

**Vienna Convention
for the Protection
of the Ozone Layer**Distr.: General
1 August 2024
Original: English**Montreal Protocol
on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer****Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of
the Parties to the Vienna Convention
for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**
Bangkok, 28 October–1 November 2024**Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Bangkok, 28 October–1 November 2024**Issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the
Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its
thirteenth meeting and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol****Note by the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The present note provides an overview of the issues on the provisional agenda¹ of the combined thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Section II outlines the items on the provisional agenda of the preparatory segment and section III sets out items on the provisional agenda of the high-level segment. For most agenda items, there is a brief summary of the background to the item and of the related discussions that took place during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, from 8 to 12 July 2024.
2. Further information on certain items on the provisional agenda will be provided in an addendum to the present note (UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/2/Add.1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/2/Add.1) when that information becomes available, namely, in the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on HFC-23 emissions and the Panel's final evaluation of the critical-use nominations for methyl bromide for 2025 and in the report of the Scientific Assessment Panel on HFC-23. The addendum will provide summaries of those reports and any other relevant items.
3. Issues that are not on the provisional agenda or are not directly related to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention or the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and related follow-up but that are still of possible interest to the parties are addressed in an information note on issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/INF/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/INF/3).
4. While Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol are held annually, the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention meets only once every three years. In the years in which the meetings of the two bodies coincide, they take place jointly. The custom at these combined meetings is to divide the work of the meetings into two segments that cover both Vienna Convention and Montreal

¹ UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/1.

Protocol issues: a three-day preparatory segment and a two-day high-level segment. During the preparatory segment the parties deliberate on issues and draft decisions that are subsequently considered and adopted formally during the high-level segment.

II. Overview of items on the agenda of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

A. Opening of the preparatory segment (item 1 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

5. The preparatory segment of the meeting will be opened at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28 October 2024 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok.

6. The preparatory segment will be chaired jointly by Miruza Mohamed (Maldives) and Ralph Brieskorn (Kingdom of the Netherlands), the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group.

7. The meeting documents and relevant information will be available on the portal of the combined meetings and the conference mobile application.

B. Organizational matters (item 2 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

1. Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment (sub-item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

8. The provisional agenda for the preparatory segment is set out in section I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/1 and will be before the parties for adoption. The parties may wish to adopt the agenda, including any items that they may agree to include under item 6, “Other matters”.

2. Organization of work (sub-item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

9. Under this sub-item, the Co-Chairs are expected to present a proposal to the parties on how they wish to proceed with the work on the items on the agenda for the duration of the preparatory segment.

C. Financial reports and budgets of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (item 3 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

10. The Ozone Secretariat, which serves both the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, manages the separate budgets of the trust funds for the Convention and the Protocol, with some activities drawing from both budgets. While the Montreal Protocol budget is considered annually by the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocol, the Vienna Convention budget is reviewed and approved only in the years in which the Conference of the Parties to the Convention meets, namely, every three years.

11. Information about the proposed budgets for the triennium 2025–2027 of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention is contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/4. The proposed budgets for 2025 and 2026 of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol are included in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/4. The fact sheets for activities for 2025 of the two trust funds are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/INF/1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/INF/1. The financial reports for the two trust funds for the fiscal year 2023 are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/5.

12. In early October, the Secretariat will issue, for review by the parties, a note providing an update on the budget performance for 2024, the status of contributions and the cash balance of the trust funds for both the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, as at 30 September 2024 (UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/INF/2–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/INF/2).

13. Paragraphs 14–22 below provide an overview of the key financial and budgetary issues to be considered by the parties during the combined meetings.

1. Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention

14. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision XII(II)/4, on financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, two budget scenarios have been presented for each year of the triennium 2025–2027. This is the first time that the Secretariat has proposed two scenarios for each year. The zero-nominal-growth budgets for 2025 and 2026 are pegged to the most recent budget approved for a year without meetings, namely 2023. The zero-nominal-growth budget for 2027 is based on the most recent budget approved for the year with meetings, namely 2024.

15. The recommended budgets for 2025, 2026 and 2027 are higher than the corresponding zero-nominal-growth scenarios by 1.2 per cent, 3 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. The Secretariat has made a conscious effort to keep the recommended budgets as lean as possible.

16. In addition, two funding options have been presented for each year of the triennium. Option 1, which is the option recommended by the Secretariat, was prepared with a view to minimizing fluctuations in the level of annual payments by parties and maintaining an adequate cash balance during the years prior to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol

17. In accordance with paragraph 13 of decision XXXV/27, on financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, two budget scenarios for 2025 and 2026 have been presented, with the zero-nominal-growth budgets pegged to the approved budget for 2024.

18. The recommended budgets for 2025 and 2026 are higher than the corresponding zero-nominal-growth scenarios by 6.5 per cent and 10.7 per cent, respectively.

19. In response to paragraph 14 of decision XXXV/27, four funding options have been presented for 2025 with all options resulting in a reduction of the cash balance at the end of the year.

3. Financial reports for 2023

20. The financial reports on the two trust funds are considered by the parties annually. The certified annual financial statements for the trust funds and for the earmarked contributions that support the work of the Secretariat, and an overview of the budget performance report for the two trust funds are set out in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/5.

21. The main information on the trust funds includes the following:

(a) In 2023, the implementation rate for the budget of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention was 86 per cent and that for the budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol was 88 per cent.

(b) The Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention received total contributions of \$1,014,494 in 2023, and \$192,176 remained outstanding, including \$142,237 relating to prior years. For the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol, total contributions of \$3,197,799 were received, and \$958,160 remained outstanding, including \$810,202 relating to prior years.

(c) At the end of year, the cash balance of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention was \$2,653,599 and that of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol was \$7,680,661.

22. Under this agenda item, it is expected that, in accordance with their usual practice, the parties will establish a budget committee to deliberate on and recommend draft decisions on the budgets for adoption, as appropriate, during the high-level segment. The Secretariat has included placeholder draft decisions on the financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in the note by the Secretariat on draft decisions for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its thirteenth meeting and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3), in sections II and III, as draft decisions XIII/[AA] and XXXVI/[AA], respectively.

D. Montreal Protocol issues (item 4 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

1. Consideration of the membership of Montreal Protocol bodies for 2025

(a) Membership of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol (sub-item 4 (a) (i) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

23. Each year, the Meeting of the Parties considers the membership of the Implementation Committee. In accordance with the non-compliance procedure adopted by the parties, the Committee consists of 10 parties, each of which selects an individual to represent it. Those parties are elected for two years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution – that is, two are elected to represent each of the regional groupings of African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and other States. Committee members may serve two consecutive two-year terms. A party that has completed a second consecutive two-year term as a Committee member is eligible for election again only after an absence of one year from the Committee.

24. In 2024, among the current members of the Committee, Czechia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Kenya will complete the first year of their first two-year terms, and Chile and the United States of America will complete the first year of their second two-year terms. They will therefore continue as members in 2025. Lebanon, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Suriname will conclude the second year of their first two-year terms in 2024 and will therefore have to be replaced or re-elected. North Macedonia and Senegal will conclude the second year of their second two-year terms in 2024 and will therefore have to be replaced.

