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TENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO  
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON  
SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete  
THE OZONE LAYER  
Cairo, 23-24 November 1998

DRAFT DECISIONS

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision X/1. Ratification of the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol,  
London, Copenhagen and Montreal 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, Copenhagen and Montreal 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 and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer;

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

1. To note with regret that, as of 31 October 1998, only 88 of the 168 Parties that should have reported data for 1997 had done so;
2. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol;

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Decision X/3. Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;
2. To confirm the positions of Bolivia, Kenya, Latvia, Pakistan and the United States of America for one further year and to select [ ] as members of the Committee for a two-year period;

Decision X/4. Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 1998;
2. 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 effective 1 January 1999;
3. To endorse the selection of [ ] to act as Chair and of [ ] to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective 1 January 1999;

Decision X/5. 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 1999;

Decision X/6. Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1999 and 2000

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
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 for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, CFC-113 for use in the coating of cardiovascular surgical material and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex [ ] to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;\* subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. To agree that the remaining quantity of methyl chloroform authorized for the United States at previous meetings of the Parties be made available for use in manufacturing solid rocket motors until such time as the 1999-2001 quantity of 176.4 tonnes (17.6 ODP-weighted tonnes) allowance is depleted, or until such time as safe alternatives are implemented for remaining essential uses;

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\* Annex I to this document.

4. To approve the authorization by the Secretariat in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the emergency uses of 1.7 tonnes of CFC-113 for 1997 and 1998 for torpedo maintenance submitted as an essential-use nomination by Poland;
5. That the quantities approved in paragraph 2 above and all future approvals are for total CFC volumes with flexibility between CFCs within each group;

Decision X/7. Halon-management strategies

Noting that in the Executive Summary of its 1998 report, the Scientific Assessment Panel identifies complete elimination and destruction of halon-1211 and 1301 as the most environmentally beneficial option to enhance the recovery of the ozone layer,

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in its 1998 report pursuant to decision IX/21, concludes that by definition all non-critical uses of halon-1211 and 1301 can be decommissioned, taking into account the costs and benefits of such operations,

1. To request all Parties to develop and submit to the Ozone Secretariat a national or regional strategy for the management of halons, including emissions reduction and ultimate elimination of their use;
2. To request Parties not operating under Article 5 to submit their strategies to the Ozone Secretariat by the end of July 2000;
3. In preparing such a strategy, Parties should consider issues such as:
  - (a) Discouraging the use of halons in new installations and equipment;
  - (b) Encouraging the use of halon substitutes and replacements acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health, taking into account their impact on the ozone layer, on climate change and any other global environmental issues;
  - (c) Considering a target date for the complete decommissioning of non-critical halon installations and equipment, taking into account an assessment of the availability of halons for critical uses;
  - (d) Promoting appropriate measures to ensure the environmentally safe and effective recovery, storage, management and destruction of halons;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to update its assessment of the future need for halon for critical uses, in light of these strategies;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report on these matters to the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision X/8. New substances with ozone-depleting potential

[To be completed];

Decision X/9. Establishment of a list of countries that do not manufacture for domestic use and do not wish to import products and equipment whose continuing functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances

1. To recall that decision IX/9 recommends:
  - (a) That each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labelling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision I/12 C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;
  - (b) That non-Article 5 Parties adopt appropriate measures to control, in cooperation with importing Article 5 Parties, the export of used products and equipment, other than personal effects, whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that in order for such export measures to be effective, both importing and exporting Parties need to take appropriate steps;
3. To note that the products and equipment listed below\* constitute categories of products and equipment whose continued use relies on the supply of substances listed in Annex A or Annex B;
4. To invite, on a voluntary basis, those Parties that do not manufacture for domestic use products and equipment in a category listed below\* and that do not permit the importation of such products and equipment from any source, to inform the Secretariat, if they so choose, that they do not consent to the importation of such products and equipment;
5. To request the Secretariat to maintain a list of Parties that do not want to receive products and equipment from one or more categories listed below.\* This list shall be distributed to all Parties by the Secretariat at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties and updated on an annual basis thereafter;

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\* Products and equipment containing a controlled substance specified in Annex A or B of the Montreal Protocol: 1) Automobile and truck air conditioning units (whether incorporated in vehicles or not); 2) domestic and/or commercial refrigeration and air conditioning/heat pump equipment (when containing controlled substances in Annex A or Annex B as a refrigerant and/or in insulating material of the product) (e.g. refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, water coolers, ice machines, air conditioning and heat pump units); 3) transport refrigeration units; 4) aerosol products, except medical aerosols; 5) portable fire extinguisher; 6) insulation boards, panels and pipe covers; 7) pre-polymers.

6. To acknowledge that the issue of imports and exports of products and equipment whose continued functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances should be further advanced at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties with a view to addressing more specifically the concerns of countries in the process of phasing out production of those products and equipment;

Decision X/10. Review of the non-compliance procedure

Recalling decision IV/5 on a non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties,

Recalling also decision IX/35 on review of the non-compliance procedure adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-compliance established by decision IX/35 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.4/1/3) and, in particular, its conclusion that in general the non-compliance procedure has functioned satisfactorily but that further clarification was desirable and that some additional practices should be developed to streamline the procedure,

1. To express appreciation to the Ad Hoc Working Group for its report reviewing the non-compliance procedure;
2. To agree on the following amendments with a view to clarifying particular paragraphs of the non-compliance procedure:

- (a) In paragraph 2, the following should be substituted for the last sentence:

If the Secretariat has not received a reply from the Party three months after sending it the original submission, the Secretariat shall send a reminder to the Party that it has yet to provide its reply. The Secretariat shall, as soon as the reply and information from the Party are available, but not later than six months after receiving the submission, transmit the submission, the reply and the information, if any, provided by the Parties to the Implementation Committee referred to in paragraph 5, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.

- (b) In paragraph 3, the following should be substituted for the word accordingly at the end of the paragraph:

, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.

- (c) In paragraph 5:

- (i) The following should be inserted after the second sentence:

Each Party so elected to the Committee shall be requested to notify the Secretariat, within two months of its election, of who is to represent it and shall endeavour to ensure that such representation remains throughout the entire term of office.

- (ii) The following should be inserted after the third sentence:

A Party that has completed a second consecutive two-year term as a Committee member shall be eligible for election again only after an absence of one year from the Committee.

- (d) In paragraph 7, the following subparagraph should be inserted after subparagraph (c):

(d) To identify the facts and possible causes relating to individual cases of non-compliance referred to the Committee, as best it can, and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties;

and the subsequent subparagraphs should be renumbered accordingly;

3. To agree, consistent with the Implementation Committee's practice of reviewing all instances of non-compliance, that in situations where there has been a persistent pattern of non-compliance by a Party, the Implementation Committee should report and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties with the view to ensuring the integrity of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the circumstances surrounding the Party's persistent pattern of non-compliance. In this connection, consideration should be given to progress made by a Party towards achieving compliance and measures taken to help the non-compliant Party return to compliance;
4. To draw the attention of Parties to the amended non-compliance procedure as set out in annex [ ] to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties\*;
5. To consider, unless the Parties decide otherwise, the operation of the non-compliance procedure again no later than the end of 2003;

Decision X/11. Quarantine and pre-shipment exemption

Noting the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's findings that over 18 per cent of methyl-bromide use is estimated to have been excluded from control under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, and that this use is increasing in some regions according to official data,

Noting also that the operation of the exemption criteria might lead to unnecessary use of methyl bromide;

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, as part of its ongoing work:
  - (a) To assess the volumes and uses of methyl bromide under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, including the trend in use since the 1991 base year;
  - (b) To report on the existing and potential availability of alternative substances and technologies, identifying those applications where alternative treatments do not currently

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\* See annex II to the present report.

