

A. Preparatory segment (31 October–2 November 2022)

1. Opening of the preparatory segment:

Celebration of the 35th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol. It is showing the way of a science based policy system to frame the protection of the earth.

SAP has almost finalized a report and the SPM is available.

Last meeting of Gilbert Bankobeza and New Deputy CEO.

2. Organizational matters:

2.a Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment

ARM proposed solution to the Co-option at the EXCom for equal participation to the Regional Networks. This is not revisiting the point that was closed at the OEWG. ARM will present a CRP drafting the co-option.

2.b Organization of work.

Monday: AM 1->6 ; PM 7->11, CG at lunch and evening

Tuesday: 12->17+ARM

Wednesday: CG

Thursday: HLS and Round Table

Friday:

3. Administrative matters:

3.a Budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol and financial reports

A meeting was organized to provide delegations with all answers to any questions. A Budget Committee will meet to finalize the budget.

3.b Consideration of the membership of Montreal Protocol bodies for 2023:

3.b.i Members of the Implementation Committee;

3.b.ii Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;

3.b.iii Co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group.

4. Terms of reference for the study on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2024–2026.

The TOR for the study of the 2024-2026 Replenishment has to be finalized. Discussion started and the conclusions of the OEWG is in the doc 34/2

5. Energy efficiency:

5.a Response to the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on

decision XXXIII/5 on the continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies

A preparatory work was done at the OEWG and a list of questions was available for remarks before this meeting.

USA-CAN-NOR-GBR propose a CRP 4 (TEAP provide more info on several aspects, TEAP to update EE in the quadrennial report and present examples, and asks Parties to coordinate actions dedicated to EE).

ARG remarks that the scope is so broad that it may exceed the KA or the scope of the MP. CAN replies that the HCFC p-o and the KA are the central priorities. On EE the draft CPR tries to focus the discussion and not to enlarge the scope.

EUR asks to also consider HAT regions. Not forget larger scope than the same technologies. They agree on a more focused discussion.

FSM announce a CRP

IND asks for more focused analysis by TEAP on specific aspects, including the adoption of LGWP.

BRA raises some confusions as some texts mentions NDC that are not among the Montreal Protocol tools or concepts.

BFA asks to take account of the reduction of the HFC as well as the EE of the equipment. He reminds also all the challenges ahead.

KWT supports the idea of focusing on what we are mandated to do and not treat EE as a compliance issue. There are other priorities

CHN is favor of adding EE tot TEAP report but in a "official way".

BHR EE is not easy for NOU to address

GRE adds the context to implement EE correctly that would include incentives, MEPS and framework.

CHE asks to clarify what would be needed from the TEAP about EE.

CG on EE is reconvened

5.b Dumping of new and old inefficient refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances (proposal by a group of African States parties to the Montreal Protocol)

African Group has submitted a revised proposal. GHA Institution should be reinforced to prevent this dumping. The new doc is based on updated information and exchanges at the OEWG. Suggests to continue discussion in a CG. Co-Chair proposes to add this discussion to the CG on EE.

USA remarks that the discussions may too be part of the Institutional Strenghtening.

6. Identification of gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options for enhancing such monitoring

CG is reconvene.

USA and IND suggest tot defer this item until we can consider the SAP report.

Co-Chairs have restated the CG from the OEWG.

7. Institutional processes to strengthen the effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol

AUS presents its CRP 7. This suggests a two track approach. One in § 1-3 to take some actions extending CFC and HCFC actions to HFC. Then a second track in § 4 allow a revision next year and suggesting a WS and further work. There is also a request for the OS to go beyond updating the information but to prepare an updated report and identify gaps or suggest reinforcement of the Montreal Protocol.

ON CRP 5, there is also a proposition on the HFC-23 surveillance network.

Co-Chairs suggests to reconvene the CG.

8. Ongoing emissions of carbon tetrachloride

CHE informs that intersessional discussion occurred and will. The document will be updated accordingly. CG is reconvene.

CHE presents the CRP. They recall the invitation to inform on production or use of CTC. This would help better understand the situation and shape recommendations.

9. Future availability of halons and their alternatives

USA recalls that the careful management of the stocks is highly recommended.

10. Issues related to exemptions under Articles 2A–2I of the Montreal Protocol

10.a Nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2023 and 2024

Bilateral during the week

10.b Stocks and quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide

CG reconvene

11. Strengthening the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees for the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons and other future challenges related to the Montreal Protocol and the climate

CG reconvene

12. Consideration of nominations by parties of experts to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

13. Compliance and data reporting issues: the work and recommendations of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol

14. Implementation of the Kigali Amendment

14.a Periodic review on alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons (decision XXVIII/2, para. 4)

34/2 para 82-87

In RACHP : many LOWG available for many applications but not necessarily accessible in all A5. Rapid development and many GWP<10 may be widely available.

80 of consumption in RACHP, and over 95 in some A5. 4 HGWP are popular (404A 507A 410A and 134a). 35% is for Refrigeration (with 73 for commercial and 20 for industrial and 65 for ACHP. The proportion depends on the country climate.

Developments are rapid and allow to avoid the old HGWP but the alternatives are not widely available.

Flammability can be addressed by safety measures.

Some application remain with HGWP gas (transport ref and very low temperature).

Foam Sector : much has already been converted to non F solutions. Foams are widely used but each country has its own regulation. The transition vary following the country. Risks in urban area are important (flammability, toxicity). So alternatives are available but sometime challenging. Safety also limits uses.

Medical and chemical uses. Alternatives are available for medical uses but still developing. As solvents HFC are not very good solvents.

Fire protection. Where alternatives are developing but has very strong criteria to meet. Some applications are still using Halons, HCFC and HFC. HFC-alternatives are taking the majority of uses. In some sub-sectors, halons have not yet been replaced. But some other have alternatives available. PFAS coming regulations : some HFC and alt may be classified as PFAS.

14.b Status of ratification

14.c Impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on hydrofluorocarbon baselines for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 (proposal by Cuba)

15. Safety standards (decision XXIX/11)

EU informs their intention to table a CRP.

TUR asks for strong standards to frame the introduction of toxic and flammable refrigerants.

CAN recognizes the potential barriers of standards to the introduction to alternatives. Happy to discuss.

16. Recognition of the achievements of Paul Jozef Crutzen, Mario José Molina and Frank Sherwood Rowland, winners of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1995

Forwarded as such

17. Other matters

Armenia introduced a CRP in order to ensure their participation to the ExCom (currently only one over 4 years)

KWT ask about modalities

BFA supports

USA CAN AUS willing to discuss

B. II. High-level segment (3 and 4 November 2022)
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18. Opening of the high-level segment:

18.a Statement by the President of the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

18.b Statement by a representative of the United Nations Environment Programme

18.c Statement by a representative of the Government of Canada

19. Organizational matters:

19.a Election of officers for the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

19.b Adoption of the agenda of the high-level segment

19.c Organization of work

19.d Credentials of representatives

20. Presentations by the assessment panels on progress in their work and key issues emanating from their 2022 quadrennial assessments.

21. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies

22. Statements by heads of delegation and discussion on key topics

23. Report by the co-chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties

24. Dates and venue for the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

25. Other matters

26. Adoption of decisions by the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

27. Adoption of the report of the meeting

28. Closure of the meeting