25. In accordance with decision XII/13, on the term of office of the Implementation Committee and its officers, the Committee selects its president and its vice-president from among its members, through consultations among the Committee members during a Meeting of the Parties, to ensure the continuity of the two offices.

26. During the preparatory segment, the parties may wish to consult among themselves with the aim of nominating new Committee members. The Secretariat has included a placeholder draft decision on the matter in section III of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[BB]. The Secretariat will include the names of nominated parties in the draft decision for consideration and possible adoption, with any amendments that the parties may deem appropriate, during the high-level segment.

(b) Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (sub-item 4 (a) (ii) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

27. The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties will consider the membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Executive Committee consists of seven members from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 parties) and seven members from parties not so operating (non-Article 5 parties). For 2025, the seven members from Article 5 parties are expected to be selected from the regional groupings as follows: two members from African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member to fill the seat that rotates among the regions, including the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (decision XVI/38, on the need to ensure equitable geographical representation in the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund). For 2025, the member to fill the seat that rotates among the regions will be from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region.

28. The group of Article 5 parties and the group of non-Article 5 parties each elects its Executive Committee members and reports their names to the Secretariat for endorsement by the Meeting of the Parties. In addition, the terms of reference of the Executive Committee call for the election, from among the members of the Committee, of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who alternate each year between Article 5 parties and non-Article 5 parties. As representatives of Argentina and Italy have served as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, during 2024, the non-Article 5 parties will be expected to nominate the Chair for 2025 and the Article 5 parties will be expected to nominate the Vice-Chair.

29. The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties is expected to adopt a decision endorsing the selection of the new Committee members and noting the selection of the Committee's Chair and Vice-Chair for 2025. The Secretariat has included a placeholder draft decision on the matter in section III of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[CC].

30. During the preparatory segment, the parties may wish to consult among themselves and consider the new composition of the Committee. The Secretariat will include the names of nominated parties in the draft decision for consideration and possible adoption, with any amendments that the parties may deem appropriate, during the high-level segment.

(c) Co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group (sub-item 4 (a) (iii) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

31. Each year, the Meeting of the Parties selects one representative from among the Article 5 parties and one representative from among the non-Article 5 parties to serve as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group in the subsequent year. In accordance with decision XXXV/24, on the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, Miruza Mohamed (Maldives) and Ralph Brieskorn (Kingdom of the Netherlands) have served as the Co-Chairs in 2024. The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties is expected to adopt a decision endorsing the selection of the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group for 2025. The Secretariat has included a placeholder draft decision on the matter in section III of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[DD].

32. The parties may wish to consult as necessary prior to and during the preparatory segment and nominate two individuals to serve as the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group in 2025. The Secretariat will include the names of the nominated individuals in the draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

2. Hydrofluorocarbon-23 issues (sub-item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

(a) Emissions of HFC-23: reports by the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (decision XXXV/7, paras. 1 and 2) (sub-item 4 (b) (i) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

33. The Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties adopted decision XXXV/7, on emissions of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23), in which it requested the Scientific Assessment Panel to provide an update on emissions of HFC-23 into the atmosphere and atmospheric concentrations to supplement the information in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report, including by reflecting any new information regarding atmospheric monitoring and atmospheric modelling, with its underlying methodology, including in quantifiable terms, with respect to such emissions, and taking into account information reported under paragraph 3 ter of Article 7 by all parties that manufactured Annex C, Group I and/or Annex F substances, and to prepare a report on the matter to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

34. In the same decision, the parties requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties containing information regarding: (a) the quantity of HFC-23 being consumed, by country and by sector; and (b) updated estimates of the amounts of HFC-23 generated at and of emissions from HCFC-22 production facilities, including the methodology with respect to such emissions, taking into account information reported under paragraph 3 ter of Article 7 by all parties that manufactured Annex C, Group I and/or Annex F substances, as well as information from other sources.

35. The panels' reports are expected to be available around the end of August 2024, and a summary of the reports will be provided in the addendum to the present note.

(b) Potential changes to data reporting forms for reporting on HFC-23 (sub-item 4 (b) (ii) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

36. At the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, parties considered potential changes to data reporting forms for reporting on HFC-23, including the options set out by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/3, which had been prepared in response to the request contained in paragraph 3 of decision XXXV/7. The Working Group discussed the matter in an informal group, which reported back that some parties had expressed an interest in looking into the issue of HFC-23 destruction too. In addition, a number of further challenges had been identified on reporting forms 3, 4 and 6. At the conclusion of the discussion in the informal group, one representative had offered to prepare a text on the most appropriate options to serve as a basis for further discussion by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 194–200 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

37. The Working Group agreed to consider the matter further at the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. Parties may wish to do so during the preparatory segment and recommend a way forward.

3. Life-cycle refrigerant management, including the outcomes of the workshop on life-cycle refrigerant management (decision XXXV/11) (sub-item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

38. At its forty-sixth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group considered the report of the task force on life-cycle refrigerant management established by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in response to the request set out in paragraph 1 of decision XXXV/11, on life-cycle refrigerant management. A summary of the report of the task force was provided in addendum 1 to the note by the Secretariat on issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its forty-sixth meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1). A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 53–69 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

39. In accordance with the request set out in paragraph 4 of decision XXXV/11, the Secretariat will organize a one-day workshop on life-cycle refrigerant management, to be convened on 27 October 2024. The concept note containing the provisional programme and briefing notes on the various aspects of life-cycle refrigerant management will be posted on the workshop meeting portal in advance of the meeting.

40. Immediately after the workshop, the Secretariat will prepare a summary of the outcomes of the workshop for the consideration of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. Parties may wish to consider the document during the preparatory segment and make recommendations on the way forward.

4. Very short-lived substances (sub-item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

41. At the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, parties considered the response of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to decision XXXV/6, on updated information on very short-lived substances. The response is contained in section 5.2 of volume 1 of the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2024 (the Panel's 2024 progress report), and a summary of that section was provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1.

42. Ensuing discussions related, among others, to the choice of very short-lived substances that were included in the report; the sources of the information on such substances; the impact of the substances on the ozone layer and stratosphere; alternatives to very short-lived substances; and additional information that could build knowledge on the matter, including for the 2026 quadrennial assessment report. Parties also discussed whether further consideration should be given to the matter of very short-lived substances, as such substances are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, with some parties highlighting the obligation, under the Vienna Convention, to take appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities that modified or were likely to modify the ozone layer. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 28–34 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

43. The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of Australia, the European Union and Switzerland, introduced a draft decision on additional information on very short-lived substances. In the draft decision, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel was requested, in its 2025 progress report, to identify very short-lived substances not mentioned in its 2024 progress report; to provide additional information on alternatives to emissive uses of very short-lived substances in the main applications for which they were currently used, focusing on those with estimated emissive uses of at least 100,000 tonnes; and to include a table providing, to the extent possible, the estimated annual production and consumption and estimated annual emissions for each very short-lived substance identified in its 2024 and 2025 progress reports and, subject to further discussion with the Scientific Assessment Panel, the range of ozone-depleting potential for each of those substances and their contribution to effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine. In addition, parties with production data on very short-lived substances or information on alternatives to emissive uses were invited to provide such information to the Secretariat. Finally, parties with national measures related to very short-lived substances were invited to provide such measures to the Secretariat by 1 February 2025, and the Secretariat was requested to make them available to parties in a compendium.

44. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group reported that, owing to time constraints, the group had not been able to conclude its work.

45. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on very short-lived substances, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[A].

46. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

5. Feedstock uses of controlled substances (sub-item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

47. At its forty-sixth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group discussed the issue of feedstock uses of controlled substances. The discussion was based on section 5.3 of the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, which was developed in cooperation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, in response to decision XXXV/8, on feedstock uses. A summary of section 5.3 of the report was provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1.

48. Discussions on the matter focused on the methodology for calculating emissions from feedstocks; the impact of those emissions; the use of feedstocks in the production of plastics, with the associated adverse effects on the environment; alternatives to feedstock production of controlled substances; and means of reducing feedstock emissions. Parties also pointed to the threat that emissions from feedstock uses posed to the recovery of the ozone layer and the challenge that estimates of such emissions presented to the long-held assumption that feedstock uses of ozone-depleting substances should be excluded from consumption accounting as they were negligible. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 38–45 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

49. The representative of Australia, speaking also on behalf of Canada, Norway and Switzerland, introduced a draft decision on feedstock uses of controlled substances. The draft decision was intended to reflect concerns regarding the increasing use of controlled substances as feedstock and the associated increase in emissions, as identified by the atmospheric measurements of such substances. In the draft decision, parties were urged to take steps to minimize their emissions of controlled substances and encouraged to promote the use of best practices and technologies to reduce such emissions. It was clarified that parties should also report intentional production where such production was measurable. In addition, parties were invited to share with the Secretariat information regarding their national procedures and frameworks for the management of such production and use so that the Secretariat could then summarize such information for the benefit of all the parties. Finally, the draft decision contained a request for the Executive Committee to consider establishing a funding envelope to support up to two projects related to the production sector to demonstrate best practices and technologies for minimizing emissions of control substances used as feedstock, potentially providing useful quantitative information for parties in order to assist them in reducing emissions and developing and sharing that information with others.

50. An informal group was established to discuss the proposal. The co-facilitator of the group later reported that the group had considered the proposed decision, but that, owing to time constraints, it had not been able to conclude its work.

51. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on feedstock uses of controlled substances, as revised by the informal group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[B].

52. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

6. Enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol (sub-item 4 (f) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

53. In response to decision XXXV/14, on enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a member of the steering committee of the European Union-funded pilot project on atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances provided information on cost estimates associated with enhancing atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances, and the Secretariat presented the information pertaining to options for

sustainable funding to establish new monitoring capacities. In preparing its response on the cost estimates, the Secretariat, in conjunction with the steering committee of the pilot project, had organized an online workshop to bring together experts to refine the cost estimates for establishing and operating monitoring stations. The outcomes of the online workshop, as described in the background document entitled “Workshop on costs of atmospheric monitoring of gases controlled under the Montreal Protocol”, was made available on the website of the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The Secretariat’s response to decision XXXV/14 was set out in paragraphs 41–76 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1 and in annexes V and VI thereto. Additional information was provided in the report on potential funding sources and administrative issues in relation to enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/INF/4).

54. The parties discussed the matter at length during the meeting, with several parties noting that progress had been made in gathering the information required by the parties and that there was now sufficient information for a decision to be taken on the matter and for the process of enhancing atmospheric monitoring to get under way. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 73–87 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

55. The representative of the United States, speaking also on behalf of Canada, introduced a draft decision on enhancing the regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. He began by noting that the draft decision was linked to a related decision that would need to be taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. It provided for a staged approach, the first stage being to identify and evaluate potential monitoring sites and the second being to move forward with the establishment of a limited number of stations. For the first stage, the Secretariat would be requested to transfer, to the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations relevant to the Vienna Convention, the funds required for the identification and evaluation of potential monitoring sites and to continue supporting the activities of the General Trust Fund by working to map possible sites for the monitoring of controlled substances. Parties to the Vienna Convention would be invited to request the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund, in evaluating potential sites, to take into consideration five criteria, namely the suitability of the sites for providing regionally representative data covering areas with substantial volumes of controlled substances; the potential for there to be a dedicated implementing partner; existing infrastructure; the coordination of data calibration; and the sharing of data between scientific monitoring stations. The Advisory Committee would also be requested to modify the terms of reference of the General Trust Fund specifically to add atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances as a purpose of the fund; to modify its own terms of reference to allow it to invite additional experts and establish a subcommittee on the monitoring of controlled substances; and to report to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties on progress and any results. For the second stage, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund would be requested to consider a funding modality to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances, guided by the scientific advice of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund, and to report to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties on work undertaken to develop such a funding modality.

56. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group reported that the group made good progress in discussing the proposal but had not had time to review the entire text.

57. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI[C].

58. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

7. Climate-friendly alternatives for metered-dose inhalers (sub-item 4 (g) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

59. At the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, during the presentation by the assessment panels on their synthesis report of the 2022 quadrennial assessment, one representative requested that the issue of the use of alternative substances in metered-dose inhalers be added to the agenda of the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. Section 5.9 of the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel provides updates on metered-dose inhalers and other aerosols, and

the key messages of the report of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee were reproduced in annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1.

60. During discussions on the matter at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, many parties agreed that it was an important and complex topic needing careful consideration, citing the many issues that needed to be considered. Several parties described how the issue was evolving in their country or region. Some parties asked whether it was premature to discuss the matter, noting that the Kigali Amendment had not been prescriptive about the uses of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that parties should phase down first. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 141–149 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

61. Subsequently, the representative of the European Union presented a draft decision, prepared by his delegation, on measures to facilitate the transition to metered-dose inhalers with low-global-warming-potential propellants or other alternative products. It was designed to support the introduction of metered-dose inhalers with low global warming potential, ensure that the relevant approval processes were well prepared and encourage global coordination between environmental and medical authorities and industry to make the transition as smooth as possible.

62. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group reported back that, while brackets remained in the draft decision, good progress had been made, and the co-chairs recommended that parties pursue the discussion.

63. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on measures to facilitate the transition to metered-dose inhalers with low-global-warming-potential propellants or other alternative products, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI[D].

64. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

8. Future availability of halons and their alternatives (sub-item 4 (h) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

65. At the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, a number of representatives expressed concern about the information provided in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report and the 2022 progress report of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee on the long-term availability of halons and the revisions to the predicted timelines for running out of halons. Several representatives expressed the view that those issues deserved careful consideration. Owing to time constraints at those meetings, however, parties had agreed to include the item in the agenda of the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. Updated information on halons is included in chapter 3 of, and annex I to, the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The key messages of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee were reproduced in annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1.

