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**United Nations
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**Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Kigali, 10–14 October 2016

Draft report of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Addendum

Part two: High-level segment (13 and 14 October 2016)

I. Opening of the high-level segment

1. The high-level segment of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was opened at 10.05 a.m. on Thursday, 13 October 2016, by Ms. Lucie Desforges (Canada), President of the Bureau of the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
2. Opening statements were delivered by Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda; Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and Ms. Desforges.

A. Statement by the representative of the Government of Rwanda

3. In his address, Mr. Kagame said that the parties to the Montreal Protocol were on the cusp of momentous progress and had an opportunity to take a major step forward in addressing climate change by taking meaningful action on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). He urged the parties to be ambitious: recalling that in the space of a single generation the Montreal Protocol had helped to reverse the damage to the ozone layer caused by human activity while economic prosperity and well-being had expanded worldwide, he said that the faster HFCs were phased down the safer and more prosperous the world would be; an ambitious HFC amendment would not compromise social and economic progress, and indeed would promote. Conversely, the longer action was delayed, the greater the cost and the impact on the environment and on future generations would be.
4. While the responsibility to phase down HFCs lay not just with Governments but also with scientists and the private sector, it was up to Governments to provide incentives and support action by the latter, including by sending clear signals that change was imminent and thereby prompting innovation and the development of new products that would enable an increasingly rapid and cost-effective phasedown. In addition, it was important that adequate funding be available to drive the energy efficiency agenda forward, as enormous gains could also be made by improving the energy efficiency of appliances. In closing, he invited the parties to work together in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect to find solutions to all outstanding issues and to make history in Kigali by adopting an agreement that would inject new energy into the Paris Agreement and increase people's confidence in the ability of the international community to address climate change and other urgent matters effectively.

B. Statement by the representative of the United Nations Environment Programme

5. In his opening remarks, the Executive Director commended the President of Rwanda for the transformation of Kigali over the previous two decades into one of the cleanest, most effective cities in Africa at a time when millions of Rwandans had been lifted out of poverty. Noting that he had travelled to India the previous week to celebrate the announcement by the Prime Minister of India that that country would ratify the Paris Agreement on climate change on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which together with similar announcements by other world leaders suggested that the Paris Agreement would enter into force in 2016, he invited the parties to the Montreal Protocol to follow Gandhi's non-violent but firm approach to tackle the challenges that they faced and to "be the change" that they wished to effect. The Montreal Protocol demonstrated that Governments could be courageous and take the actions that were necessary to deal with major environmental, developmental and other challenges. Recalling the history of the Protocol, dating to the discovery of the threat to the ozone layer by scientists Mario Molina and Sherwood Rowland and, after initial scepticism by the larger scientific community and the chemical industry, action by world leaders to adopt the most successful multilateral agreement in history, he urged the parties to build on the success of the Protocol and to follow the "spirit of Montreal" that had enabled its adoption in 1987.

6. That spirit, he said, encompassed an understanding by all parties that only together could they find solutions to the pressing environmental, developmental and other challenges that they faced; that economies and technologies could be rapidly transformed and make climate change an opportunity for sustainable development; that each party must be flexible and examine its own position to explore how it could move closer to the positions of others and make the compromises necessary for bold action; and that their actions had an impact on people and therefore must be ambitious. In closing, he expressed the hope that the parties would follow the spirit of Montreal and reach an agreement on HFCs at the current meeting; as HFCs were one of the "lowest-hanging fruits" of climate action, it would be unforgivable for them not to pick them in Kigali.

C. Statement by the President of the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

7. In her opening remarks, Ms. Desforges expressed appreciation to all those who had actively participated in the various Montreal Protocol meetings that had taken place during the course of 2016 to address the key issue on the agenda for the current meeting, the Dubai pathway on hydrofluorocarbons, under which the parties were required to work towards an amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2016 to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs. The issue of HFCs had been on the agenda of the Montreal Protocol for seven years, and the parties had devoted a great deal of time and resources to it with the aim of protecting the global climate and ozone layer through an agreement that worked for all parties. Stressing that the world was looking for them to reach an agreement on HFCs at the current meeting, she said that the time had come for the parties to deliver on what they had agreed to in Dubai and to phase down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol.