- exist, and also on the availability and economic viability of recovery, containment and recycling technologies;
- (c) To report on the operation of quarantine and pre-shipment exemptions as set out in decision VII/5, including the scope of the pre-shipment definition;
  - (d) To report on existing and potential options which individual Parties might consider to reduce the use and emissions of methyl bromide from its application under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption and to elaborate further on their recommendations in previous reports, and taking into account the special circumstances of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
  - (e) To review and report on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) amendment to its quarantine and non-quarantine pests definitions, and the FAO/IPPC structure relative to the use of pesticides for regulated non-quarantine pests, to help determine whether clarification of the definitions of quarantine and pre-shipment, taking into account these FAO/IPPC usages, would help encourage consistency in the quarantine and pre-shipment definitions;
  - (f) To submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its first meeting in 1999;
2. To request the Open-ended Working Group, in the light of the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to make any appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
  3. To request the Parties to submit to the Secretariat by 31 December 1999 a list of regulations that mandate the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment treatments;
  4. To remind the Parties of the need to report on the volumes of methyl bromide consumed under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption as set out in decision IX/28;

Decision X/12. Quarantine and pre-shipment exemptions for methyl bromide

Draft decision X/12 has been merged with draft decision X/11;

Decision X/13. Terms of reference for a study on the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its nineteenth meeting, to enable the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, inter alia:

- (a) All control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including decisions agreed by the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, in so far as these will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2000-2002;
  - (b) The need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 Parties to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
  - (c) Agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including the production sector) and non-investment projects;
  - (d) Approved country programmes;
  - (e) Financial commitments in 2000-2002 relating to sectoral phase-out projects agreed by the Executive Committee;
  - (f) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;
  - (g) The impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination;
  - (h) Administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, and the cost of financing the secretarial services of the Multilateral Fund, including holding meetings;
2. That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
  3. That the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

Decision X/14. Process agents

Noting with appreciation the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Process Agent Task Force in response to decision VII/10,

Noting the findings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that emissions from the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents in non-Article 5 Parties are comparable in quantity to the insignificant emissions of controlled substances from feedstock uses, and that yet further reductions in use and emissions are expected by 2000,

Noting also the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's findings that emissions from the use of controlled substances as process agents in countries operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, are already significant and will continue to grow if no action is taken,

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Recognizing the usefulness of having the controlled substances produced and used as process agents clearly delineated within the Montreal Protocol,

1. That, for the purposes of this decision, the term "process agents" should be understood to mean the use of controlled substances for the applications listed in table A below;
2. For non-Article 5 Parties, to treat process agents in a manner similar to feedstock for 1998 and until 31 December 2001;
3. That quantities of controlled substances produced or imported for the purpose of being used as process agents in plants and installations in operation before 1 January 1999, should not be taken into account in the calculation of production and consumption from 1 January 2002 onwards, provided that:
  - (a) In the case of non-Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from these processes have been reduced to insignificant levels as defined for the purposes of this decision in table B below;
  - (b) In the case of Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from process-agent use have been reduced to levels agreed by the Executive Committee to be reasonably achievable in a cost effective manner without undue abandonment of infrastructure. In so deciding, the Executive Committee may consider a range of options as set out in paragraph 5 below;
4. That all Parties should:
  - (a) Report to the Secretariat by 30 September 2000 and each year thereafter on their use of controlled substances as process agents, the levels of emissions from those uses and the containment technologies used by them to minimize emissions of controlled substances. Those non-Article 5 Parties which have still not reported data for inclusion in Tables A and B are urged to do so as soon as possible and in any case before the nineteenth meeting of the Open Ended Working Group;
  - (b) In reporting annual data to the Secretariat for 2000 and each year thereafter, provide information on the quantities of controlled substances produced or imported by them for process-agent applications;
5. That the incremental costs of a range of cost-effective measures, including, for example, process conversions, plant closures, emissions control technologies and industrial rationalization, to reduce emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses in Article 5 Parties to the levels referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above should be eligible for funding in accordance with the rules and guidelines of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
6. That the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should, as a matter of priority, strive to develop funding guidelines and begin to consider initial project proposals during 1999;
7. That Parties should not install or commission new plant using controlled substances as process agents after 30 June 1999, unless the Meeting of the Parties has decided that the use in question meets the criteria for essential uses under decision IV/25;

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8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Meeting of the Parties in 2001 on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses and on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes not using ozone-depleting substances and to review tables A and B of this draft decision and make recommendations for any necessary changes;

Table A List of Uses of Controlled Substances as Process Agents

No	Substance	Process Agent Application
1	CTC	Elimination of NCl <sub>3</sub> in the production of chlorine and caustic soda
2	CTC	Recovery of chlorine in tail gas from production of chlorine
3	CTC	Manufacture of Chlorinated Rubber
4	CTC	Manufacture of Endosulphan (insecticide)
5	CTC	Manufacture of Isobutyl Acetophenone (Ibuprofen analgesic)
6	CTC	Manufacture of 1-1, Bis (4-chlorophenyl) 2,2,2- trichloroethanol (Dicofol insecticide)
7	CTC	Manufacture of Chlorosulphonated polyolefin (CSM)
8	CTC	Manufacture of Poly-Phenylene-Terephthal-Amide
9	CFC 113	Manufacture of fluoropolymer resins
10	CFC 11	Manufacture of fine synthetic polyolefin fibre sheet
11	CTC	Manufacture of Styrene Butadiene Rubber
12	CTC	Manufacture of Chlorinated Paraffin
13	CFC 113	Manufacture of Vinorelbine (pharmaceutical product)
14	CFC 12	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives
15	CFC 113	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters
16	CFC 113	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality
17	CTC	Production of pharmaceuticals ketotifen, anticol and disulfiram
18.	CTC	Production of TRALOMETHRINE (insectide)
19.	CTC	Bromhexine hydrochloride
20.	CTC	Diclofenac sodium
21.	CTC	Cloxacilin
22.	CTC	Phenyl glycine
23.	CTC	Isosorbid mononitrate
24.	CTC	Omeprazol

Note: Parties may propose additions to this list by sending details to the Secretariat who will forward them to the TEAP. The TEAP will then investigate the proposed change and make a recommendation to the Meeting of Parties whether or not the proposed use should be added to the list by decision of the Parties.