66. The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of Australia and the United States of America, introduced a proposal for a draft decision on measures to support the sustainable management of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons. The draft decision urged parties to refrain from any deliberate destruction of recovered and recycled halons, unless they could not be returned to an acceptable purity for subsequent reuse, and to retain recovered and recycled halon for anticipated future needs. It also urged parties that restricted imports or exports of recovered halons to review their regulations with a view to facilitating the transboundary movement of recovered halons and urged parties to raise awareness of the importance of the sustainable management of halons. Finally, it requested the Secretariat to liaise with relevant international organizations about the importance of the sustainable management of halons, invited parties to submit to the Secretariat information on feedstock production, use and, if available, related emissions of halon-1301 and requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess the information submitted.

67. A contact group was established to discuss the matter further. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group reported that, owing to time constraints, the group had not been able to conclude its work.

68. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on measures to support the sustainable management of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons, as revised by the contact group, to the

Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[E].

69. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue the discussions on the matter and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

9. Possible compliance deferral for Article 5, group 2 parties: technology review by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (sub-item 4 (i) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

70. In paragraph 5 of decision XXVIII/2, on the decision related to the amendment phasing down HFCs, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had been requested to conduct a technology review four or five years before 2028 to consider a compliance deferral of two years from the freeze date of 2028 for Article 5, group 2 parties to address growth above a certain threshold in relevant sectors. The response of the Panel to that request is set out in chapter 8 of its 2024 progress report, and a summary of that response was set out in UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/2/Add.1.

71. The Open-ended Working Group heard a presentation on the response of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to the request set out in paragraph 5 of decision XXVIII/2 and discussed the matter. The Panel addressed various queries concerning the report. The main concerns raised by delegates related to limited local data and general lack of focus on the challenges of countries with high ambient temperatures and Article 5, group 2 parties. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 158–176 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

72. Subsequently, the representative of India, speaking also on behalf of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, presented a draft decision on possible compliance deferral for Article 5, group 2 parties, in which the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel was requested to provide, in its annual progress report, an update, by sector, subsector and region, on low- and lower-global-warming-potential alternatives to HFCs, focusing on challenges, standards, market structures and pathways for promoting adoption in Article 5, group 2 parties. The Panel was also requested to assess regional adoption costs for Article 5 parties in its 2027 progress report.

73. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group reported that the proponents of the draft decision had met with members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to clarify the feasibility of obtaining the information requested in the draft decision, following which the contact group had begun working on the proposed text. The group's discussions had been productive but not conclusive, and thus the participants had expressed the desire to continue their discussions at the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

74. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on possible compliance deferral for Article 5, group 2 parties, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[F].

75. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

10. Strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, including combating illegal trade (sub-item 4 (j) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

76. At the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, parties considered a note containing a compilation of the information provided by parties on illegal trade practices and the approaches taken by national authorities to identify and address such cases (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/4) prepared by the Secretariat in response to the request in decision XXXV/12, on further strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, including for combating illegal trade.

77. The representative of the European Union introduced a draft decision on the next steps for further strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, requesting the Secretariat to prepare a consolidated guidance document on the establishment and operation of licensing systems, to provide an analysis of information on illegal trade submitted by parties pursuant to decision XXXV/12 and of other relevant sources and to convene a meeting of experts to reflect on the functioning of the compliance mechanism of the Montreal Protocol and identify issues for review by the parties. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 186–189 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

78. A contact group was established to discuss the proposed decision. Subsequently, the co-chair of the group reported that, although the entire draft decision on the matter had been placed in square brackets, discussions had been focused and frank, and the group was amenable to continuing consideration of the draft decision at the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. The representatives of the European Union had acknowledged parties' concerns and feedback and had indicated that they would submit a new version of the text for consideration by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

79. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on next steps in further strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[G].

80. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue the discussions on the matter and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

11. Energy efficiency issues (sub-item 4 (k) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

(a) Unwanted imports of energy-inefficient products and equipment (sub-item 4 (k) (i) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

81. At the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, under the agenda item on other matters, the representative of Kyrgyzstan introduced a draft decision on avoiding unwanted imports of energy-inefficient products and equipment, which he said had the support of other countries in his region. In the draft decision, parties were invited to inform the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, if they did not consent to the importation of such products and equipment into their territories, with the Secretariat requested to maintain and update annually a list of such parties. The proponent stressed that the draft decision aimed to control the introduction of energy-inefficient technologies into national economies and was not intended to address dumping or illegal trade in HFCs or related products or to restrict trade. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 213–216 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

82. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal. Subsequently, the co-chair of the group reported that, despite making good progress on reviewing the draft decision, it had not had sufficient time to finalize the review.

83. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision on avoiding unwanted imports of energy-inefficient products and equipment, as revised by the contact group, to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The revised draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[H].

84. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the revised draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

(b) Strengthening the enabling environment to enhance energy efficiency in the cooling sector (sub-item 4 (k) (ii) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

85. At its forty-sixth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group discussed the matter of energy efficiency, taking into account the update on energy efficiency in the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. In ensuing discussions, parties emphasized the importance of enhancing energy efficiency in the phase-down of HFCs and the need for access to efficient low-global-warming-potential cooling equipment in a rapidly warming world. They highlighted the potential to avoid significant emissions; the importance of political and financial support, referring to the Global Cooling Pledge and the recent allocation of additional funding under the Multilateral Fund; the need to establish more ambitious minimum energy performance standards and for technical support for low-volume-consuming countries; and opportunities for the scaling of efforts through regional initiatives. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 121–135 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

86. The representative of Grenada, speaking also on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia, introduced a draft decision on strengthening the enabling environment to enhance energy efficiency in the cooling sector while implementing the Kigali Amendment. Given concern about the increase of 1.2°C in average global temperatures and the predicted tripling of the demand for cooling equipment by 2050, the decision requested the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to enhance support

for parties' efforts relating to decision XXVIII/2, including by enabling national ozone units and implementing agencies to develop project proposals and supporting the creating of regional centres of excellence for energy efficiency. The Executive Committee was also requested to ensure support to address the challenges of low-volume-consuming countries and very-low-volume-consuming countries. The draft decision also called for the OzonAction programme of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider utilizing funding under Executive Committee decision 93/93 to support the provision of additional training, capacity-building and technical assistance and for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue updating the parties on energy efficiency, while considering the needs of low-volume-consuming and very-low-volume-consuming countries.

87. The Working Group agreed to forward the draft decision to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. The draft decision is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[I].

88. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to continue their consideration of the draft decision and make recommendations on the way forward, including proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

12. Nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2025 (sub-item 4 (l) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

89. During the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, reported that it had received and reviewed one critical-use nomination for methyl bromide, submitted by Canada. The details of the evaluation and interim recommendation on each nomination are set out in volume 2 of the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2024.

90. At the forty-sixth meeting, the representative of Canada said that the nomination for 2025 would be the final one relating to the production of strawberry runners and expressed his willingness to engage, in the margins of the meeting, with any parties that might have questions regarding the nomination. A summary of the discussions on the matter during the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is set out in paragraphs 117–120 of the report of the meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/5).