II. Organizational matters

A. Election of officers of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

8. At the opening session of the high-level segment of the meeting, in accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following officers were elected, by acclamation, to the Bureau of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

President:	Mr. Vincent Biruta (Rwanda)(African States)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Andrei Pilipchuk(Belarus)(Eastern European States)
	Mr. Elías Gómez Mesa (Dominican Republic)(Latin American and Caribbean States)
	Mr. Abdulbasit S. Sairati(Saudi Arabia)(Asian-Pacific States)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Mikkel Sorensen (Denmark)(Western European and other States)

B. Adoption of the agenda of the high-level segment of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

9. The following agenda for the high-level segment was adopted on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/1:
1. Opening of the high-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by representative(s) of the Government of Rwanda;
 - (b) Statements by representative(s) of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (c) Statement by the President of the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers for the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda of the high-level segment of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Organization of work;
 - (d) Credentials of representatives.
 3. Presentations by the assessment panels on progress in their work and any emerging issues.
 4. 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.
 5. Statements by heads of delegation and discussion on key topics.
 6. Report by the co-chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.
 7. Dates and venue for the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 8. Other matters.
 9. Adoption of decisions by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 10. Adoption of the report.
 11. Closure of the meeting.

C. Organization of work

10. The parties agreed to follow their customary procedures. In addition, they agreed to convene ministerial round-table discussions on addressing the remaining negotiation issues and ensuring benefits for all in connection with an HFC amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

D. Credentials of representatives

11. *[To be completed]*

III. Presentations by the assessment panels on progress in their work and any emerging issues

12. Mr. David Fahey, Mr. Bonfils Safari and Mr. Paul A. Newman, three of the four co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel, gave a presentation on the Panel's plans for the 2018 scientific assessment of ozone depletion and summaries of the current science and emerging science issues. A summary of the presentation, prepared by the presenters, is set out in annex [] to the present report.

13. Ms. Janet Bornman and Mr. Nigel Paul, two of the three co-chairs of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, gave a presentation on the potential areas of focus of the 2018 assessment of the environmental effects of ozone depletion and its interaction with climate change, including effects on human health and related economic impacts, aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems,

ground-level ozone and materials. A summary of the presentation, prepared by the presenters, is set out in annex [] to the present report.

14. Mr. Ashley Woodcock, one of the three co-chairs of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, gave a presentation on the progress of the Panel's work and emerging issues, including progress in the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in each sector and plans for the Panel's 2018 assessment report. He also paid tribute to Mr. David Catchpole, who was stepping down from the Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee after 26 years of dedicated service to the Montreal Protocol. A summary of the presentation, prepared by the presenters, is set out in annex [] to the present report.

15. The Meeting of the Parties took note of the information presented.

IV. 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

16. Mr. Agustin Sanchez (Mexico), in his capacity as Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, reported on progress in the implementation of the decisions since the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, summarizing the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/10.

17. He reported that the Executive Committee had focused on monitoring the implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans and HCFC production phase-out management plans in the context of the next target for HCFCs, a 35 per cent reduction by 1 January 2020. Following the approval of stage I HCFC phase-out management plans for Botswana and Libya, 142 countries currently had approved plans, and one of the three remaining countries without a plan had submitted it for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. Fourteen countries currently had approved stage II HCFC phase-out management plans and eight countries were submitting stage II plans for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

18. The full implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plans approved to date would address almost 30 per cent of the total baseline HCFC consumption and 88 per cent of the baseline HCFC production of Article 5 parties. In approving HCFC phase-out management plans, the Committee had continued to give priority to the introduction of low-GWP technologies where possible and had also provided funding for a number of feasibility studies and demonstration projects for such technologies in the foam and refrigeration sectors.

