in annex [XX] to the report of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties;

5. That the contributions of individual parties for 2015 and indicative contributions for 2016 shall be listed in annex [XX] to the report of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties;

6. To reaffirm a working capital reserve at a level of 15 per cent of the annual budget to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund;

7. To request the Secretariat to indicate, in future financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, the amounts of cash in hand in the “Total reserves and fund balances” section, in addition to contributions that have not yet been received;

8. To encourage parties, non-parties and other stakeholders to contribute financially and with other means to assist members of the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies with their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;

9. To note with concern that a number of parties have not paid their contribution for 2014 and prior years, and to urge those parties to pay both their outstanding contributions and their future contributions promptly and in full;

10. To request the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme to extend the Trust Fund until 31 December 2025.

² UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/[XX].

Note: The revised 2014 and proposed 2015 and 2016 budgets are contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/4. They will be annexed to the decision after they are discussed and approved by the Parties.

C. Draft decision XXVI/[BB]: 2015–2017 Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2015–2017 of [\$XX] on the understanding that [\$XX] of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2012–2014 triennium, and that [\$XX] will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2015–2017 triennium. The parties note that outstanding contributions from some parties with economies in transition in the period 2012–2014 stand at [\$XX];

2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of [\$XX] for 2015, [\$XX] for 2016, and [\$XX] for 2017 as it appears in annex [XX] to the report of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Sixth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2015–2017 is committed by the end of 2017, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

D. Draft decision XXVI/[CC]: Extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the 2015–2017 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period [2015–2017];

2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing [1 January 2014];

3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;

4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the [triennium 2015–2017];

5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than [XX] per cent, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;

6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

7. To agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period [2018–2020], parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing [1 January 2017];

IV. Draft decisions on administrative matters

A. Draft decisions X/[AAA] and XXVI/[AAA]: Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Montreal Protocol

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decides:

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To note with satisfaction the universal ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, and the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that, as at 1 November 2014, [195] parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
3. To urge [Kazakhstan] [and] [Mauritania] that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accede to the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer.

B. Draft decision XXVI/[BBB]: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in 2014;
2. To confirm the positions of Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Lebanon and Poland as members of the Committee for one further year and to select -----, -----, -----, ----- and ----- as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2015;
3. To note the selection of ----- to serve as President and of ----- to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2015.

C. Draft decision XXVI/[CCC]: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2014;
2. To endorse the selection of -----, -----, -----, -----, -----, ----- and ----- as members of the Executive Committee representing parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and the selection of -----, -----, -----, ----- and ----- as members representing parties operating under that paragraph, for one year beginning 1 January 2015;
3. To note the selection of ----- to serve as Chair and ----- to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning 1 January 2015.

D. Draft decision XXVI/[DDD]: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To endorse the selection of ----- and ----- as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2015.

E. Draft decision XXVI/[EEE]: Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties decides:

To convene the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Nairobi in [November] 2015 unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau, and to announce the firm date and venue for the meeting as soon as possible.

F. Draft decision X/[BBB]: Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decides:

To convene the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention back-to-back with the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.]