91. A summary of the final evaluation report of the Committee will be included in the addendum to the present note.

92. In the meantime, the initial recommendation presented by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is shown in table 1. During the preparatory segment, the parties may wish to consider the issue further with a view to proposing a draft decision for consideration and possible adoption during the high-level segment.

Table 1

Nomination for 2025 critical use exemption for methyl bromide submitted in 2024 and the interim recommendation of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee

(in metric tons)

<i>Party and sector</i>	<i>Nomination for 2025</i>	<i>Interim recommendation for 2025</i>
Canada		
Strawberry runners	2.850	[2.850]
Total	2.850	[2.850]

13. Changes in the membership of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (sub-item 4 (m) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

93. In annex 5 to its 2024 progress report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel provided information on the status of its membership and that of its technical options committees as at May 2024.

94. Table 2 (on p. 13) lists the members of the Panel whose membership expires at the end of 2024 and whose reappointment requires a decision by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. The members of the technical options committees whose membership expires at the end of 2024 and whose reappointment does not require a decision by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties are listed in annex I to the present note.

Table 2

Members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel whose membership expires at the end of 2024 and whose reappointment requires a decision by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Country</i>
Bella Maranion	Co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel	United States of America
Paolo Altoe	Co-chair of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee	Brazil
Adam Chattaway	Co-chair of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Daniel P. Verdonik	Co-chair of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee	United States
Suely Machado Carvalho	Panel senior expert	Brazil
Sukumar Devotta	Panel senior expert	India
Ray Gluckman	Panel senior expert	United Kingdom
Marco Gonzalez	Panel senior expert	Costa Rica
Shiqiu Zhang	Panel senior expert	China

95. Parties may wish to submit nominations, for consideration by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with decision XXXI/8, on the terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees and temporary subsidiary bodies – procedures relevant to nominations. In paragraph 3 of that decision, parties are requested, “when nominating experts to the Panel, its technical options committees or its temporary subsidiary bodies, to use the Panel’s nomination form and associated guidelines so as to facilitate the submission of appropriate nominations, taking into account the matrix of needed expertise and geographical and gender balance, in addition to the expertise needed to address new issues related to the Kigali Amendment, such as energy efficiency, safety standards and climate benefits”. In paragraph 5 of the same decision, the parties are urged “to follow the terms of reference of the Panel, consult the Panel’s co-chairs and refer to the matrix of needed expertise prior to making nominations for appointments to the Panel”.

96. The matrix of needed expertise, identified by the Panel as at May 2024, is included in annex 6 to its 2024 progress report, reproduced in annex II to the present note and posted on the Secretariat’s website.²

97. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the same decision, the Secretariat will make all forms submitted by parties nominating members to the Panel available on the portal of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, making it easier for parties to review and discuss the proposed nominations.

98. Nominations to the technical options committees for positions other than those of co-chair and nominations to temporary subsidiary bodies can be made at any time. Appointments are made by the co-chairs of the relevant committees in consultation with the Panel.

99. The terms of reference of the Panel are posted on the meeting portal for ease of reference to the procedures for nominating and appointing Panel members.³ In addition, the parties may wish to use the online primer on the operation of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.⁴

100. At the time of preparation of the present note, no nominations had been received by the Secretariat. In the addendum to the present note, the Secretariat will provide any additional information that becomes available.

² www.ozone.unep.org/science/assessment/teap/teap-expertise-required.

³ www.ozone.unep.org/node/1953.

⁴ www.ozone.unep.org/teap-primer.

14. Compliance and data reporting issues: the work and recommendations of the Implementation Committee (sub-item 4 (n) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

101. The President of the Implementation Committee will report on party compliance issues considered during the Committee's seventy-second meeting, held on 7 July 2024, and its seventy-third meeting, to be convened on 25 October 2024, immediately prior to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

102. Any recommendations with draft decisions emanating from those meetings of the Committee will be presented by the President for consideration and possible adoption by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

15. Classification of the State of Palestine as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and access to support from the Multilateral Fund (sub-item 4 (o) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

103. On 30 July 2024, the Secretariat received a letter dated 29 July 2024 from the Office of the Chairman of the Environmental Quality Authority of the State of Palestine, requesting the inclusion of the matters of the classification of the State of Palestine as an Article 5 party and its access to support from the Multilateral Fund in the provisional agenda of the preparatory segment of the combined thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. In the letter, the State of Palestine noted that, while it had initially been categorized as an Article 5 party, when it became a party to the Montreal Protocol in 2019, it was not officially classified in a manner that allowed it to benefit fully from the Multilateral Fund. The letter from the Office of the Chairman of the Environmental Quality Authority of the State of Palestine is set out in annex III to the present note.

104. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to consider the request of the State of Palestine and recommend a way forward.

16. Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (sub-item 4 (p) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

105. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol was adopted on 15 October 2016 by decision XXVIII/1, on the further amendment of the Montreal Protocol, and entered into force on 1 January 2019. At the time of preparation of the present note, 160 parties had ratified the amendment. Document UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/INF/5, to be issued closer to the start of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, will set out the status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the parties to the Montreal Protocol. Any further updates will be provided during the meeting.

106. During the preparatory segment, parties may wish to consider a draft decision, for possible adoption during the high-level segment, recording the status of ratification at the time of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties and urging further ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Secretariat has prepared a placeholder draft decision on the matter in section III of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decision XXXVI/[EE].

E. Vienna Convention issues (item 5 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

1. Report of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (sub-item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

107. In accordance with decision III/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, on future meetings of the Ozone Research Managers, the Ozone Research Managers meet every three years, in the same years as the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

108. Accordingly, the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers was held from 24 to 26 April 2024 at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva. The meeting, which was organized by the Ozone Secretariat in cooperation with WMO, brought together managers of research and systematic observations related to stratospheric ozone from parties to the Vienna Convention and representatives of relevant international programmes and institutions, including the three assessment panels of the Montreal Protocol. The primary objectives of the meeting were to review ongoing national and international research and monitoring programmes on ozone and related substances, and parameters for ensuring proper coordination of such matters, to identify gaps that needed to be addressed and recommend actions for doing so.

109. Participants in the meeting reviewed the state of the ozone layer and its interaction with climate change, including trends related to HFCs in the atmosphere and the impact of the Kigali Amendment, and considered updated information provided by the international monitoring programmes and institutions on ground-based and satellite research and monitoring. Representatives from all the WMO regions⁵ and experts in polar regions provided an overview of the situation of ozone monitoring and research in their regions, at the regional and national levels, focusing on the key issues raised in the national reports that had been submitted for consideration at the meeting and highlighting activities related to the implementation of the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers during part II of the eleventh meeting, in 2021.

110. In addition, participants discussed the status of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention and considered the work of the Advisory Committee for the General Trust Fund since its establishment in 2015, pursuant to decision X/3 on the General Trust Fund. The Chair of the Committee provided an update on the work of the Advisory Committee, including its implementation of the priority areas set out in decision XII(II)/2 on the General Trust Fund, and made appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Ozone Research Managers. The Chair's presentation is available on the portal of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers.⁶ An updated version of the Committee's report will be included in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/7.