19. Funding had also been provided for further national surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, bringing the total number of countries conducting such surveys to 127. The analysis of the national surveys would be considered at the first Executive Committee meeting in 2017 and was expected to provide information on the consumption trends for low-GWP, medium-GWP and high-GWP alternatives currently in use in different sectors and sub-sectors. Based on the outcome of those surveys and the discussions on the HFC amendment, the Executive Committee would consider revising the format for the collection of country programme data at a future meeting. The Committee would also consider the frequency of its meetings in the light of the discussions prior to and at the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.

20. He then reported on behalf of the Multilateral Fund's four implementing agencies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNEP; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

21. During 2016, UNDP had continued to assist 47 parties with the implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans and had assisted 15 parties in preparing their stage II plans. It had begun to implement stage II plans in five parties and had submitted requests for stage II plans for 12 parties for consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. UNDP had also been at the forefront of technical assessments and demonstration projects for cost-effective alternatives to HCFCs that minimized environmental impacts and promoted low-carbon development, and it was also conducting surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in 12 countries.

22. UNEP acted as the lead implementing agency or a cooperating agency for HCFC phase-out management plans in 102 parties and was implementing institutional strengthening projects in 104 parties. Through its OzonAction Compliance Assistance Programme, UNEP also assisted all 147 Article 5 parties to comply with their commitments under the Montreal Protocol. That was facilitated

by the unique system of regional networks of national ozone officers; UNEP had organized eight network meetings and 11 regional thematic workshops as well as South-South cooperation, capacity-building activities and global information clearing-house services.

23. UNIDO was implementing HCFC phase-out management plans in 74 parties, including stage II plans for Brazil, Chile, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which had been recently approved. It was also implementing seven demonstration projects on low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs, two feasibility studies on district cooling, surveys on ozone-depleting substance alternatives for 31 parties and seven demonstration projects on the destruction of ozone-depleting substances. Among the projects being implemented was a demonstration project on performance testing of low-GWP alternatives for air-conditioners in high-ambient-temperature countries.

24. Reported consumption and production data for 2015 indicated that countries implementing HCFC phase-out projects with the World Bank had successfully achieved the required reductions from baseline levels, and several had already prepared stage II HCFC phase-out management plans. The World Bank was also embarking on two projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and commercially viable alternatives, one of which focused on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises. It had worked closely with parties to carry out surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, which were scheduled for review in 2017.

25. In conclusion, he thanked the members of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies for their devotion, work and commitment. The Multilateral Fund had created real change that would enable future generations to reap ozone and climate benefits that would protect human health and the environment.

26. The parties took note of the information presented.

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

27. On the morning of 13 October 2016, the high-level segment took the form of a 90-minute round-table discussion under agenda item 5, which was moderated by Mr. John Barkat, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Ombudsman, who posed questions to seven discussants and then took questions for the discussants from the floor. The discussants, listed in the order in which they spoke, were Mr. Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, Argentina; Ms. Irene Canas Diaz, Costa Rica; Mr. Miguel Arias Cañete, European Union; Mr. Anil Madhav Dave, India; Mr. Ibrahim Usman Jibril, Nigeria; Ms. Gina McCarthy, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, United States of America; and Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of UNEP.

28. Before the discussion, participants viewed a short film on the Montreal Protocol, narrated by Mr. David Attenborough, which had been produced in celebration of three decades of work under the Protocol with the aim of inspiring future efforts to protect the environment.

29. In opening remarks, Mr. Barkat cautioned against short-sightedness, highlighting the importance of bridging the gap between present and future needs and stressing the need for compromise. He then posed the first question for the discussants, asking them to identify the remaining issues that needed to be resolved to ensure the adoption of an HFC amendment at the current meeting, as well as means of bridging the gaps between the parties.