Table B Emission Limits for Process Agent Uses

All figures are in metric tonnes per year

Country/Region	Make Up or Consumption	Maximum Emissions
European Community	1000	17
USA	2300	181
Canada	13	0
Japan	300	5
Hungary	15	0
Poland	68	0.5
Russian Federation	800	17
Australia	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0
Estonia	0	0
Lithuania	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0
New Zealand	0	0
Norway	0	0
Iceland	0	0
Switzerland	5	0.4
TOTAL	4501	220.9 (4.9%)

Decision X/15. Exports of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Montreal Protocol from non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties

Aware that Parties operating under Article 5 are taking measures under the Protocol to limit their production of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A and Annex B,

Concerned that this reduction should not be offset by any unnecessary increase in exports of controlled substances from non-Article 5 Parties under the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol,

- To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
  - (a) To make an assessment of the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Protocol likely to be required and produced by Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol for the period 1999-2010;
  - (b) To make an assessment of the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B

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to the Protocol which need to be produced and exported by Parties not operating under Article 5 in order to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 during the period 1999-2010;

- (c) To present its report to the Open-ended Working Group in time for the issue to be considered by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision X/16. Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the light of the Kyoto Protocol

Noting the need to implement multilateral environmental agreements in a coherent way for the benefit of the global environment,

Noting that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) adopted the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention at its Third Session held in Kyoto, from 1 to 11 December 1997,

Noting that the Kyoto Protocol requires Parties listed in Annex I of the FCCC to ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A of that Protocol do not exceed their assigned amounts as listed in Annex B during the first commitment period of 2008-2012,

Noting further that the greenhouse gases included in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) in view of their high global warming potentials,

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) has identified HFCs and PFCs as alternatives to ozone depleting substances, and some Parties and enterprises have already changed over, and others are changing over to such HFC and PFC technologies, and

Noting with appreciation that the Conference of the Parties to the FCCC at its Fourth Meeting adopted a decision on the relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system, in particular with reference to HFCs and PFCs,

- To request, with a view in particular to assist the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to assess the implications for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol of the inclusion of HFCs and PFCs in the Kyoto Protocol, the relevant Montreal Protocol bodies, within their areas of competence, to:
- (a) Provide relevant information on HFCs and PFCs to the FCCC secretariat by 15 July 1999 in accordance with operative paragraph 1 of the above-referenced decision;
- (b) Convene a workshop with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which will assist the FCCC bodies to establish information on available and potential ways and means of limiting emissions of HFCs and PFCs in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of the above-referenced decision;
- (c) Continue to develop information on the full range of existing and potential alternatives to ozone depleting substances for specific uses including alternatives not listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol;

- (d) Otherwise continue to cooperate with the relevant FCCC bodies and the IPCC on these matters; and
- (e) Report to the nineteenth meeting of the Open Ended Working Group and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on this work;

Decision X/17. Production sector

Noting the recent estimation by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of high atmospheric emissions of carbon tetrachloride (almost 41,000 tonnes in 1996), out of which about 70 per cent was contributed by use of carbon tetrachloride as a feedstock to produce CFCs,

Noting the assessment of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that closure of CFC-manufacturing facilities in Article 5 Parties and Parties with economies in transition with accelerated introduction of alternatives could lead to a reduction in carbon tetrachloride emissions to the environment,

Noting that the Ninth Meeting of the Parties had requested the Executive Committee to accelerate the formulation of guidelines for funding the phase-out in the production sector and subsequent approval of relevant projects in this sector,

1. To request the Executive Committee to complete the task of formulation of guidelines for funding the production sector on a priority basis and expeditiously;
2. To further request the Executive Committee to facilitate the formulation of projects for funding the CFC-production sector and their subsequent approval on a priority basis;

Decision X/18. Amendment of rule 18 of the rules of procedure to allow credentials to be issued by someone other than the Head of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs

Draft decision X/18 has been withdrawn;

Decision X/19. Periodicity of the Meetings of the Parties

Draft decision X/19 has been withdrawn;

Decision X/20. Exemption for laboratory and analytical uses

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical essential use exemption until 31 December 2005 under the conditions set out in Annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
2. To request the TEAP to report annually on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substances in Annex A and B of the Protocol;

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3. That the Meeting of the Parties shall each year, on the basis of information reported by the TEAP in accordance with paragraph 2 above, decide on any uses of controlled substances which should no longer be eligible under the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses and the date from which any such restriction should apply;
4. That the Secretariat should make available to the Parties each year a consolidated list of laboratory and analytical uses that the Parties have agreed should no longer be eligible for production and consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances under the global exemption;
5. That any decision taken to remove the global exemption should not prevent a Party from nominating a specific use for an exemption under the essential uses procedure set out in decision IV/25;

#### Decision X/21. Implementation matters

##### A. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Azerbaijan

1. To note that Azerbaijan ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 31 May 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 962 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Azerbaijan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Azerbaijan also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Azerbaijan comes into compliance.
2. To express great concern about Azerbaijan's non-compliance, and the significant increase in ODS consumption from the year 1995 to 1996 (when total consumption tripled from 308 tonnes to 962 tonnes). To note that Azerbaijan only very recently assumed the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, having ratified in 1996. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the country programme and submissions of Azerbaijan (which was prepared with UNEP assistance), that Azerbaijan specifically commits:
  - to a phase out of CFCs by 1 January 2001 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties),
  - to establish, by 1 January 1999, a system for licencing imports and exports of ODS,
  - to establish a system for licencing operators in the refrigeration servicing sector,
  - to tax the imports of ODS, to enable it to ensure that it meets the year 2001 phase-out,
  - to a ban, by 1 January 2001, all imports of halons, and
  - to consider by 1999, a ban on the import of ODS-based equipment.
- That these measures should enable Azerbaijan to achieve the virtual phase out of CFCs, and a complete phase-out of halons by 1 January 2001. In this regard, Azerbaijan is urged to work with relevant implementing agencies to shift current consumption to non-ODS alternatives, and to quickly develop a system for managing banked halon for any continuing critical uses. These

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actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon 2402 production capacity in its major source (Russia) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of Halon 2402 from other sources.

3. To closely monitor the progress of Azerbaijan with regard to ODS phase out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Azerbaijan submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Azerbaijan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Azerbaijan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Azerbaijan should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision Azerbaijan is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

#### B. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belarus

1. To note that Belarus ratified the London amendments on 10 July 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 599.7 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Belarus was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Belarus also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Belarus comes into compliance.
2. Although Belarus submitted a list of specific projects with international financing that will reduce national consumption, they have not responded to the request of the Implementation Committee from the last meeting for a phase-out plan with specific benchmarks demonstrating a schedule for coming into compliance with control obligations under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol. In a verbal presentation to the Implementation Committee on November 16, 1998, Belarus announced the recent adoption (November 13, 1998) of Article 37, committing, Belarus through regulation:
  - to a phase-out in the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2000.
  - However, Belarus noted that there may be difficulty in phasing out consumption for refrigeration associated with agriculture.
3. To closely monitor the progress of Belarus with regard to ODS phase out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Belarus submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Belarus is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Belarus should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Belarus should continue to receive international assistance to enable

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them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision Belarus is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of noncompliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

#### C. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Czech Republic

1. To note that the Czech Republic ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 18 December 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 (1) Party under the Protocol. For 1996, the Czech Republic reported positive consumption of 49.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances that are partially accounted for under the essential-use exemption by the Parties for laboratory and analytical applications. However, the Czech Republic claims the remainder of the 1996 CFC consumption was for essential uses for MDIs. But, as the Czech Republic imported ODS in 1996 without obtaining an essential-use authorization from the Parties to the Protocol, the Czech Republic was in state of technical non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol for 1996. The Czech Republic reported to the Implementation Committee that it has the utmost of interest to reliably comply under the Montreal Protocol.
2. To take note of the Czech Republic's status regarding obligations under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol for 1996 and ask the Implementation Committee to continue to review annually the Czech Republic's status.