111. The national reports submitted by parties and the report of the meeting are also available on the portal of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers.⁷ The full report of the meeting will be made available as a background document for the present meeting.

112. In-depth discussions were held on five topics: research needs; systematic observations; gaps in atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances; data archiving and stewardship; and capacity-building. For each topic, resource leaders and rapporteurs were selected to introduce and summarize the issues and to formulate recommendations. The resultant recommendations are set out in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/6, and a brief summary is provided below.

(a) Research needs

113. The Ozone Research Managers identified a number of research needs and made recommendations on areas pertaining to stratospheric ozone distribution and trends; improving understanding of global emissions of ozone-depleting substances and related gases; HFCs and hydrofluoroolefins; trifluoroacetic acid; the relationship between stratospheric ozone and the climate; exceptional events such as wildfires and volcanic eruptions; and supersonic aviation, space activity and climate intervention.

(b) Systematic observations

114. The Ozone Research Managers highlighted the need for the continued observation of key gases (ozone depleting substances, greenhouse gases, ozone column), ultraviolet radiation and parameters characterizing the role of chemical, radiative and dynamic processes. They reiterated the importance of such information for the verification of the expected recovery of the ozone layer from the impact of ozone-depleting substances and for understanding interactions with the changing climate. They also underscored the importance of expanding monitoring to include important new species and parameters, such as emerging substitutes for ozone-depleting substances, short-lived halogenated chemicals and tracers for atmospheric circulation and other transport phenomena.

(c) Gaps in atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances

115. The Ozone Research Managers highlighted the importance of working with the assessment panels of the Montreal Protocol with a view to increasing the number of measurement locations suitable for the capture of a larger fraction of total global emissions of controlled and relevant substances, especially from undersampled regions around the globe. Recognizing that the financing of new measurements could be achieved through a range of approaches, they acknowledged the existing General Trust Fund to be a viable mechanism for the monitoring, and the importance of contributions from all global and regional programmes for the monitoring of controlled substances, data sharing, data curation and open access to data to support research and decision-making.

⁵ Region 1: Africa region 2: Asia; region 3: South America; region 4: North America, Central America and the Caribbean; region 5: South-West Pacific; region 6: Europe.

⁶ www.ozone.unep.org/system/files/documents/Godin-Beekmann_AdvisoryCommittee_Report_v2.pdf.

⁷ www.ozone.unep.org/meetings/12th-meeting-ozone-research-managers/pre-session-documents#meeting-section-14903.

(d) Data archiving and stewardship

116. The Ozone Research Managers underscored a number of current needs and associated recommendations. For example, their recommendations related to continuing to encourage data providers and observation campaign managers to submit data to established databases in a timely manner; to encouraging the use of instrument-based central processing systems, including for the storage of raw data, metadata and calibration data; to encouraging the curation of data, metadata and processing algorithms, including historical data; to the application of FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable) data principles; and to the employment of user-friendly data formats.

(e) Capacity-building

117. The Ozone Research Managers highlighted the importance of continued support for the General Trust Fund, which had been carrying out activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. They also recommended several actions, including assisting and encouraging such countries to expand their scientific capacity to allow them to participate actively in ozone research and assessment activities under the Montreal Protocol; increasing capacity-building activities by finding alternate funding streams (e.g. manufacturers or the private sector); encouraging partnerships among researchers in developing and developed countries; and requesting WMO and the Secretariat to help bridge the gaps between relevant monitoring and research communities at the international level.

118. In accordance with decision I/6, on subsidiary bodies, the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers was convened in conjunction with a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. Three Bureau members also participated in the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers. A key conclusion of the meeting of the Bureau was the Bureau's resolve to propose, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, a way forward with regard to the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers, including on the General Trust Fund. The report of the Bureau meeting will be made available on the portal of that meeting.⁸

2. Status of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention (sub-item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

119. In decision VI/2, on ozone-related monitoring and research activities for the Vienna Convention, the Conference of the Parties established a special trust fund for receiving voluntary contributions for the purpose of financing certain activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In accordance with decisions VIII/3 and IX/2, both on the General Trust Fund, the Secretariat and WMO have continued to cooperate in implementing the activities of the General Trust Fund pursuant to the terms of the memorandum of understanding between the two bodies on the operation of the Fund. In decision XII(II)/2, the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting on the operation of, contributions to and expenditure from the General Trust Fund, on the activities funded from the General Trust Fund since its inception and on the activities of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund. Information on the status of the General Trust Fund and its activities, including the work of the Advisory Committee in implementing its long-term strategy and short-term plan of action for the General Trust Fund, is provided in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/7.

120. At its third session, the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted decision 3/3, on management of trust funds and earmarked contributions, approving the extension of the General Trust Fund up to and including 31 December 2026. At its sixth session, the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted decision 6/6, also on management of trust funds and earmarked contributions, extending the General Trust Fund to 31 December 2030 unless otherwise requested by the appropriate authorities. It also noted that the extension of trust funds was an administrative matter that fell under the delegation of the Executive Director and hence would, as of the seventh session of the Environment Assembly, no longer require a decision by Member States.

121. At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention may wish to consider the status of the General Trust Fund and its activities, the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers at their twelfth meeting and the work of the Advisory Committee for the General Trust Fund, and to take relevant decisions.

⁸ www.ozone.unep.org/meetings/bureau-twelfth-meeting-conference-parties-vienna-convention-third-meeting.

F. Other matters (item 6 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

122. Under agenda item 6, the parties will consider other matters that they agreed to include in the agenda at the time of its adoption.

III. High-level segment (31 October and 1 November 2024)**A. Opening of the high-level segment (item 1 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)****1. Opening**

123. The high-level segment of the combined meetings is scheduled to be opened at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 31 October 2024.

2. Statements by the President of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, the President of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and a representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (sub-items 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

124. Opening statements will be made by the presidents of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme will also make a statement.

B. Organizational matters (item 2 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**1. Election of officers of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (sub-item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**

125. In accordance with rule 21 of its rules of procedure, the Conference of the Parties must elect a president, three vice-presidents and a rapporteur. A representative of a party from the group of African States (Senegal) presided over the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, while a representative of a party from the group of Western European and other States (Sweden) served as rapporteur. On the basis of the regional rotation agreed by the parties, the Conference of the Parties may wish to elect a party from the group of Asia-Pacific States to preside over its thirteenth meeting and to elect a party from the group of African States as rapporteur. The parties may also wish to elect three vice-presidents, one each from the groups of Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European and other States.

2. Election of officers of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (sub-item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

126. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the meetings of the parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties must elect a president, three vice-presidents and a rapporteur. A representative of a party from the group of Eastern European States (Bosnia and Herzegovina) presided over the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, while a representative of a party from the group of Asia-Pacific States (Saudi Arabia) served as rapporteur. On the basis of the regional rotation agreed on by the parties, the parties may wish to elect a party from the group of Latin American and Caribbean States to preside over the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties and to elect a party from the group of Eastern European States as rapporteur. The parties may also wish to elect three vice-presidents, one each from the groups of African States, Asia-Pacific States and Western European and other States.