30. Responding to the questions, Mr. D'Alotto said all the parties, whether Article 5 or non-Article 5, had clearly made great efforts to understand one another's positions and to reach a compromise that was mutually beneficial. He said that within the framework of common but differentiated responsibilities an HFC amendment that was agreeable to all the parties was attainable at the current meeting. The level of ambition of an HFC phasedown would, however, be determined by the availability of mature technologies and suitable alternatives at a reasonable cost. In that regard he emphasized the importance of allowing sufficient time to enable industry to make the transition away from HFCs, saying that developing countries in particular needed to protect their industries. An agreement on an HFC amendment that did not threaten the economic growth of any party, he said, would constitute an extremely successful outcome to the current meeting.

31. Ms. Diaz drew attention to the linkages between Sustainable Development Goals 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action), suggesting that bad consumption habits were largely responsible for the deteriorating climate. Consumers were nonetheless increasingly aware of environmental and climate-related issues, and they had the power to bring about change among producers. Providing examples of action in her region, she said that manufacturers had proven that they were prepared to conform with regulatory requirements with the aim of protecting the

environment; producers and consumers needed to work together to achieve their joint objectives. In closing, she said that the myriad environmental agreements that existed all applied to a single planet and therefore required synergistic implementation and the integration of efforts to achieve the common goal of protecting the interests of future generations. In that regard, the Montreal Protocol provided a suitable framework for an ambitious and optimistic HFC amendment with significant climate benefits.

32. Mr. Cañete said that the reason for adopting an HFC amendment to the Protocol was clear: phasing out HFCs currently represented the most cost-efficient and affordable way to reap enormous climate gains. There was a need to design and adopt a creative and flexible agreement that took into account the differences in parties' situations and capabilities, determining appropriate baselines and reasonable freeze dates. International negotiations sometimes foundered in details, he said, and he therefore urged the parties to focus on the big picture. The member States of the European Union were committed to providing additional technical and financial support to the Multilateral Fund to help developing countries in implementing the HFC phasedown, and an HFC amendment would certainly benefit from adequate financial support; he called for the intelligent use of that support with the aim of emulating the previous successes under the Protocol. The European Union had called on parties to strive for the highest level of ambition; it was time, he said, to act responsibly, in solidarity, and to eschew egotistical motives.

33. Mr. Dave spoke of the need for unity among the parties in the "global family". If any member of the family suffered, he said, the rest of the family would too. The target of an HFC amendment was within reach but the needs of all parties must be taken into account. India, like many other developing countries, was responsible for only a small share – some 2 per cent - of global emissions of HFCs. Nevertheless, it was willing and eager to play its part in taking responsibility for the future of the global family. Although the need to act with a sense of urgency was clear, he emphasized the need for unity and a balanced approach that would leave no one behind; in that regard, he noted the importance of financial and technical assistance to developing countries. In discussing how to achieve their goals at the current meeting, the parties should visualize a future that would be favourable for all parties.

34. Mr. Jibril expressed satisfaction at the good intentions of participants at the current meeting to move the process of adoption of an HFC amendment forward in the context of the highly successful Montreal Protocol. Although details including freeze dates, baseline years and financial and technical support had yet to be determined, the parties had clearly reached the appropriate time for the adoption of a historic agreement on HFCs. The adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change had been made possible by the flexibility of the world's leaders, who had striven to ensure that the needs of all the parties were accommodated. He urged parties to work together in a spirit of give and take to achieve their common goal.

35. Ms. McCarthy, expressing gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for hosting the meeting and to the Ozone Secretariat and UNEP for their tremendous efforts to facilitate the work of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties, highlighted the remarkable progress that had been made since the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties in November 2015. All parties understood the seriousness of the situation with regard to HFCs and the opportunity that the Protocol provided for addressing it, and she urged participants to take advantage of the momentum and the spirit of sincerity, productive discussions, respect and mutual support at the current meeting to finalize the details of an HFC amendment in a timely manner. An HFC phasedown represented a huge downpayment on parties' obligations under the Paris Agreement, with the potential to avoid 0.5 °C of global warming by the end of the century. Hitherto, negotiations under the Montreal Protocol had been successful because the parties had listened to one another and worked together to find mutually beneficial solutions to their problems with the support of a tried and trusted financial mechanism. She said that an HFC phasedown would undoubtedly benefit from ample financial support to those parties that needed it, noting that in the margins of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, in September 2016, philanthropic organizations and other donors had pledged \$80 million to help countries in need of assistance to implement an ambitious HFC amendment and improve energy efficiency. She emphasized the importance of an early freeze date and continuing to base practical and responsible commitments on the best available science. The adoption of an HFC amendment, she said, would represent a success for each of the parties and a collective leap forward for humankind.

36. Mr. Solheim spoke of the importance of viewing the adoption of an HFC amendment as a business opportunity rather than a cost to be borne. Strong public opinion, he said, had the power to bring about real change for the benefit of present and future generations; when the people asked their politicians to act, policies were implemented and markets were regulated, thereby affording significant business opportunities. The countries and industries that seized the opportunities afforded by such situations invariably derived the most benefit, while industries that resisted or did not anticipate change fell by the wayside. The success of the twenty-first session of the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change rested on strong leadership – by France, the United States and China, among others - and a completely new business perspective. Businesses had taken the view that the agreement would provide an opportunity for larger profits, new jobs and greater employee satisfaction. The adoption of an African instrument – a Kigali protocol on an HFC amendment – would not only be a historic event for the continent but, he predicted, would bring about change at a much faster rate than expected, affording opportunities for new chemicals to be phased in at reasonable cost through mass production by industries and for both industry and the world at large to reap the benefits.

37. Following the above statements Mr. Barkat invited questions and comments from the floor.

38. Responding to a comment by a representative that countries needed to preserve their economic growth and that energy efficiency should not be used as a negotiating tool, Ms. Diaz said that the cost of a transition away from HFCs would increase the longer that transition was delayed and that increased energy efficiency would generate savings that could be invested elsewhere. Being ambitious and tackling the transition without delay, she said, would ultimately create opportunities.

39. Addressing the question of the remaining issues to be resolved in the amendment negotiation process, Mr. Dave named seven: common but differentiated responsibilities; flexibility; economic growth; the availability of non-HFC technologies in various sectors; intellectual property rights issues; cost-effectiveness, safety and penetration of non-HFC alternative technologies; and the cost to the economy. Ms. McCarthy said that while those key issues had to be borne in mind, parties should ask themselves in each case whether they were better off with an HFC amendment or without one. How parties would pay for their commitments to address climate change was a key consideration in the negotiation process, and an HFC amendment would lead to some of the most inexpensive reductions toward achieving the shared goals of the Paris Agreement. The individual elements of the amendment agreement would work as a package, she said, and flexibility could be provided to enable parties to meet the challenges that they faced. Mr. Cañete echoed her comments, adding that it was better for countries not to become locked into HFC technology when the rest of the world was making progress. The biggest developments in renewable energies were occurring in countries that were brave enough to move ahead, he said, giving Costa Rica and Morocco as examples. The important thing was to take the first step.

40. Also addressing the topic of issues still to be resolved, one representative said that the technical viability and commercial availability of alternatives to HFCs was a concern in addressing key remaining issues and proposed that the amendment provide for a review of alternative technologies and equipment. Such a review should be done prior to a freeze, she said, and should take into consideration national circumstances and constraints such as the high ambient temperatures and high urban densities common to many cities in the tropics. Mr. Cañete responded that although the parties were looking at existing technologies when negotiating the amendment, the proposed schedules extended to 2045 or 2047; technologies would therefore change during the phasedown, and both technologies and the phasedown schedules would therefore have to be reviewed. Mr. Solheim expressed agreement, adding that technological change could occur very fast and that the private sector would find solutions as long as politicians provided appropriate guidance to the markets. Ms. McCarthy suggested that there was a wealth of technical information on available chemicals and technologies and how they could be combined to produce better products for consumers; in addition, research could be focused to address identified questions, and technical reviews and assessments were regularly done under the Montreal Protocol to address just such issues. Finally, she said, the high-ambient-temperature exemption was precisely the kind of tool used under the Montreal Protocol to respond to challenges posed by the availability and viability of alternatives. There were many ways, she concluded, that the issue could be addressed to enable parties to understand the consequences for their individual countries and potential business opportunities.

41. Several panellists addressed a request for more information on the opportunities that an ambitious amendment could generate for Article 5 parties, and for Africa in particular. Mr. Cañete in response said that an ambitious amendment would help to fight global warming and benefit the entire world, particularly Africa, which would see a higher impact from global warming than more temperate areas. Some parties, he said, should support developing countries and some should force technological developments, but all had to have ambitious targets. Concurring that avoiding climate change was an important benefit, Mr. Solheim said that an amendment would also offer important business opportunities for Article 5 parties, drawing attention to the world's biggest solar plant, in Morocco, and new green infrastructure in Ethiopia as examples of green development in Africa that illustrated the development benefits of pursuing environmental protection. China similarly had achieved remarkable economic development since the signature of the Montreal Protocol by seizing on green business opportunities, including the development of green technologies like high-speed rail and solar and wind energy. Finally, he recalled that Sustainable Development Goal 1 (end poverty in all its

forms everywhere) meant bringing everyone into the global middle class, which would in turn create consumer demand that would be met by those countries at the forefront of change who saw it for the business opportunity that it was. Many of those countries would come to Africa, with assistance from the rest of the world, to scale up manufacturing capabilities.

42. Ms. McCarthy added that many of the highly effective innovations in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector required alternatives to HFCs to be fully energy efficient. An HFC amendment would help to ensure that those alternatives were available and would send strong market signals that would give rise to innovation and investment, energy efficient technologies and the broad availability of the needed chemicals.

43. Calling for early access to financial assistance for technology transition, Ms. Diaz drew attention to Costa Rica's experience with renewable energy as an example of how ambition could create opportunity. The country had been ambitious in developing its renewable energies, with the result that it now generated 99 per cent of its electricity through renewables. That had created unforeseen opportunities, attracting companies seeking clean energy supply and bringing jobs and regional development.

44. One representative, referring to Mr. Cañete's comments on focusing on the big picture, asked whether the "wall behind the picture" of the amendment was solid and sustainable. Mr. Cañete responded that he preferred to view the amendment in terms of a thermometer. The Paris Agreement had shown that parties were convinced of the need to fight global warming and, if that was the case, that they had to act in every area, particularly with regard to HFCs with high global warming potential. The European Union had already enacted a freeze in 2015 and started reductions in 2016, sending a signal to markets that they should develop alternative technologies. Those technologies would be available to others at the time of the baseline and freeze dates. He likened the situation to that of renewable energies, which had been developed at an initially high cost that had since fallen by 80 per cent: an ambitious amendment would send the market and industry a signal to invest in technologies that were environmentally friendly and more affordable, and in time such technologies would spread and their cost would fall. At the same time, he said, the European Union was the largest provider of climate finance for developing countries, because solidarity was needed among parties and developed countries had to help developing countries.

45. Ms. McCarthy added that to predict the future one needed to look at history. The Montreal Protocol had been constructed in a way that had sent clear, defined market signals over the long term, which had led to investment in new chemicals and new technologies that had benefitted everyone. It also included processes and procedures that allowed an amendment to be revisited over time to ensure that the expected outcome had been achieved and to adjust as necessary.

46. *[To be completed]*

VI. Report by the co-chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties

47. *[To be completed]*

VII. Dates and venues for the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

48. *[To be completed]*

VIII. Other matters

49. *[To be completed]*

IX. Adoption of decisions by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

50. *[To be completed]*

X. Adoption of the report

51. *[To be completed]*

XI. Closure of the meeting

52. *[To be completed]*