#### D. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Estonia

1. To note that Estonia acceded to the Montreal Protocol on October 17, 1996. Estonia is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 36.5 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Estonia was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Estonia also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Estonia comes into compliance.
2. To note with appreciation Estonia's significant strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. They decreased their consumption steadily from an estimated 131 ODP tonnes in 1995 to 36.5 tonnes in 1996. This significant reduction is a clear demonstration of Estonia's determination to achieve a complete phase-out according to their schedule. In response to a request from the Ozone Secretariat, Estonia submitted interim reductions targets for the phase-out. In this phase-out plan with interim benchmarks, Estonia commits:
  - to reduce consumption by 1 January 1999 to no more than 23 ODP tonnes for Annex A and B substances,
  - to completely phase-out consumption of Annex B substances by 1 January 2000,
  - to reduce consumption by 1 January 2000 to no more than 14 ODP tonnes of Annex A

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- substances,
- to reduce consumption of CFC-12 to all but 1 tonne in 2001, and
  - to a complete phase-out of Annex A substances by 1 January 2002,
  - to establish, for 1999, a harmonized system for monitoring and controlling ODS imports.
  - To assist Estonia in meeting their commitments they are urged to work with relevant implementing agencies to shift current consumption to non-ODS alternatives, and to quickly develop a system for managing recovered refrigerants and halon for any continuing critical uses. These actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon 2402 production capacity in its major source (Russia) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of Halon 2402 from other sources.
3. To closely monitor the progress of Estonia with regard to ODS phase out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Estonia submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To urge Estonia to ratify the London and Copenhagen Amendments. To the degree that Estonia is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Estonia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Estonia should, to the degree consistent with relevant assistance requirements, receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision Estonia is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

#### E. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia

1. To note that Latvia acceded to the Montreal Protocol on April 28, 1995 and ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 2 November 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reports positive consumption of 342 tonnes ODP of Annex A and B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Latvia was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Latvia also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Latvia comes into compliance.
2. To note with appreciation the fact that Latvia has made tremendous strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Although Latvia ratified the Protocol just three years ago, they have decreased their consumption steadily from 1986, when it was 6,558 tonnes, to 1993, when their consumption was 1,205 tonnes, to 1995, when their consumption was 711.5 tonnes to the present level of 342.8 tonnes. This significant reduction is a clear demonstration of Latvia's commitment to become a Party in full compliance with the Protocol. To note with appreciation

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that Latvia has made efforts to achieve compliance through agreements with its industry, and through the application of a tax on ODS imports. Latvia has also undertaken efforts to understand the disposition of halons that are currently deployed, and to stockpile halon from decommissioned uses in order to ensure availability to meet future critical uses. To note these important undertakings, and point out that similar undertakings could be considered by other countries who are striving to comply with the provisions of the Protocol. Latvia's submission and statements to the Implementation Committee indicate a commitment:

- to ban the production and import of Annex A, Group II substances by 12 December 1997,
  - to limit consumption of Annex A, Group I substances to no more than 100 metric tonnes in 1999, and
  - to ban on the production and import of Annex A, Group I and all Annex B substances by 1 January 2000.
  - To note Latvia's report that a majority of its remaining ODS use is in the aerosol sector, a sector with alternatives that are available at a cost savings to users. To note the late time at which phase-out projects are being initiated. Accordingly, and considering the plan produced by Latvia, the Parties are hopeful that Latvia will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 July 2001. Achievement of these commitments and goals will necessitate the strict application of import quotas restrictions on an annual basis to ensure phased reductions in consumption.
3. To closely monitor the progress of Latvia with regard to ODS phase-out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Latvia submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Latvia is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Latvia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Latvia should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision Latvia is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measure. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

#### F. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania

1. To note that Lithuania acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 18 January 1995, and acceded to the London and Copenhagen amendment on 2 March, 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 295 ODP tonnes ODP of Annex A and B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, Lithuania is in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Lithuania also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Lithuania comes into compliance.

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2. To note with appreciation the fact that Lithuania has made tremendous strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Although Lithuania ratified the Protocol just three years ago, they have decreased their consumption steadily from 1986, when it was estimated at 6089 tonnes, to 1993, when their consumption was estimated at 935 ODP tonnes, to 1995, when their consumption was 428 tonnes, to 1996 when their consumption of Annex A and B substances is reported at 295 tonnes. Lithuania is very clear in admitting that a substantial reason for the significant reduction in consumption is due to the economic turmoil that has been taking place in their country. After review of the submissions and presentation to the Implementation Committee, it is noted that Lithuania commits:
- to ban the import of CFC-113, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform by 1 January 2000, and
  - to reduce the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 86% from 1996 levels by 1 January 2000.
  - Achievement of these goals will necessitate a strict application of their existing import licencing system to ensure that phased reductions and reduced reliance on ODS continue to take place, and indeed, the Lithuania country programme includes a commitment to make arrangements with their Customs Department to ensure that imports are ceased. Ensuring that the requirement to cease imports is particularly important given the pending closure of CFC producers in Russia, supply on which Lithuania has traditionally depended. Noting Lithuania's obvious commitment to the Montreal Protocol, it is hopeful that the country will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2001. In so stating, the Parties noted but specifically rejected a request by Lithuania to allow for continuous imports until 2005 for servicing existing refrigeration equipment. The Parties, in so doing, note that achieving a phase-out by 1 January 2001 may necessitate that Lithuania increase the recovery of existing ODS or the import of recycled material, and Lithuania is urged to plan carefully for its future refrigerant servicing needs and the TEAP is invited to help in this endeavor. To closely monitor the progress of Lithuania towards meeting the above noted commitments to reduce CFC 113, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform use prior to the next meeting of the Parties, and to put in place by June 1999 a requirement to cease imports of these substances by 1 January 2000 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties).
3. To closely monitor the progress of Lithuania with regard to ODS phase-out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Lithuania submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Lithuania is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Lithuania should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Lithuania should receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, Lithuania is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

G. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Russian Federation

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1. To note that the Russian Federation ratified the London Amendment on 13 January 1992. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 13,955 ODP tonnes, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, the Russian Federation was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. The Russian Federation also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as the Russian Federation comes into compliance.
  
2. To note with appreciation that the Russian Federation is making significant progress in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Data reported for 1996 indicates that the Russian Federation reduced consumption of CFCs from 20,990 ODP tonnes in 1995, to a level of 12,345 ODP tonnes. The Russian Federation submitted a Country Programme in October 1995 (revised November 1995) that contains specific benchmarks and a phase-out schedule. In 1996, production of Annex A, Group I substances was 16,770 ODP tonnes, well below the benchmark of 28,000 ODP tonnes contained in the country programme. Further steps were taken to bring the Russian Federation into compliance with its obligations under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol when, in October 1998, the Special Initiative for ODS Production Closure in the Russian Federation (Special Initiative) was signed. In the country programme and the special initiative, the Russian Federation commits:
  - to reduce consumption of Annex A, Group I substances to no more than 6,280 ODP tonnes in 1999,
  - to reduce consumption of Annex A, Group II substances to no more than 960 ODP tonnes in 1999,
  - to reduce consumption of Annex B, Group I substances to no more than 18 ODP tonnes in 1999,
  - to phase out the production of Annex A substances by 1 June 2000, and
  - to phase out the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 June 2000.
  