3. Adoption of the agenda of the high-level segment (sub-item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

127. The provisional agenda for the high-level segment is set out in section II of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/1 and will be before the parties for adoption. The parties may wish to adopt that agenda, including any items that they may agree to include under item 8, “Other matters”.

4. Organization of work (sub-item 2 (d) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

128. The presidents of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties are expected to outline a plan of work for discussing the items on the agenda.

5. Credentials of representatives (sub-item 2 (e) of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

129. In accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the credentials of representatives of parties attending a meeting must be submitted to the Executive Secretary, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the meeting. Representatives are urged to arrive at the meeting with duly signed credentials and to submit them to the Secretariat as soon as possible after the start of the meeting. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the elected officers of the meeting will examine the credentials and submit their report thereon to the parties.

C. Presentations by the assessment panels on the status of their work, including latest developments (item 3 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

130. Under this agenda item, the three assessment panels will present the progress in their assessments, including the latest developments and any emerging issues. The parties may wish to take note of their reports and take action either at the current meeting, or later, as they deem appropriate.

D. Report by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on the work of the Executive Committee (item 4 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

131. Under this agenda item, the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund will introduce a report by the Executive Committee to the parties, highlighting the key decisions made by the Committee and the work undertaken by the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies since the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties. The report of the Executive Committee to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties will be made available as document UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/8.

E. Statements by heads of delegations and discussion on key topics (item 5 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

132. Under this agenda item, heads of delegations will be invited to make statements. As of the first day of the preparatory segment of the meeting, the Secretariat will be accepting requests to speak and compiling a list of speakers on the basis of those requests. In the interests of fairness to all delegations and to ensure that all who wish to speak have an opportunity to do so, it will be important for heads of delegations to limit their statements to four or five minutes. Statements by heads of delegations of parties will be delivered in the order in which their requests to speak are received, subject to the understanding that ministers will be accorded priority.

F. Report by the Co-Chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its thirteenth meeting and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (item 6 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

133. Under this agenda item, the Co-Chairs of the preparatory segment will be invited to report to the parties on the progress made in reaching consensus on the substantive issues on the agenda.

G. Dates and venues for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (item 7 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

134. The parties will be provided with information regarding the potential venue for the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and may then wish to take a decision

on the matter. At the time of preparation of the present note, no offer had been made by any Government to host the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties. If no such offer is received, the meeting will be convened at the headquarters of the Secretariat at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, where a tentative booking of the conference facilities has been made from 3 to 7 November 2025. The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention is scheduled to be held in 2027 and, as is customary, will be held jointly with the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. This will be the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties. The Secretariat has included placeholder draft decisions on the matter in section II and section III of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/3–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/3, as draft decisions XIII/[B] and XXXVI/[FF], respectively.

H. Other matters (item 8 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

135. Any additional substantive issues agreed for inclusion on the agenda under sub-item 2 (c), “Adoption of the agenda”, will be taken up under this item.

I. Adoption of decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its thirteenth meeting (item 9 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

136. Under this agenda item, the parties will adopt the decisions to be taken by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

J. Adoption of decisions by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (item 10 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

137. Under this agenda item, the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties will adopt decisions on the matters on the agenda.

K. Adoption of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (item 11 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

138. Under this agenda item, the parties will adopt the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

L. Closure of the meeting (item 12 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

139. The combined thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol is expected to close by 6 p.m. on Friday, 1 November 2024.

Annex I**Members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel
technical options committees whose membership expires at the end
of 2024 and whose reappointment does not require a decision by the
Meeting of the Parties**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Country</i>
Members of technical options committees		
Laura Green	FSTOC member	United States of America
Elvira Nigido	FSTOC member	Australia
Erik Pedersen	FSTOC member	Denmark
Mohammed Jana Alam	FSTOC member	Bangladesh
R. P. Singh	FSTOC member	India
Inderpal Singh Kanwal	FSTOC member	India
Mitsuru Yagi	FSTOC member	Japan
Gwyn Davis	FSTOC member	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Jonathan Banks	MBTOC member	Australia
Guillermo Castellá	MBTOC member	Uruguay
Jordi Riudavets	MBTOC member	Spain
Akio Tateya	MBTOC member	Japan
Andrea Casazza	MCTOC member	Italy
Ryan Hulse	MCTOC member	United States of America
Fang Jin	MCTOC member	China
Andrew Lindley	MCTOC member	United States of America
John G. Owens	MCTOC member	United States of America
Gerallt Williams	MCTOC member	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ghina Annan	RTOC member	Lebanon
Jitendra Bhambure	RTOC member	India
Maria C. Britto Bacellar	RTOC member	Brazil
Feng Cao	RTOC member	China
Ana Maria Carreño	RTOC member	Colombia
Yu Chen	RTOC member	United States of America
Daniel Colbourne	RTOC member	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Radim Čermák	RTOC member	Czechia
Sukumar Devotta	RTOC member	India
Hilde Dhont	RTOC member	Belgium
Gabrielle Dreyfus	RTOC member	United States of America
Bassam Elassaad	RTOC member	Lebanon
Kylie Farrelley	RTOC member	Australia
Qiang Gao	RTOC member	China
Ray Gluckman	RTOC member	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Samir Hamed	RTOC member	Jordan
Herlin Herlianika	RTOC member	Indonesia

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Country</i>
Yuki Kamioka	RTOC member	Japan
Michael Kauffeld	RTOC member	Germany
Mary Koban	RTOC member	United States of America
Juergen Kohler	RTOC member	Germany
Lambert Kuijpers	RTOC member	Netherlands
Steve Kujak	RTOC member	United States of America
Richard Lawton	RTOC member	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Tingxun Li	RTOC member	China
Carloandrea Malvicino	RTOC member	Italy
Mary Najjuma	RTOC member	Uganda
Petter Nekså	RTOC member	Norway
Tetsuji Okada	RTOC member	Japan
M. Alaa Olama	RTOC member	Egypt
Pallav Purohit	RTOC member	India
Tao Ren	RTOC member	China
Giorgio Rusignuolo	RTOC member	United States of America
Madi Sakande	RTOC member	Burkina Faso
Leyla Sayin	RTOC member	Turkey
Nihar Shah	RTOC member	India
Andrea Voigt	RTOC member	Germany
Asbjørn L. Vonsild	RTOC member	Denmark
Christian M. Wisniewski	RTOC member	United States of America
Samuel Yana Motta	RTOC member	Peru

Abbreviations: FSTOC – Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee; FTOC – Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee; MBTOC – Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee; MCTOC – Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee; RTOC – Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee.

