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BUREAU OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE OZONE LAYER

First meeting
Geneva, 12-13 March 1993

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY
THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE VIENNA
CONVENTION AT ITS SECOND MEETING

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present note summarizes the status of implementation of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer at its second meeting, held in Nairobi from 17 to 19 June 1991. The text of those decisions is contained in paragraph 33 of the report of that meeting (UNEP/OzL.Conv.2/7).

Decision II/1 (Amendments to the rules of procedure)

2. The Secretariat has printed and circulated the amended rules of procedure.

Decision II/2 (Information exchange under Annex II to the Vienna Convention)

3. The Secretariat has requested those Parties to the Vienna Convention that are not party to the Montreal Protocol to provide the data and information required under articles 7 and 9 of the amended Protocol. There has been no response to date. The Secretariat has also requested all Parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to submit information for exchange in accordance with the objectives of annex II of the Convention. The responses received to date are set forth in paragraphs 1-3 of the annex to present note. With regard to the substances listed in annex I of the Convention, a separate note will be placed before the Bureau regarding the reporting formats.

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Decision II/3 (Amendment procedure under the Vienna Convention)

4. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Non-Compliance with the Montreal Protocol considered in November 1991 the note of the Secretariat on procedures for expediting the amendment procedure under article 9 of the Vienna Convention and concluded that the present procedures need no amendment.

Decision II/4 (Recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers)

5. The report of the first meeting of the Ozone Research Managers has been communicated to all Governments for further action.

Decision II/5 (Review of scientific information)

6. The various aspects of ozone layer depletion were reviewed by the Assessment Assessment Panels in 1991, and their reports were published in November/December 1991. In June 1992, the Ozone Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel conducted international workshops to assess the impact of methyl bromide on ozone layer and the technical options for replacing methyl bromide, as well as the economic implications. The conclusions by these Panels were taken into account by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in Copenhagen from 23 to 25 November 1992 in arriving at its decisions.

Decision II/6 (Adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol)

7. As of 31 December 1992, 103 States and the European Economic Community (EEC) had ratified the Vienna Convention, 98 States and EEC had ratified the Montreal Protocol, and 41 States and EEC had ratified the London Amendment to the Protocol, which entered into force on 10 August 1992.

Decision II/7 (Implementation of decision 5 of the first meeting)

8. Additional information on decision 5 adopted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties that has been received since the last meeting of the Ozone Research Managers Meeting in March 1991 is summarized in paragraph 4 -10 of the annex to the present note.

Decision II/8 (Meetings of the Conference of the Parties)

9. Decision II/8 has been noted by the Secretariat for future action.

Decision II/9 (Expansion of the Global Ozone Observing System network)

10. As regards paragraph (b) of decision II/9 (b), only the European Economic Community (EEC) has responded by expressing interest in contributing to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Special Fund once the modalities for operating the Fund has been finalized. Other responses by the Secretariat regarding the decision are summarized in paragraphs 11-13 of the annex to the present note.

Decision II/10 (Budgets and financial matters)

11. The up-to-date status of the Fund and the Accounts will be placed before the meeting of the Bureau.

Decision II/11 (Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties)

12. The third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention will be held in November 1993.

AUSTRALIA - The principal institute which may be able to assist developing countries contribute to ozone science research would be the Australian Bureau of Meteorology. It already has an active programme of assisting developing countries through bringing scientists in the region to Australia and by Australian scientists making visits, to demonstrate techniques and the use of technology.

AUSTRIA - The following institute could co-operate with institutes in developing countries to enhance their capabilities to contribute to ozone science research:

Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environment Agency)
Spittelauer Lande 5
A-1090 Wien/Austria
Telephone: 0222/313040
Telefax: 0222/31304400

BELGIUM - The Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium is focusing on the study of the total thickness of the ozone layer and its vertical distribution using balloon sounding. The Institute would like to make an effort to promote co-operation with the developing countries. This contribution could take the form of training specialists for routine sounding with ozone spectrophotometers and ozone sondes and studying the findings.

Contact: Dr. H. Malcorps
Directeur, Institut Royal Meteorologique
3 Avenue Circulaire
B-1180 Bruxelles, Belgique
Telephone: (32) 2 375 24 78

- The Belgian Institute of Spatial Aeronomy might accept interns or researchers dealing with ozone issues. It deals with ozone photochemistry in the field of actinic solar radiation, taking into account minority components of the atmosphere. Its work involves laboratory measurements, geophysical observations

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from the ground, stratospheric balloons and satellites, as well as mathematical modelling.

Contact: Institut d'Aeronomie Spatiale de Belgique
3 Avenue Circulaire
B-1180 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone: (32) 2 374 27 28 - Administration
(32) 2 374 81 21 - Scientific
(32) 2 374 47 34 - Departments
(32) 2 374 14 59 - Information
Telefax: (32) 2 374 84 23
Telex: 21563/Espace b

DENMARK - No any Danish research institute showed interest in co-operating with research institutes in developing countries. However, the University of Copenhagen, Chemical Institute, Chemical Lab 5 held a workshop on ozone research in April/May 1990 attended by two people from the Department of Chemistry of the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania and there could be further contact between the two Universities in future.

IRELAND - There are no Irish research institutes able to assist developing countries on ozone research work.

JORDAN - Completed a draft country programme for the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances in co-operation with the World Bank.
- A training programme was formulated in co-operation with UNDP in order to encourage and train the local industrial firms to phaseout the use of CFCs.
- Actively participated in the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in Cairo, 9-12 December 1991.

- A field visit is planned to Egypt to get familiar with the Egyptian experience in replacing CFCs with LPG.

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Jordan is suggesting the following measures to speed-up the implementation of this decision:

- (a) UNEP is requested to conduct more regional workshops on the sectoral uses of CFCs.
- (b) Establishment of a fund to be financed by developed countries to assist the development of an improved scientific capability in developing countries.

SPAIN - The Ministry of Public Works and Transport has not planned any activities in the direction sought by the Convention and Protocol Secretariat. However, on the basis of international agreements signed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Ibero-American countries, and through the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute, such activities can be channelled with the possible collaboration, in any specific project, of the Secretariat of State for Water Policies and the Environment.

Decision II/8. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

To convene the meeting of the Conference of the Parties once every three years starting from 1993 meeting, i.e. to hold the fourth meeting of the Parties in 1996;

Action taken: Noted.

Decision II/9. Expansion of the Global Ozone Observing System Network

To request the Parties to the Vienna Convention as a matter of urgency to facilitate through bilateral and multilateral contributions the expansion of the ozone observing stations network, in particular at locations selected on the basis of generally accepted scientific criteria which are in the territories of interested developing countries, and specifically to request:

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(a) WMO and UNEP to keep Parties continually aware of specific network needs which could be met by bilateral or multilateral co-operation;

(b) developed countries to make voluntary contributions to the WMO Special Fund for Environmental Monitoring for GO₃OS;

(c) developing countries to make ozone layer monitoring a priority in their requests for bilateral and multilateral assistance within the context of the Global Ozone Observing System;

Action taken: Letters have been sent in October 1992 to relevant Parties to solicit necessary actions from the Parties regarding Decisions II/9 (b) and (c). With respect to Decision II/9(b) the information furnished by three Parties is summarized below:

MALAYSIA - The Malaysian Ozone Monitoring Programme was officially launched on 30 October 1992 to carry out the following type of measurements:

- (i) Total column ozone using the Brewer Ozone Spectrophotometer.
- (ii) Ozone vertical profile using Digicora instrumentation and Vaisala ozone sondes.