3. To closely monitor the progress of the Russian Federation with regard to ODS phase-out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments in the 1995 Country Programme and the Special Initiative noted above. In this regard, to request that the Russian Federation submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that the Russian Federation is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments in the Country Programme and the Special Initiative and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, the Russian Federation should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, the Russian Federation should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision the Russian Federation is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted in prior Decisions as well as in the above documents in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not

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contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

#### H. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine

1. To note that the Ukraine ratified the London amendments on 16 February 1997. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 1,470 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B controlled substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Ukraine was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Ukraine also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Ukraine comes into compliance.
2. To express great concern about the non-compliance of Ukraine, as well as the significant increase in ODS consumption in Ukraine from 1995 to 1996, when total consumption doubled from 767 to 1,470 ODP tonnes. To note the commendable actions taken by Ukraine in working with Customs and industry to monitor imports and improve the accuracy of the data reported to the Ozone Secretariat. After reviewing Ukraine's submission to the Implementation Committee, to note that the Ukraine, through its acceptance of this decision, specifically commits:
  - a phase-out of the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2002 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties).
  - Ukraine is urged to work with relevant implementing agencies to shift current consumption to non-ODS alternatives, and to quickly develop a plan for managing existing supplies of CFCs as well as training in the refrigeration sector to encourage recovery and recycling. These actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon 2402 production capacity in its major source (Russia) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of halon 2402 from other sources. Noting Ukraine's obvious commitment to the Montreal Protocol, it is hopeful that the country will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2002. In so stating, the Parties noted but specifically rejected a request by Ukraine to allow for continuous imports until 2010 for servicing existing refrigeration equipment. The Parties, in so doing, note that achieving a phase-out by 1 January 2002 may necessitate that Ukraine increase the recovery of existing ODS or the import of recycled material, and Ukraine is urged to plan carefully for its future refrigerant servicing needs and the TEAP is invited to help in this endeavor.
3. To closely monitor the progress of Ukraine with regard to ODS phase-out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that the Ukraine submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Ukraine is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Ukraine should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ukraine should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, Ukraine is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under

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Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

I. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Uzbekistan

1. To note that Uzbekistan ratified the Montreal Protocol in May of 1993, and ratified the London and Copenhagen amendment in May of 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5(1) Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reports positive consumption of 272 tonnes ODP of Annex A and Annex B substances, none of which is for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Uzbekistan is in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Uzbekistan also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2001, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as the Uzbekistan comes into compliance.
2. To note with appreciation the fact that Uzbekistan has made significant strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol decreasing consumption steadily from an estimated 1300 tonnes in 1992 to 275 tonnes in 1996. Their country programme notes their determination and commitment to phase out of Annex A and B substances by 2002. Specifically, the Uzbekistan country programme includes a commitment:
  - to reduce consumption of CFCs by 40% by 2000, by 80% by 2001, and completely by 2002;
  - to reduce consumption of carbon tetrachloride by 35% by 2000, by 67% by 2001, and completely by 2002;
  - to reduce consumption of methyl chloroform by 40% in 2000, by 82% in 2001, and completely in 2002;
  - to putting in place in 1999, import quotas in order to freeze the imports at the current level and to support the phase-out schedule noted above;
  - to put in place by 1999, bans on imports of ODS and equipment using and containing ODS;
  - to put in place policy instruments and regulatory requirements to ensure progress in achieving the phase-out.
  - Given the fact that virtually all of their remaining use is in the refrigeration servicing sector, they will have to work very hard in the coming years to ensure that they maintain a downward momentum in consumption in order to ensure that they meet their phase-out commitment for a phase-out in Annex A and B substances by the year 2002. In this regard, the Committee is happy to see that Uzbekistan intends to focus its efforts towards training in the refrigeration sector, and refrigerant recovery and recycling. To note that it is critical that Uzbekistan put in place its licensing and quota system to control the import of ODS no later than September of 1999 to meet its reduction commitment.
3. To closely monitor the progress of Uzbekistan with regard to ODS phase-out, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Uzbekistan submit a complete copy of their country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Uzbekistan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based

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commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Uzbekistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Uzbekistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with paragraph A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this Decision Uzbekistan is cautioned, in accordance with paragraph B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with paragraph C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

J. Inconsistencies in the timing for the reporting of data under Article 7 and for monitoring compliance with the phase-out schedule under Article 5, paragraph 8 bis

- Noting that the compliance period for Parties operating under Article 5(1) for the freeze in production and consumption extends from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 under Article 5(8)bis,
  - Noting that the process of collecting accurate data on anything other than a calendar year basis is very difficult,
  - Noting further, that Parties operating under Article 2 faced similar difficulties, which were overcome when it became clear that their reductions in production and consumption were significantly below those required under the freeze obligations of Article 2,
1. To urge the Implementation Committee to review and report on the status of the data reported by Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1 relative to the freeze in production and consumption using the best available data submitted;
  2. To urge the Implementation Committee to view the data from the July to June time period, or other time period relevant to Article 5, paragraph 8 bis, as especially critical in cases where annual data submitted by Parties operating under Article 5(1) demonstrates that a country is very close to its baseline freeze level;

Decision X/22. Financial matters: financial report and budgets

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1997, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/5;
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 VIII to document UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, for the year 1999, and for the year 2000 in annex [ ] to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;\*

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\* See annex III below.

3. To approve the budget of \$3,615,740 for 1999 and proposed budget of \$3,679,704 for 2000, as set out in annex [ ] to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;\*\*
4. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;

Decision X/23. Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism  
and technology transfer

1. To note with appreciation the work and the report of the Executive Committee on the measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer and on its excellent function in 1998;
2. To request the Executive Committee to report annually to the Meetings of the Parties on the operation of the Financial Mechanism and the measures taken to improve the operation;

Decision X/24. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- To note with appreciation the assistance given by the GEF Council to the countries with economies in transition;

Decision X/25. Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

- To convene the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in [Nairobi], in November 1999.  
(Source: Secretariat)

Decision X/26. Emissions of ozone-depleting substances from  
feedstock applications

Noting the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that emissions from the use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock in the manufacture of CFCs are estimated to be around 30,000 tonnes per year,

Concerned that this level of emissions may pose a threat to the ozone layer,

Aware that technology exists to reduce such emissions,

- To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to investigate further and to report to the Parties at their Twelfth Meeting on;

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\*\* See annex IV below.