Annex II

Matrix of expertise needed by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (updated in May 2024)¹

Body	Required Expertise	Article 5/Non-Article 5
Senior Experts	Experts with extensive experience on TEAP technical and economic assessments, especially sector transitions and challenges in A5 parties; extensive knowledge and experience of Multilateral Fund (MLF) decisions, guidelines, operations and related funding to meet financial needs of A5 parties under the ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down Expert in the analysis and assessment (including modelling) of factors, including energy efficiency and regional economics, for forecasting the market penetration and potential future disposition of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives	Article 5 or non-Article 5
Foam TOC	Experts in extruded polystyrene production in India and China	Article 5
	Polyurethane system house technical experts (especially from small and medium enterprises)	Article 5 from southern Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia or Mexico
Fire Suppression TOC	Use of HFCs and Alternatives	South America, Middle East and Africa (2)
	Use of halons and alternatives in merchant shipping and recovery from shipbreaking	India, Pakistan
	Nuclear power plants	Article 5 and non-Article 5
	Civil Aviation (esp. Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul activities)	Article 5 and non-Article 5
	Halon and HFC recycling	Article 5 and non-Article 5
	Halon 1301 feedstock use and emissions	Article 5 and non-Article 5
Methyl Bromide TOC	QPS uses of MB and their alternatives, particularly SE Asia	Article 5
	Alternatives to QPS uses of MB adopted in Europe	Non-Article 5
	Members with expertise in disinfection of agricultural produce; and bilateral trade agreements and links to the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary treatments Committee (TPPT) and the International Plant Protection Convention	Non-Article 5 or Article 5
	Nursery industries, especially issues affecting the strawberry runner industries globally	Article 5 or non-Article 5
Medical and Chemical TOC	Aerosol manufacturing	China, Indonesia, Latin America
	CTC and VLSL global manufacturing and use	Article 5 or non-Article 5
	Semiconductor and other electronics manufacturing	East Asia, non-Article 5
	End-of-life management and destruction technologies	Article 5 and non-Article 5
	Metered-dose inhalers	Article 5 and non-Article 5
Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps TOC	Experts with extensive experience on Industrial Refrigeration, both for the food and pharma cold chain and for other industrial applications	Article 5 and non-Article 5

¹ The matrix of needed expertise identified by the Panel, dating from May 2024, is included in annex 6 to the Panel's 2024 progress report. It is reproduced here without formal editing.

Annex III

Letter from the Office of the Chairman of the Environment Quality Authority of the State of Palestine

State of Palestine
Environment Quality Authority
EQA Chairman Office



دولة فلسطين
سلطة جودة البيئة
مكتب رئيس سلطة جودة البيئة

No :

Date

The Ozone Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

الرقم:
التاريخ: الإثمين، 29 تموز، 2024
سلطة جودة البيئة
صادر عام
الرقم: 623 - 2024
التاريخ: 30-7-2024

Subject: Request for Inclusion of Agenda Item for COP13/MOP36

Dear Ms. Megumi Scki,

The Environment Quality Authority presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Ozone Secretariat. Regarding the upcoming combined Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (COP13/MOP36), scheduled to take place in Bangkok from 28 October to 1 November 2024.

In accordance with the established procedures for proposing agenda items, the State of Palestine respectfully requests the inclusion of the following item on the agenda for COP13/MOP36:

Proposed Title for the Item:

" Classification of the State of Palestine as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and Access to support from the Multilateral Fund "

Background and Reason for Proposal:

The State of Palestine has been a dedicated party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer since ratifying them in 2019, demonstrating its commitment to international environmental agreements and the protection of the ozone layer. Despite being initially categorized as an Article 5 country, the State of Palestine has not been officially classified in a manner that allows it to fully benefit from the provisions of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. This lack of official classification has hindered our ability to receive the necessary financial and technical support to effectively meet our obligations under the Protocol and participate fully in the global effort to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

Since becoming a party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in 2019, and despite our minimal contribution to ozone depletion, Palestine has proactively implemented numerous technical and regulatory measures to fulfill our national obligations. These efforts include submitting comprehensive national reports on ODS, enacting laws for the safe management of chemicals, and combating illegal production and trade of hazardous materials. Additionally, Palestine has focused on promoting ozone-friendly and energy-efficient technologies, raising awareness among importers

Palestine-Al Bireh- Al- Mub'adeen Street

Tel:02- 2403495/8 Fax: 02-2403494

فلسطين - البيرة - شارع المبعدين

تلفون: 02-2403494 فاكس 02-2403495/8

Email: info@environment.pna.ps بريد الكتروني

State of Palestine
Environment Quality Authority
EQA Chairman Office



دولة فلسطين
سلطة جودة البيئة
مكتب رئيس سلطة جودة البيئة

No :

الرقم:

Date

التاريخ: الإثنين، 29 تموز، 2024

and end-users about environmentally friendly practices, and preparing policies to control air quality and reduce emissions.

However, these initiatives have been significantly hindered by the unique challenges we face, which undermines Palestine's ability to fully implement the obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Moreover, as a developing country with limited resources, Palestine faces significant challenges in implementing the Montreal Protocol's provisions. Other Article 5 countries receive financial and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund, and it is equitable and fair for Palestine, having met its obligations by ratifying the protocol and submitting required data, to also benefit from this support. Access to the Multilateral Fund would enable Palestine to effectively manage the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It would provide necessary financial resources and technical expertise to establish a dedicated national ozone unit, build local capacity, train technicians, establish monitoring and control systems, and adopt sustainable ODS alternatives. Access to the Multilateral Fund would also enhance Palestine's data accuracy and reporting mechanisms, crucial for assessing global ODS reduction progress.

Such recognition as a party operating under Article 5 would bridge the capacity gap, enhance national capabilities, and support Palestine in contributing effectively to global ozone protection efforts. It would also facilitate partnerships for implementing environmental programs, managing chemicals responsibly, and combating illegal trade with controlled substances.

Expected Outcome:

The State of Palestine is seeking a formal decision from the Parties at COP13/MOP36 that:

1. Officially recognizes and classifies the State of Palestine as an Article 5 country under the Montreal Protocol.
2. Facilitates immediate access to financial and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
3. Provides guidance on the necessary support for the State of Palestine to integrate fully into the mechanisms of the Montreal Protocol, ensuring compliance and the effective phase-out of ODS.

We believe that the inclusion and resolution of this item are crucial for the State of Palestine to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and to contribute effectively to global efforts in protecting the ozone layer. Your support and prompt attention to this request will be highly appreciated.

Palestine-Al Bireh- Al- Mub'adeen Street

فلسطين - البيرة - شارع المبعدين

Tel:02- 2403495/8 Fax: 02-2403494

تلفون: 02-2403495/8 فاكس 02-2403494

Email: info@environment.pna.ps بريد الكتروني

State of Palestine
Environment Quality Authority
EQA Chairman Office



دولة فلسطين
سلطة جودة البيئة
مكتب رئيس سلطة جودة البيئة

No :

الرقم:

Date

التاريخ: الإثنين، 29 تموز، 2024

Thank you for considering our proposal. We look forward to a positive response and a productive discussion at COP13/MOP36.

Sincerely,

Cc: Projects and International relations Directorate

: Protection of Environment Directorate

: Wesal Raslan- Focal Point of Montreal Protocol

Wesal Raslan



Palestine-Al Bireh- Al- Mub'adeen Street

فلسطين - البيرة - شارع المبعدين

Tel:02- 2403495/8 Fax: 02-2403494

تلفون: 02-2403495/8 فاكس 02-2403494

Email: info@environment.pna.ps بريد الكتروني: