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EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON
SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE
OZONE LAYER
San José, 25-27 November 1996

DRAFT DECISIONS

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision VIII/1. Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

1. To note with satisfaction the large number of countries that have ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note that many Parties have yet to ratify the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Montreal Protocol;

3. To urge all States that have not yet done so, to ratify, approve or accede to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/2. Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. To note with regret that only .... Parties out of 141 that should have reported data for 1994 have reported to date and that only .... Parties have to date reported data for 1995;

3. To note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/3. Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;

2. To confirm the positions of Canada, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zambia for one further year, and to select ..... as members of the Committee for a two-year period;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/4. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and three-year rolling business plan for 1997-1999

1. To note with appreciation the report of the Executive Committee on the three-year rolling business plan and the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) on replenishment;

2. To adopt the budget for 1997-1999 of US$ .... for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on the replenishment of US$ ... as set out in Annex ... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties; US$ ... for 1997, US$ ... for 1998 and US$ ... for 1999;

4. To urge all Parties to pay outstanding contributions and their future contributions promptly and in full;
(Source: Secretariat)

5. [That adjustments to the United Nations scale of assessments should not affect the rates of contributions of individual Parties during a current budgetary period. Changes in contributions should only be made at the time of a new replenishment;]
(Source: European Community (paragraph 38 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties))

6. [Referring to decision VII/37 and taking into account that a number of contributing Parties appropriate their contribution to the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund on triennial basis, that the new United Nations scale of assessments approved by the Parties at their Seventh Meeting will only apply to those contributing Parties in 1997 and beyond;]
(Source: Japan (paragraph 55 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties))

Decision VIII/5. Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

1. To note with appreciation the measures taken by the Executive Committee to improve the Financial Mechanism;

2. To request the Executive Committee to continue with further actions to improve the Financial Mechanism and report to the Meetings of the Parties as necessary;

3. To take note of the [report] of the Executive Committee on the action taken to provide a final report on technology transfer in accordance with decision VII/26 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/6. Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1. To endorse the selection of .... as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of ..... as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;

2. To endorse the selection of ..... to act as Chair and of ... to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/7. Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1997 through 2002

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees pursuant to decisions IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and decisions VII/28 and VII/34 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114, for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and nasal dexamethasone, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex ... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties,* subject to the conditions established by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;

3. To correct the errors introduced by the reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees in the United States MDI nomination of CFC-12 and CFC-114 for the production year 1997 and its nomination of methyl chloroform for the production years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 and to adjust the total

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* Annex I to the present report.

amounts exempted to take into account the withdrawal of the New Zealand MDI nomination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 for production years 1996 and 1997, as specified in annex .... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;**

4. That for 1998, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of controlled substances in Annexes A and B of the Protocol only for laboratory and analytical uses, as listed in annex IV to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, are authorized, subject to the conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses as contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;

5. To permit the transfer of essential-use authorizations [for 1997 between New Zealand and Australia on a one-time basis only] [among Parties, where such transfers involve the same drug product] [and the same company]] to allow consolidation of CFC-based MDI production facilities;

6. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to investigate the implications of allowing greater flexibility in the transfer of essential-use authorizations between Parties;

7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to review and report, by 30 April 1997, on the implications of allowing the production of CFCs for medical applications on a periodic "campaign basis" to satisfy estimated future needs, rather than producing small quantities in each year. Consideration should be given in particular to the economic implications of such an allowance;

8. To revise the timetables in decision IV/25, as modified by decision V/18, for nominations for production and consumption exemptions for 1998 and subsequent years, as follows: to set 31 January of each year as the last date for nominations for decisions to be taken in that year for production or consumption in any subsequent year; and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committees to develop recommendations on the nominations and submit their report through the Secretariat by 30 April of that year; however, for 1997 the report will be submitted by 1 April 1997;

9. To approve the format for reporting quantities and uses of ozone-depleting substances produced and consumed for essential uses as set out in annex .... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties*** and [beginning in 1998] to request each of the Parties that have had essential-use exemptions granted for previous years, to submit their report in the approved format by 31 January of each year;

** Annex II to the present report.

*** Annex III to the present report.

10. [That the Parties granted essential-use exemptions will guard against theft; reallocate, as decided by the Parties, to other uses the exemptions granted or destroy any surplus ozone-depleting substances either as bulk substances or contained in products authorized for essential use but subsequently rendered unnecessary as a result of technical progress, market adjustments, or actions of the Parties;]

11. [To allow the Secretariat, in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to authorize, as an emergency procedure, consumption of quantities not exceeding ... tonnes of ODS for essential uses on application by a Party prior to the next scheduled Meeting of the Parties. The Secretariat should inform the Meeting of the Parties at its next meeting the details of such approvals;]
(Source: Annex I to the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/8. Industry code of conduct for a non-Article 5 Party transition from CFC-based metered-dose inhalers

[1. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to demonstrate ongoing research and development of alternatives to CFC MDIs with all due diligence and/or collaborate with other companies in such efforts and, with each future request for essential-use exemptions, to report in confidence to the nominating Party whether and to what extent resources are deployed and progress is being made on such research and development, and what licence applications if any have been submitted to health authorities for non-CFC MDIs;]

2. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to demonstrate they are undertaking individual or collaborative industry efforts, in consultation with the medical community, to educate health care professionals and patients about other treatment options and the transition to non-CFC MDIs;]

3. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to demonstrate that they are differentiating the packaging of the company's non-CFC MDIs from its CFC MDIs and to apply other appropriate marketing strategies, in consultation with the medical community, to encourage doctor and patient acceptance of the company's non-CFC MDI, subject to health and product safety considerations;]

4. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to not engage in false or misleading advertising targeted at non-CFC MDIs;]

5. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to ensure that participation in regulatory proceedings is conducted with a view toward legitimate environmental, health and safety concerns;]

6. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to take all economically feasible steps to minimize CFC emissions during the manufacture of MDIs;]

7. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to dispose of expired, defective, and returned MDIs containing CFCs in a manner that minimizes CFC emissions;]

8. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to review periodically CFC requirements and current MDI market forecasts, and notify national regulatory authorities of surplus CFCs, if any, obtained under the essential-use exemption;]

9. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to cooperate with national regulatory authorities in any governmental programme for transfer of surplus amounts to any other MDI manufacturer which needs such amounts;]

10. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to dispose of surplus amounts in a manner that minimizes CFC emissions;]

11. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to ensure continuity of MDI supply to Article 5 countries and countries with economies in transition;]

12. [That non-Article 5 Parties will encourage companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to assist the company's MDI manufacturing facilities in Article 5 countries and countries with economies in transition in upgrading the technology and capital equipment needed for manufacturing non-CFC MDIs, subject to considerations of manufacturing rationalization and continued patient access to affordable MDIs in such countries;]

13. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to continue to make available authorized levels of CFC production and consumption for essential MDI uses to each CFC MDI and MDI component manufacturer that demonstrates a good-faith effort to comply with the provisions of the "industry transitional code of conduct";]

14. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to permit, for the purposes of industrial rationalization, the intra-company transfer of CFCs to be used under the MDI essential-use exemption, subject to record-keeping and reporting requirements but not pre-approved by the national regulatory authority;]

15. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to permit, for the purposes of industrial rationalization, the inter-affiliate transfer of CFCs to be used under the MDI essential-use exemption, subject to record-keeping and reporting requirements but not pre-approved by the national regulatory authorities of the Parties in which the affiliates involved are located, provided that the Party in which the parent corporation is

located shall be responsible, for Protocol compliance purposes, for ensuring that volumes of CFCs allocated to that corporation under the MDI essential-use exemption are not exceeded;]

16. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to ensure coordination between national environmental and health authorities on the environmental, health and safety implications of any proposed decisions on essential-use allowances and MDI transition policies before such decisions are taken;]

17. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to direct their national health authorities to expedite review of marketing/licensing/pricing applications of non-CFC MDIs, provided that such expedited review does not compromise patient health and product safety;]

18. [To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to direct their national health authorities to review the terms for public MDI procurement and reimbursement, so that purchasing policies do not discriminate against non-CFC MDIs;]]

(Source: Annex II to the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/9. Information-gathering on a transition to non-CFC treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for non-Article 5 Parties

[1. To note with appreciation that one new non-CFC-based MDI for one active ingredient has now entered the market in some countries [and that others are expected over the next one to three years.] [In some cases, other alternatives such as dry power inhalers (DPIs) are also available];

2. To recognize that a smooth transition to non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are essential for the life of patients with asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and important for the protection of the ozone layer. [Phase-out of essential-use allowances is best deferred until a transitional period during which time wide clinical experience is gained with a range of non-CFC products];

3. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and decision VII/28 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

4. To encourage Parties to consider the recommendations in the TEAP and TOC reports regarding transition strategies for non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and urge Parties to report to the Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee on the details of national transition strategies by [31 of January 1997];

5. To request the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to report on progress in the development and implementation of national transition strategies for non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and report thereon to the Open-Ended Working Group in preparation for the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;

6. To request the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel to further examine and report to the [Ninth] [Eleventh] Meeting of the Parties on issues surrounding a transition to non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in non-Article 5 countries that is fully protective of public health. In so doing, the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel should consult with international bodies, such as the World Health Organization and other institutions representing health care professionals, patient advocacy groups and private industry, and, where appropriate, national bodies representing the same [and take into consideration:]

(a) [The relative advantages and disadvantages of an overarching international transition framework versus individual national strategies and the degree to which a phase-out may take more or less time in individual countries and the factors that influence this;]

(b) [The impact on the right and ability of Article 5 countries, of countries with economies in transition, of Article 2 countries with large disadvantaged communities and of net-importing countries to receive CFC-based MDIs where medically and economically acceptable alternatives are not available where there are reductions in non-Article 5 essential-use exemptions for CFC MDIs;]

(c) [The influence of potential transferable essential-use exemptions as well as existing and potential trade restrictions by individual countries on a smooth transition and access to treatment options;]

(d) [The international markets and fluidity of trade in CFC MDI products as well as alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;]

(e) [The identification of patient subgroups who may have continuing compelling medical needs after a virtual phase-out;]

(f) [The range of regulatory and non-regulatory incentives for, and impediments against, research and development of alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and market penetration of alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;]

(g) [The degree to which dry-powder inhalers (DPIs) and other treatment options may be considered medically acceptable alternatives for CFC MDIs and the factors which may influence their substitutability in different countries;]]
(Source: Annex II to the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/10. Uses and possible applications of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

1. That UNEP distributes to the Parties of the Montreal Protocol a list containing the HCFCs applications which have been identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, after having taken into account the following:

   (a) The heading should read "Possible Applications of HCFCs";

   (b) The list should include a chapeau stating that the list is intended to facilitate collection of data on HCFC consumption, and does not imply that HCFCs are needed for the listed applications;

   (c) The use as fire extinguishers should be added to the list;

   (d) The use as aerosols, as propellant, solvent or main component, should be included, following the same structure as for other applications;

2. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committee be requested to prepare, for the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, a list of available alternatives to each of the HCFC applications which are mentioned in the now available list;
(Source: European Community (Annex III to the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties))

Decision VIII/11. Further clarification of the definition of "bulk substances" under decision I/12A

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/7 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

2. To clarify decision I/12A of the First Meeting of the Parties as follows: trade and supply of methyl bromide in cylinders or any other container in units greater than ... kilograms net will be regarded as trade in bulk in methyl bromide;
(Source: paragraph 115 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/12. Control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties

- To consider the issue of control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1997;
(Source: paragraph 115 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/13. Critical agricultural uses of methyl bromide

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/29 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

2. To note that more work on the issue of critical agricultural uses of methyl bromide is required from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;

3. That the issue of critical agricultural uses of methyl bromide should be considered at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
(Source: paragraph 115 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/14. Minimizing emissions of halons

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/12 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;****
(Source: Secretariat)

2. ----------

Decision VIII/15. List of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C (Hydrobromofluorocarbons) of the Protocol

1. To note the conclusion of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the elaboration of a list of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C of the Protocol;

2. To decide not to elaborate the lists referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 3 ter and 4 ter of the Montreal Protocol;
(Source: paragraph 166 of the report of the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties)

Decision VIII/16. Organization and functioning of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To note with appreciation the report of the Informal Advisory Group on organization and functioning of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;

2. To approve the terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel as contained in annex .... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties (to be finalized);
(Source: Secretariat)

**** See annex IV below.

Decision VIII/17. Illegal imports and exports of controlled substances

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Decision VIII/18. Revised formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol

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Decision VIII/19. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia

1. To note that, according to the information provided by Latvia and the statement made by its representative at the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee, Latvia would be in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;

2. To also note that there is a possibility of non-compliance by Latvia in 1997 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;

3. To also note that major efforts are being made by Latvia to meet its obligations under the Protocol, even in the absence of external financial assistance for investment projects;

4. To urge Latvia to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and provide immediately a timetable for the ratification process;

5. To recommend that international funding agencies should consider favourably the provision of financial assistance to Latvia for projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances in the country;

6. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Latvia;
(Source: paragraph 11 of the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee)

Decision VIII/20. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania

1. To note that, according to the information provided by Lithuania and the statement made by its representative at the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee, Lithuania would be in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;

2. To also note that there is a possibility of non-compliance by Lithuania in 1997 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;

3. To also note that major efforts are being made by Lithuania to meet its obligations under the Protocol, even in the absence of external financial assistance for investment projects;

4. To urge Lithuania to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and provide immediately a timetable for the ratification process;

5. To recommend that international funding agencies should consider favourably the provision of financial assistance to Lithuania for projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances in the country;

6. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Lithuania;
(Source: paragraph 17 of the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee)

Decision VIII/21. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Russian Federation

1. To recall decision VII/18 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties by which the Russian Federation was, inter alia, requested to provide to the Implementation Committee in 1996, additional information relative to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To note that according to its written submission and the statements of the representative of the Russian Federation at the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Implementation Committee, the Russian Federation was in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;

3. To also note the considerable progress made by the Russian Federation to address non-compliance issues raised by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

4. That the situation regarding the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances should be kept under review, specifically with regard to the additional information requested to the Russian Federation in paragraph 9 (c) of decision VII/18 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and, in particular, the detailed information on trade in ozone-depleting substances;

5. That the disbursement of financial assistance for ODS-phase-out in the Russian Federation should continue to be contingent on further developments with regard to non-compliance and the settlement with the Implementation Committee of any problems related to the reporting requirements and the actions of the Russian Federation;

6. That the Russian Federation should maximize the use of its recycling facilities to meet its internal needs and therefore diminish the production of new CFCs accordingly;

7. To keep under review the situation regarding the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation;
(Source: paragraph 27 of the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee)

Decision VIII/22. Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

- To endorse the selection of ..... and ..... as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1997; *(Source: Secretariat)*

Decision VIII/23. Financial Matters: financial report and budgets

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1995 (UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/4);

2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties as set out in annex ... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;

3. To approve the revised budgets for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol of US$ ... for 1996 and US$ ... for 1997 and the proposed budget of US$ ... for 1998, as set out in annex .... to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;

4. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the Assessment Panels for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;

5. To request additional voluntary contributions from Parties in support of:

   (a) Increased participation of Assessment Panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in Assessment Panels and Technical Options Committees;

   (b) Information materials for the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;

6. To extend the duration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol until 31 March 2000;
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision VIII/24. Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

1. To reaffirm decision VII/38 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, by which the Parties decided to hold the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Montreal, Canada in 1997;

2. To convene the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Montreal from .... to ..... September 1997.
(Source: Secretariat)

Annex I

RECOMMENDED NOMINATIONS FOR ESSENTIAL USE EXEMPTIONS
(in metric tonnes)

Party	CFC-11			CFC-12			CFC-113			CFC-114			HALON-2402						
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. Australia	[8.0]	--	--	[22.0]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Canada	--	128.0	--	--	320.0	--	--	--	--	--	65.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. European Union	--	1,778.0	--	--	3,307.0	--	--	16.0	--	--	509.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Japan	--	53.0	37.0	--	105.0	75.0	--	0.5	0.5	--	23.0	24.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Poland	[130.0]	[130.0]	--	[220.0]	[220.0]	--	--	--	--	[30.0]	[30.0]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Russian Federation	[266.0]	[266.0]	--	[266.0]	[266.0]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[352.0]	[300.0]	[255.0]	[200.0]	[142.0]	[92.0]	[45.0]
7. South Africa	--	62.0	--	--	156.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Switzerland	2.0	2.0	--	4.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. United States	149.3	1,204.3	--	415.8	2,814.7	--	--	--	--	131.5	369.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	555.3	3,623.3	37.0	927.8	7,192.7	75.0	--	16.5	0.5	163.5	1,003.0	24.0	352.0	300.0	255.0	200.0	142.0	92.0	45.0

Annex II

RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS TO QUANTITIES APPROVED EARLIER FOR ESSENTIAL USES
(in metric tonnes)

Country	Use	Chemical	Production year	Nominated amount	Approved amount	Recommended adjustment	Total approved and recommended
United States	MDI	CFC-12	1997	431	437.2	-6.20	431
United States	MDI	CFC-114	1997	19	43.7	-24.7	19
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	1996	2.9	.29	2.61	2.9
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	1997	3.7	.37	3.33	3.7
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	1998	60.1	57.00	3.10	60.10
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	1999	59.6	56.99	2.61	59.60
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	2000	58.4	56.87	1.53	58.4
United States	Shuttle/rockets	MCF	2001	58.4	56.87	1.53	58.4
New Zealand	MDI	CFC-11	1996	9.00	9.00	-9.00	0.00
New Zealand	MDI	CFC-12	1996	23.50	23.50	-23.50	0.00
New Zealand	MDI	CFC-11	1997	8.00	8.00	-8.00	0.00
New Zealand	MDI	CFC-12	1997	22.00	22.00	-22.00	0.00

Annex III

PROPOSED REPORTING ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK

A	B	C	D	E	F (D + E)	G (C - F)	H[1]	I (H + F)	J	K	L	M[2] (I - J - L)
Year of authorized essential use	Ozone-depleting substance	[Amount exempted in various years]	Amount acquired by production	[Amount acquired by import and country of manufacture]	Total acquired for essential use	Authorized but not acquired	On hand start of year[1]	Available for use in current year	Used for MDI manufacture	[Contained in MDIs and exported]	Destroyed	On hand end of year[2]
1996	CFC-11											
1996	CFC-12											
1996	CFC-113											
1996	CFC-114											
1996	MCF											

All quantities expressed in tonnes.

[1]National Governments may not be able to estimate quantities on hand as at 1 January 1996 but can track the subsequent inventory of ODS produced for essential uses (Column L).

[2]Carried forward as "on hand start of the year" for next year.