- (a) Emissions of carbon tetrachloride from its use as feedstock, including currently available and future possible options individual Parties may consider for the reduction of such emissions;
- (b) Emissions of other ozone-depleting substances arising from the use of controlled substances as feedstock;
- (c) The impact of CFC production phase-out on the future use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock and emissions from such use;

Decision X/27. Customs codes

Recalling decision IX/22 on customs codes and decision IX/28, paragraph 4, on data reporting,

Noting that the existing customs codes set out in the Harmonized System (HS) do not allow Parties to easily monitor the import and export of mixtures of substances and that this will be of particular concern for monitoring consumption of HCFCs as a number of the HCFCs will only be consumed as part of refrigerant mixtures being marketed to replace CFCs for some applications,

Noting that many Parties rely on the HS codes to cross-check and monitor their consumption of ozone-depleting substances and to ensure compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to continue discussions with the World Customs Organization (WCO) on:
  - (a) The possibility of revising the HS to allow the inclusion of appropriate codes for mixtures containing HCFCs, especially those used for refrigeration;
  - (b) The confirmation of the proper classification of methyl bromide that contains 2 per cent chloropicrin as a pure substance and not as a mixture, as suggested in the illustrative list of methyl-bromide mixtures provided earlier to the Parties by the Ozone Secretariat;
2. To convene a group of five interested experts to provide advice to the Ozone Secretariat out of session on possible amendments to the HS;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on progress towards this end.

Annex I

ESSENTIAL-USE EXEMPTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP FOR 1999-2000  
(in metric tonnes)

Party	CFC-11		CFC-12		CFC-113		CFC-114		Halon-2402
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999
1. Australia	45.0	63.0	90.0	153.7	--	--	--	3.3	--
2. Canada *	140.0	140.0		--	--	--		--	--
3. European Community	--	1,415.0	--	2,057.0	0.1	6.1	--	292.0	--
4. Poland **	120.0	125.0	235.0	245.0	1.7	--	25.0	30.0	--
5. Russian Federation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160.0
6. United States of America ***	--	1,013.0	--	2,391.0	--	--	--	331.0	--
TOTAL	205.0	2,656.0	325.0	4,846.7	1.8	6.1	25.0	656.3	160.0

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Annex II

NON-COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE (1998)

The following procedure has been formulated pursuant to Article 8 of the Montreal Protocol. It shall apply without prejudice to the operation of the settlement of disputes procedure laid down in Article 11 of the Vienna Convention.

1. If one or more Parties have reservations regarding another Party's implementation of its obligations under the Protocol, those concerns may be addressed in writing to the Secretariat. Such a submission shall be supported by corroborating information.
2. The Secretariat shall, within two weeks of its receiving a submission, send a copy of that submission to the Party whose implementation of a particular provision of the Protocol is at issue. Any reply and information in support thereof are to be submitted to the Secretariat and to the Parties involved within three months of the date of the despatch or such longer period as the circumstances of any particular case may require. If the Secretariat has not received a reply from the Party three months after sending it the original submission, the Secretariat shall send a reminder to the Party that it has yet to provide its reply. The Secretariat shall, as soon as the reply and information from the Party are available, but not later than six months after receiving the submission, transmit the submission, the reply and the information, if any, provided by the Parties to the Implementation Committee referred to in paragraph 5, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.
3. Where the Secretariat, during the course of preparing its report, becomes aware of possible non-compliance by any Party with its obligations under the Protocol, it may request the Party concerned to furnish necessary information about the matter. If there is not response from the Party concerned within three months of such longer period as the circumstances of the matter may require or the matter is not resolved through administrative action or through diplomatic contacts, the Secretariat shall include the matter in its report to the Meeting of the Parties pursuant to Article 12 (c) of the Protocol and inform the Implementation Committee, **which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.**
4. Where a Party concludes that, despite having made its best, bona fide efforts, it is unable to comply fully with its obligations under the Protocol, it may address to the Secretariat a submission in writing, explaining, in particular, the specific circumstances that it considers to be the cause of its non-compliance. The Secretariat shall transmit such submission to the Implementation Committee which shall consider it as soon as practicable.
5. An Implementation Committee is hereby established. It shall consist of 10 Parties elected by the Meeting of the Parties for two years, based on equitable geographical distribution. **Each Party so elected to the Committee shall be requested to notify the Secretariat, within two months of its election, of the name of the individual who is to represent it and shall endeavour to ensure that the same individual remains its representative throughout the entire term of office.** Outgoing Parties may be re-elected for one immediate consecutive term. **A Party that has completed a second consecutive two-year term as a Committee member shall be eligible for election again only after an absence of one year from the Committee.** The Committee shall elect its own President and Vice-President. Each shall serve for one year at a time. The Vice-President shall, in addition, serve as the rapporteur of the Committee.
6. The Implementation Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, meet twice a year. The Secretariat shall arrange for and service its meetings.

7. The functions of the Implementation Committee shall be:
- (a) To receive, consider and report on any submission in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 4;
  - (b) To receive, consider and report on any information or observations forwarded by the Secretariat in connection with the preparation of the reports referred to in Article 12 (c) of the Protocol and on any other information received and forwarded by the Secretariat concerning compliance with the provisions of the Protocol;
  - (c) To request, where it considers necessary, through the Secretariat, further information on matters under its consideration;
  - (d) To identify the facts and possible causes relating to individual cases of non-compliance referred to the Committee and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties;**
  - (e) To undertake, upon the invitation of the Party concerned, information-gathering in the territory of that Party for fulfilling the functions of the Committee;
  - (f) To maintain, in particular for the purposes of drawing up its recommendations, an exchange of information with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund related to the provision of financial and technical cooperation, including the transfer of technologies to Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol.
8. The Implementation Committee shall consider the submissions, information and observations referred to in paragraph 7 with a view to securing an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the provisions of the Protocol.
9. The Implementation Committee shall report to the Meeting of the Parties, including any recommendations it considers appropriate. The report shall be made available to the Parties not later than six weeks before their meeting. After receiving a report by the Committee the Parties may, taking into consideration the circumstances of the matter, decide upon and call for steps to bring about full compliance with the Protocol, including measures to assist the Parties compliance with the Protocol, and to further the Protocol s objectives.
10. Where a Party that is not a member of the Implementation Committee is identified in a submission under paragraph 1, or itself makes such a submission, it shall be entitled to participate in the consideration by the Committee of that submission.
11. No Party, whether or not a member of the Implementation Committee, involved in a matter under consideration by the Implementation Committee, shall take part in the elaboration and adoption of recommendations on that matter to be included in the report of the Committee.
12. The Parties involved in a matter referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 or 4 shall inform, through the Secretariat, the Meeting of the Parties of the results of proceedings taken under Article 11 of the Convention regarding possible non-compliance, about implementation of those results and about implementation of any decision of the Parties pursuant to paragraph 9.
13. The Meeting of the Parties may, pending completion of proceedings initiated under Article 11 of

the Convention, issue an interim call and/or recommendations.

14. The Meeting of the Parties may request the Implementation Committee to make recommendations to assist the Meeting's consideration of matters of possible non-compliance.

15. The members of the Implementation Committee and any Party involved in its deliberations shall protect the confidentiality of information they receive in confidence.

16. The report, which shall not contain any information received in confidence, shall be made available to any person upon request. All information exchanged by or with the Committee that is related to any recommendation by the Committee to the Meeting of the Parties shall be made available by the Secretariat to any Party upon its request; that party shall ensure the confidentiality of the information it has received in confidence.



Annex III

## BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL FOR 1998-2000

		1998		1999		2000	
		w/m	\$	w/m	\$	w/m	\$
<b>10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							
1100 Project personnel							
1101	Executive Secretary (D-2) (Shared with the Vienna Convention, (VC)	6	69,700	6	71,440	6	102,270
1102	Deputy Executive Secretary (P-5)	12	113,250	12	116,080	12	139,290
1103	Programme Officer (Law) (P-4)	12	100,000	12	102,500	12	103,030
1104	Programme Officer (Science) (P-4) (shared with VC)	6	67,650	6	69,340	6	88,730
1105	Administrative and Programme Management Officer (shared with VC) to be paid by UNEP (P-3)	6	49,000	6	50,220	6	0
1106	Programme Officer (Data Systems) (P-3)	12	98,400	12	100,860		0
1199	Total		498,000		510,440		433,320
1200 Consultants							
1201	Assistance in data-reporting, analysis and promotion of the Protocol		48,750		49,960		51,210
1299	Total		48,750		49,960		51,210

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## 1300 Administrative support

1301	Administrative/Programme Assistant (G-7)	6	9,738	6	9,980	6	10,230
1302	Personal Assistant (G-6)	12	16,400	12	16,810	12	17,230
1303	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by VC)		0		0		0
1304	Personal Assistant (G-6)	6	8,713	6	8,930	6	9,150
1305	Programme Assistant (G-6)	6	8,713	6	8,930	6	9,150
1306	Documents Clerk (G-3)	12	8,200	12	8,400	12	8,610
1307	Data Assistant (G-7)		0	12	17,850	12	18,300
1308	Programme Assistant (G-6) paid by UNEP		0		0		0
1309	Logistics Assistant (G-3) paid by UNEP		0		0		0
1320	Temporary assistance		6,150		6,300		6,460
1321	Conference-servicing costs (CSC) - Open-ended Working Group meetings		410,000		420,250		420,250
1322	CSC - Preparatory and Parties meetings (shared with VC every three years, applies to 1999)		401,661		302,000		409,905
1323	CSC - Assessment Panel meetings		69,700		71,440		73,230
1324	CSC - Bureau meetings		42,025		43,070		44,150
1325	CSC - Committee meetings		27,675		28,360		29,070
1326	CSC - Informal consultation meetings		11,275		11,550		11,840
1399	Total		1,020,250		953,870		1,067,575

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1600	Travel on official business			
1601	Staff travel on official business	104,550	107,160	109,840
1602	Conference Services staff travel on official business	20,500	21,010	21,540
1699	Total	125,050	128,170	131,370
1999	Component total	1,692,050	1,642,440	1,683,475
30	MEETING/PARTICIPATION COMPONENT			
3300	Participation of developing countries			
3301	Assessment Panel meetings	550,000	563,750	565,770
3302	Preparatory and Parties Meetings	256,250	262,650	263,560
3303	Open-ended Working Group meetings	256,000	262,400	263,310
3304	Bureau meetings	30,750	31,510	32,300
3305	Committee meetings	61,500	63,030	64,610
3306	Meetings for the promotion of the Protocol among non-Parties	20,000	20,500	21,010
3399	Total	1,174,500	1,203,840	1,210,560
3999	Component total	1,174,500	1,203,840	1,210,560
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT			
4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500)			
4101	Miscellaneous expendables (shared with VC)	20,625	21,140	21,670
4199	Total	20,625	21,140	21,670

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4200	Non-expendable equipment			
4201	Personal computers and accessories	5,125	5,250	5,380
4202	Portable computers	3,075	3,150	3,230
4203	Other office machines (server, fax, scanner, etc.)	20,000	5,920	6,070
4204	Photocopiers	0	0	0
4299	Total	28,200	14,320	14,680
4300	Premises rental			
4301	Rental of office premises (shared with VC)	30,750	31,510	32,300
4399	Total	30,750	31,510	32,300
4999	Component total	79,575	66,970	68,650
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT			
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment			
5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with VC)	12,300	12,600	12,920
5199	Total	12,300	12,600	12,920
5200	Reporting costs			
5201	Reporting	61,500	63,030	64,610
5202	Reporting (Technical Assessment Panels)	61,425	31,510	32,300
5299	Total	122,925	94,540	96,910

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5300 Sundry				
5301	Communications	76,875	78,790	80,760
5302	Freight charges (documents)	64,825	66,440	68,100
5303	Training	10,000	10,250	10,510
5304	Others	4,875	4,990	5,110
5399	Total	156,575	160,470	164,480
5400 Hospitality				
5401	Hospitality	18,450	18,910	19,380
5499	Total	18,450	18,910	19,380
5999	Component total	310,250	286,520	293,690
98	<b>TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST</b>	<b>3,256,375</b>	<b>3,199,770</b>	<b>3,256,375</b>
	Programme support cost (13%)	423,329	415,970	423,329
	Contingencies	0	0	0
<b>99</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)</b>	<b>3,679,704</b>	<b>3,615,740</b>	<b>3,679,704</b>

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EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE PROPOSED 1999 AND 2000 BUDGETS FOR THE TRUST  
FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

General: All figures are in US dollars (US\$).

<u>Budget line</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1103 - 1105 and 1300	Classification of the posts in UNEP is currently taking place in accordance with the guidelines of the United Nations. Provision is made for the upgrading and re-designation, if found necessary, in the classification and if approved by the Executive Director, after review for the year 2000.
1106	The Government of the Netherlands is funding the post of the Programme Officer (Data Systems) as a Junior Programme Officer from 13 July 1998 for a maximum duration of three years. The budgeted amounts have been retained in the budget for 1999, since the budget for the year 1999 has already been approved and the contributions by Parties been worked out accordingly. No amount will be spent from the Secretariat budget from this budget line in 1998 or 1999.
1321 1326	<p>Necessary funds may be transferred from the conference-servicing budget lines (1321 1326) should such services be required to be rendered either by individual consultancies or corporate contracts. The total cost of organizing the meeting should not, however, exceed the amounts agreed in this budget.</p> <p>The conference-servicing costs have been based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 1321: One meeting of the Open-ended Working Group will be held each year during 1999 and 2000 in Nairobi or Geneva using six languages.</li><li>(b) 1322: The Meeting of the Parties and its preparatory meeting (OEWG) will be held in Nairobi in both years and both the years in six languages. When meetings are not held in Nairobi, the incremental cost will be paid by the host Government.</li><li>(c) 1323: The Technology and Economies Assessment Panel has been allocated \$37,000 to cover the communication and other sundry costs related to the work of Panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</li><li>(d) 1324: Two Bureau meetings are scheduled for each of the years 1999 and 2000.</li></ul>

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<u>Budget line</u>	<u>Comment</u>
	(e) 1325: Two Implementation Committee meetings, in English only, are assumed to take place in Nairobi.
	(f) 1326: One informal consultation a year, in English only, is assumed to take place in Nairobi.
3300	This item includes assistance to participants from countries with economies in transition in addition to participants from developing countries. The average cost of participation from these countries is assumed to be \$5,000 per participant in 1998, with no more than one person's travel cost being covered for each country and using the most appropriate economical fare and the United Nations per diem allowances.
3304	The participation costs for the two Bureau meetings are based on four participants from developing countries or countries with economies in transition in each meeting.
3305	The participation costs for the two Bureau meetings are based on four participants from developing countries or countries with economies in transition in each meeting.
3306	Funds are required for assisting non-Parties to participate in the meetings of the Protocol for promoting awareness regarding the benefits of ratification of the Protocol.
4200	The Secretariat is constantly developing its electronic data processing systems in order to make the documentation of the Protocol and the Convention available electronically to the Parties. This development requires updating of the existing computer equipment, and procurement of necessary peripherals and software licenses.

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Annex IV

TRUST FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON THE SUBSTANCES  
THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000 BASED ON  
THE UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT WITH NO PARTY  
PAYING MORE THAN 25 PER CENT (IN US DOLLARS)

PARTY	UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2000	ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE NON- CONTRIBUTORS	ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES WITH 25% CEILING CONSIDERED	CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000
Algeria	0.086	0.000	0.000	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Argentina	1.103	1.103	1.082	39,833
Australia	1.483	1.483	1.455	53,555
Austria	0.942	0.942	0.924	34,018
Azerbaijan	0.011	0.000	0.000	0
Bahamas	0.015	0.000	0.000	0
Bahrain	0.017	0.000	0.000	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0
Barbados	0.008	0.000	0.000	0
Belarus	0.057	0.000	0.000	0
Belgium	1.104	1.104	1.083	39,869
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Benin	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Bolivia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.005	0.000	0.000	0
Botswana	0.010	0.000	0.000	0
Brazil	1.471	1.471	1.444	53,122
Brunei Darussalam	0.020	0.000	0.000	0
Bulgaria	0.011	0.000	0.000	0
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Burundi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Cameroon	0.013	0.000	0.000	0
Canada	2.732	2.732	2.681	98,661
Central African Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0

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PARTY	UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2000	ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE NON- CONTRIBUTORS	ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES WITH 25% CEILING CONSIDERED	CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000
Chad	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Chile	0.136	0.136	0.133	4,911
China	0.995	0.995	0.977	35,932
Colombia	0.109	0.109	0.107	3,936
Comoros	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Costa Rica	0.016	0.000	0.000	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0.009	0.000	0.000	0
Croatia	0.030	0.000	0.000	0
Cuba	0.024	0.000	0.000	0
Cyprus	0.034	0.000	0.000	0
Czech Republic	0.107	0.107	0.105	3,864
Denmark	0.692	0.692	0.679	24,990
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Dominican Republic	0.015	0.000	0.000	0
Ecuador	0.020	0.000	0.000	0
Egypt	0.065	0.000	0.000	0
El Salvador	0.012	0.000	0.000	0
Estonia	0.012	0.000	0.000	0
Ethiopia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Fiji	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Finland	0.543	0.543	0.533	19,609
France	6.545	6.545	6.423	236,359
Gabon	0.015	0.000	0.000	0
Gambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Georgia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Germany	9.857	9.857	9.674	355,965
Ghana	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Greece	0.351	0.351	0.344	12,676

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PARTY	UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2000	ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE NON- CONTRIBUTORS	ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES WITH 25% CEILING CONSIDERED	CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Guatemala	0.018	0.000	0.000	0
Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0
Guyana	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Honduras	0.003	0.000	0.000	0
Hungary	0.120	0.120	0.118	4,334
Iceland	0.032	0.000	0.000	0
India	0.299	0.299	0.293	10,798
Indonesia	0.188	0.188	0.185	6,789
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.161	0.161	0.158	5,814
Ireland	0.224	0.224	0.220	8,089
Israel	0.350	0.350	0.343	12,640
Italy	5.437	5.437	5.336	196,346
Jamaica	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Japan	20.573	20.573	20.191	742,951
Jordan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Kazakhstan	0.048	0.000	0.000	0
Kenya	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.015	0.000	0.000	0
Korea, Republic of	1.006	1.006	0.987	36,330
Kuwait	0.128	0.128	0.126	4,622
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Latvia	0.017	0.000	0.000	0
Lebanon	0.016	0.000	0.000	0
Lesotho	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Liberia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.124	0.124	0.122	4,478
Liechtenstein	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Lithuania	0.015	0.000	0.000	0
Luxembourg	0.068	0.000	0.000	0

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PARTY	UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2000	ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE NON- CONTRIBUTORS	ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES WITH 25% CEILING CONSIDERED	CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000
Madagascar	0.003	0.000	0.000	0
Malawi	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Malaysia	0.183	0.183	0.180	6,609
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Mali	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Malta	0.014	0.000	0.000	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Mauritania	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Mauritius	0.009	0.000	0.000	0
Mexico	0.995	0.995	0.977	35,932
Moldova	0.010	0.000	0.000	0
Monaco	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Mongolia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Morocco	0.041	0.000	0.000	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Myanmar	0.008	0.000	0.000	0
Namibia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Nepal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Netherlands	1.632	1.632	1.602	58,936
New Zealand	0.221	0.221	0.217	7,981
Nicaragua	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Niger	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Nigeria	0.032	0.000	0.000	0
Norway	0.610	0.610	0.599	22,029
Pakistan	0.059	0.000	0.000	0
Panama	0.013	0.000	0.000	0
Papua New Guinea	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Paraguay	0.014	0.000	0.000	0
Peru	0.099	0.000	0.000	0
Philippines	0.081	0.000	0.000	0
Poland	0.196	0.196	0.192	7,078

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PARTY	UNITED NATIONS SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2000	ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE NON- CONTRIBUTORS	ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES WITH 25% CEILING CONSIDERED	CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES FOR THE YEAR 2000
Portugal	0.431	0.431	0.423	15,565
Qatar	0.033	0.000	0.000	0
Romania	0.056	0.000	0.000	0
Russian Federation	1.077	1.077	1.057	38,894
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Samoa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Saudi Arabia	0.562	0.562	0.552	20,295
Senegal	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Seychelles	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Singapore	0.179	0.179	0.176	6,464
Slovakia	0.035	0.000	0.000	0
Slovenia	0.061	0.000	0.000	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
South Africa	0.366	0.366	0.359	13,217
Spain	2.591	2.591	2.543	93,569
Sri Lanka	0.012	0.000	0.000	0
Sudan	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Suriname	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Swaziland	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Sweden	1.079	1.079	1.059	38,966
Switzerland	1.215	1.215	1.192	43,877
Syrian Arab Republic	0.064	0.000	0.000	0
Tajikistan	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Tanzania, United Republic of	0.003	0.000	0.000	0
Thailand	0.170	0.170	0.167	6,139
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				
	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Togo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Tonga	0.001	0.000	0.000	0

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Trinidad and Tobago	0.016	0.000	0.000	0
Tunisia	0.028	0.000	0.000	0
Turkey	0.440	0.440	0.432	15,890
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Uganda	0.004	0.000	0.000	0
Ukraine	0.190	0.190	0.186	6,861
United Arab Emirates	0.178	0.178	0.175	6,428
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				
	5.092	5.092	4.997	183,887
United States of America	25.000	25.000	24.535	902,823
Uruguay	0.048	0.000	0.000	0
Uzbekistan	0.025	0.000	0.000	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0
Venezuela	0.160	0.160	0.157	5,778
Viet Nam	0.007	0.000	0.000	0
Yemen	0.010	0.000	0.000	0
Yugoslavia	0.026	0.000	0.000	0
Zambia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0
Zimbabwe	0.009	0.000	0.000	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.500	91,993
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	103.586	101.847	100.000	3,679,702
Difference due to rounding				(2)
TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET				3,679,704

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