The Department of Environment Malaysia in co-operation with the Japanese government is carrying out a 2-year project to monitor air quality including surface ozone at 5 sites while the Malaysian Meteorological Service is keen to initiate surface ozone measurements in one regional station. Malaysia is requesting bilateral and/or multilateral assistance in the following areas:

- (1) Instrument training for surface ozone analyzer, brewer ozone spectrophotometer and ozone profile measurement instrumentation;

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- (2) Provision of equipment and expendables for surface ozone analyzers and provision of ozonesondes for ozone monitoring;
- (3) Training workshops and consultations between scientists working on ozone data and ozone experts from developed countries;
- (4) Periodic intercalibration of instruments with the network standard; and
- (5) Post-graduate training overseas for scientists in atmospheric chemistry and physics.

NEW ZEALAND - Contributes to the Global Ozone Observing System Network through several stations. The facilities are funded through the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research and the New Zealand Antarctic Programme, with assistance from the New Zealand Foundation for Research Science and Technology. Through the New Zealand, France and Kiribati co-operation, a new monitoring station was established in Kiribati in July 1992. This will help expand the Global Ozone Observing System Network in tropical latitudes of the South Pacific region.

SOUTH AFRICA - Is operating one of the few baseline stations in the world at Cape Point. The results obtained from this monitoring is fed into the international pool. The total operating cost for this station is at present paid by South Africa. More resources are needed to expand this station and South Africa would have liked some of the GO₃OS funds to be used on this project.

As regards Decision II/9(c), only the European Community (EC) has responded by expressing interest in contributing to the WMO Special Fund once the modalities for operating the Fund has been finalized.

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Decision II/10. Budgets and financial matters

(a) To request the Secretariat to submit as soon as possible to all Parties certified and audited accounts of the Vienna Convention Trust Fund for the expenditures under the Fund for the 1990 Financial year;

(b) To request the Secretariat to submit to the Parties the certified and audited accounts for 1989 of the Interim Ozone Secretariat;

(c) To submit certified and audited accounts for subsequent years prior to regular meetings of the Parties;

(d) To emphasize that expenditures incurred due to recommendations by the Bureau should only be met either within the budget adopted by the Parties for the year or by other additional contributions made towards these expenditures;

(e) To emphasize that it is essential to avoid increases in already adopted budgets in the years to which they relate;

(f) To extend the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer from 31 March 1993 to 31 March 1995;

(g) To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding 1990 and 1991 contributions promptly and to also pay their future contributions promptly and in full in accordance with the terms of reference and the formula for contributions as attached to this report as Annex II;

(h) To note that the revised 1991 budget has been increased to \$813,690, which corresponds to the funds available to the Secretariat from paid and pledged contribution of 1990 and 1991, less the expenditures incurred in 1990;

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(i) To adopt the final budget for 1992 of \$ 351,430 and for 1993 of \$877,44, as set out in Annex I.

Action taken: The up to date status of the Fund and the Accounts will be placed before the Meeting.

Decision II/11. Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties

To convene the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 1993 in conjunction with the fifth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the same venue.

Action taken: Noted. The Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention will be held in November 1993.

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Letters have been sent in October 1992 to those Parties which are not Parties to the Montreal Protocol to request for the submission of data. There has been no response so far.

(b) To request the Montreal Protocol Parties to ask the Assessment Panels to identify and report on what information on substances listed in Annex I of the Convention, can be made available from other sources, and what can and should be supplied separately by the Parties; and to ask the Secretariat, in the light of this information, to develop with the chairs of the Assessment Panels in an appropriate provisional reporting format;

Action taken: A separate note on the implementation of paragraph (b) of decision II/2 will be placed before the Bureau.

(c) To note the recommendation of the meeting of the Ozone Research Managers that the HFCs should be added to the list of substances in Annex I of the Vienna Convention;

Action taken: No action due.

(d) To note that some countries had already submitted information for exchange in accordance with the objectives of Annex II of the Convention, and to invite all Parties to submit any information relevant to the objectives of this Annex;

Action taken: Information for exchange in accordance with annex II of the Convention had earlier been submitted by Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay. In October 1992, the secretariat sent letters to those Parties that had not yet submitted data. Liechtenstein and Spain have communicated the following information:

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