Annex IV

GUIDELINES FOR MINIMIZING EMISSIONS OF HALONS

1. The essential-use criteria defined in decision IV/25, paragraph 1(a), provide an appropriate and suitably stringent basis for assessing critical applications. In meeting these criteria, applications are confirmed to be:

(a) Necessary; and

(b) Reliant on the use of halon to achieve acceptable levels of fire safety, and are thus justifiable uses of recovered halon.

2. The Parties should encourage the use of suitable alternative approaches instead of halon systems, wherever possible.

3. The Parties should remove regulatory impediments that restrict use of halons for critical applications which meet the stringent criteria referred to in paragraph 1 above, and avoid the indiscriminate mandatory decommissioning of halon systems that are currently reliant on the use of halon-1301 to achieve acceptable levels of fire safety.

4. A significant level of decommissioning is already taking place on a voluntary basis for halon-1211 and 1301. Experience from countries that have implemented early decommissioning programmes indicates that the key contribution for success has been a consultative process with important stakeholders, as has been undertaken in several countries. This has enabled programmes to be designed to minimize the risk of premature emissions.

5. Applications which are not critical have (by definition, in accordance with the essential-use criteria) technically viable alternative approaches available. Such installations will, in due course, be decommissioned when the assets protected by its fire system reach the end of their life. The question thus becomes one of the periodic review of the economic feasibility of earlier retrofitting.

6. For halon-1211 in portable extinguishers, suitable alternatives are generally available. The problem becomes how small quantities widely dispersed can effectively be collected.

7. In the case of halon-1301, decommissioning will depend on various factors, including:

(a) The remaining useful life of the protected asset and its fire system;

(b) The cost of the alternative to be adopted;

(c) The benefit obtained by the owner through demonstrable sensitivity to environmental issues; and

(d) The market value obtainable for the halon removed.

Measures open to the Parties to encourage more widespread early retrofit would relate to items (b) - possibly by offering financial or fiscal incentives, (c) - perhaps by some form of recognition for users implementing voluntary decommissioning, and (d) - by acting to maintain an asset value for halon. These and other considerations, including safety, should be borne in mind in the decommissioning process.

8. Ensuring that halons are effectively recovered involves two steps. First, halon removed from systems must be captured and retained for potential recovering. To this end, it is desirable that the market price for recoverable halon is maintained at a level that ensures that financial as well as regulatory incentives encourage responsible behaviour. Secondly, the recovery and recycling process itself must be reliable and result in high quality material, preferably in accordance with ISO 7201, part 1, ASTM D 5632-94a or equivalent. Various measures meriting consideration to achieve this end are set out in the 1994 report of the Halons Technical Options Committee.

9. The use of halon in testing and training has already been dramatically reduced, and is now largely confined to instances where existing safety regulations demand such procedures. An example is the certification of fire protection systems for aircraft engines in accordance with international airworthiness regulations. Parties should bring pressure to bear, at a national and international level, on the regulatory bodies responsible for these codes, to encourage them to adapt the codes to allow the use of substitutes and stimulants as far as is possible without compromising safety.

10. A variety of measures can be adopted to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account when selecting substitutes and replacements for halon. The United States Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) is an example of regulatory programme intended to achieve this. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, has adopted a Voluntary Code of Practice on HCFCs and PFCs, agreed between the fire industry and the Government. This non-regulatory approach is attracting considerable interest for potential application to the rest of the European Union. These forms of industry self-regulation ensure that the emission minimization strategies already developed for halon will continue to be applied for the alternatives and replacements which could have environmental impact. The final choice of agent is controlled by fire suppression effectiveness, personnel safety, cleanliness, speed of suppression, space, weight and cost, as well as environmental requirements.

11. The Halons Technical Options Committee has asked a number of national halon banks to assess the adequacy of recycled halon stocks to meet existing critical uses. The poll indicates an apparent excess of halon-1211 but no excess of halon-1301. In the case of halon-1301, it is not clear at present how much could be set aside for destruction and still meet the future needs for critical applications. Destruction is only advisable when a clear excess of halon is identified.
